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The North-China Herald

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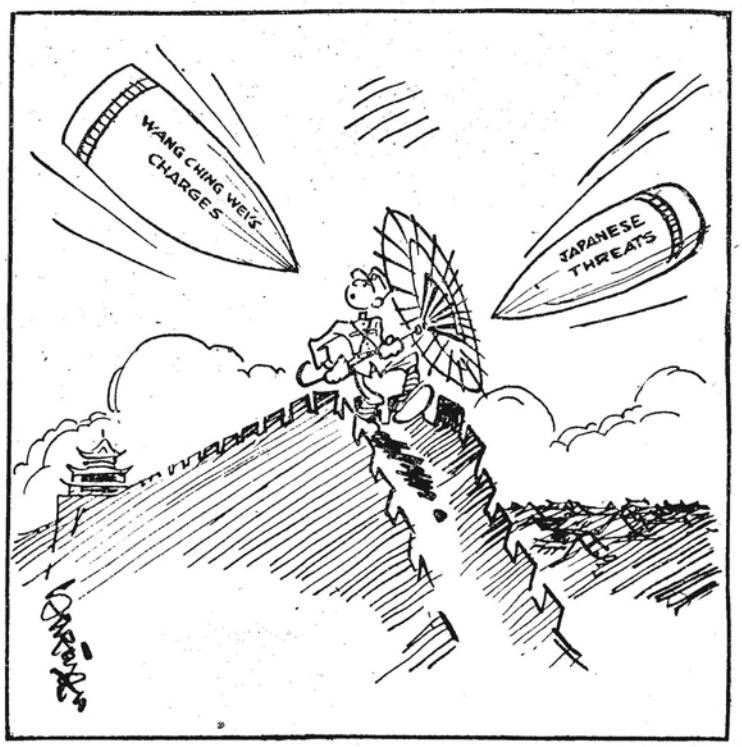

By SAPAJOU

PEKING BOMBARDED

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Tael

The important and carefully worded pronouncement by the Shanghai Native Bankers on the proposed abolition of the tael will receive, no doubt, respectful attention from the Government. It contains among other things, intimation of a decision to waive the service on tael-dollar conversions from to-day. The exact effect of this waiver must be gauged when experience has been gathered of the working under the new arrangement. The Bankers' intentions are plain. Convinced as they are that the present is not the time to undertake the proposed abolition, they wish to clear themselves of any suggestion that their opposition is dictated by self-interest. Such a motive must command respect although the resulting gesture does not necessarily clinch the point made. Generally the statement puts forward very sound reasons for caution in approaching the question of abolition. It reinforces the arguments recently outlined in these columns. The Government has so much on its hands just now that doubts of its ability to carry out the abolition with the necessary safeguards and assurances required by the markets must be insistent.

Back from Manchuria

Mr. E. F. Harris's interesting talk to the Rotary Club on his recent experience in Manchuria was necessarily and properly couched on the side of cautious restraint. As President of the Rotary Club this duty was all the more pressing, apart altogether from his own desire to give a faithful account without offending the susceptibilities of the two nationals chiefly concerned. For this reason his concluding appreciation of the political factors in the situation was more coherent than his brief attempt to convey his impressions at various points on his journey. In discussing the Customs seizure at Dairen he omitted to make the important point that Mr. Fukumoto received a "suggestion" or warning from a high representative of the Japanese Government and not from the Manchukuo administration. This adds point to Mr. Harris's conclusion that a Japanese official in Chinese service is a Japanese first and a servant of China afterwards. That point was made clear in "The Manchurian Medley" which appeared in these columns last November and December. It is an important consideration to be taken into account for it necessarily gives to Japanese association in international affairs a special significance of its own. Mr. Harris was on sound ground when he tore the veil of pretence from the claim that Manchukuo represents the creation of the desires of 27,000,000 Chinese in Manchuria. Those Chinese were originally pictured as being unable to function in the democratic sense. It is a waste of time and a strain on the intelligence to suggest that Manchukuo, whether it succeeds or fails, is anything but a purely Japanese creation flavoured with amenable Chinese personalities but, for the moment at all events, bolstered up by Japanese officials and soldiers alone.

Shanghai's Defender

Mr. Hamilton Kerr who so ingeniously and yet appropriately paid a tribute to Shanghai in the course of a debate on the Lausanne agreement last month, is a young journalist who took his run over the parliamentary course, like so many before him, as a Member (by co-option) of the London County Council. The simile is apt for Mr. Kerr in his Oxford days, was an athlete of distinction and represented his University on the track from 1923 to 1926. Standing with Mr. A. C. Crossley, a publisher of Eton and Magdalen College Oxford, for Oldham in the Conservative interest, Mr. Kerr and his colleague heavily defeated the two sitting Labour members, polling between them, in an almost equal division, 101,098 votes to their antagonists' combined 54,990 votes. It is good that so vivid a personality should be interesting himself in Shanghai's affairs and it will be noted that Mr. Kerr has also taken his part in arousing interest in China at question time.

Shanghai's Water

In view of the great amount of alarmist criticism which appeared in the local press a few weeks ago the following excerpt from Dr. Wu Lien-teh's cholera report should prove of interest:—

It is understood that all the municipalities how have excellent waterworks, the water of which has been properly filtered and chlorinated and samples are taken daily to be bacteriologically examined. That being so, further filtration and boiling at home seem unnecessary. No instance has yet been recorded this year of any person having been infected from drinking such tap water. The sources of Shanghai filtered water may at times look uninviting but several water supplies in America are known to have more polluted sources than the Whangpoo, and yet people drink it merrily.

Whether there will be many people in Shanghai who will dispense with the precaution of boiling their water remains to be seen, though this tribute to its purity from such an authoritative source deserves to be placed on record.

On Leave

The departure of Captain E. R. Kennedy on leave should not be allowed to pass without special mention of the remarkable services which he rendered during the recent disturbances as officer in charge at Hongkew. In that area conditions were particularly difficult for reasons which need not now be detailed. Captain Kennedy's imperturbability, alertness and devotion to duty were marked by all who came into close contact with the march of events there, in all their lurid unexpectedness. It is not too much to say that had Shanghai been served in that area with an officer possessed of less tact, less courage and less firmness, the serious situation which developed would not have been so satisfactorily liquidated. Captain Kennedy is a highly popular member of the Force, besides being an exceptionally efficient one, and everybody will wish him a most happy holiday—it is well-deserved—and a safe return to Shanghai in due course.

Shanghai Calls Rome

Congratulations are due to the Marconi Company, to the Lloyd Triestino Company, and especially, to Count Ciano's father, the Italian Minister of Communication for the successful achievement recorded last Wednesday evening when, from the Conte Rosso, telephonic wireless communication was established between Shanghai and Rome and Count Ciano was able to carry on a conversation with his father and, later, even with his mother who was enjoying the coolness of the hills of Bolzano near the Austrian frontier. This does not of course imply that before many weeks are out Shanghai will be ringing up Rome and easily discussing the problems common to the two cities. It is however a feat which gives hope of some such achievement in the future. As a factor in commercial life wireless telephony is making strides in other countries. The test of its value lies in its ability to meet requirements unfulfilled by the cable. It has been found to be of service as between England and America, when the cable could not provide the information required and, short of a journey by steamship across the Atlantic, no other means of personal communication was available. And if a telephone call at so many pounds a minute can save the cost of a return ticket by ocean liner it at once becomes an economy, apart altogether from the question of speed in reaching decisions.

The Bandit Campaign

Glowing reports of successes achieved against the bandits do not receive endorsement from travellers returned from the Middle Yangtze. For example a new arrival in Shanghai from up-river has brought what appears to be reliable information to the effect that on August 2 the red forces had advanced to within five and a half miles of Hanyang. They were also reported to have taken and still to hold Kotien and Yanglo in addition to Tsaitsen which was said to have been taken a few days ago. If they maintain these positions they are on the East of Hankow as well as on the West and their semi-circular movement has extended towards the status of a full circle. This situation cannot be said to accord with the view that the Government troops have in any sense of the term acquired the initiative. It would seem that the plans for making a drive up the river will have to be considerably adjusted if the threat that this advance implies is to be deprived of its dangerous potentialities.

Seeking the Coolness

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Shanghai the Japanese naval authorities have had to place rigid restrictions on the liberty of their naval ratings in the matter of shore-going. The exceedingly trying heat of the last fortnight has made these restrictions very irksome and, naturally, has affected the men's health. This explains the frequent sight to which the Settlement has been treated of lorry loads of unarmed Japanese sailors proceeding through the streets. The medical authorities have hit upon this plan as a means of giving the sailors a breath of fresh air and, yet, guarding them against the risks of catching disease. That the men have appreciated this thoughtful precaution has been evident to any observer who has noted the cheerfulness of the lorry occupants and their general air of enjoying a picnicky outing. More than one lorry load has given an almost comic appearance with its sailor passengers leaning dangerously over the side to catch the most of Shanghai's cooling if elusive breezes.

Hopes for Rubber

Those who have watched the steady decrease in the price of rubber and the gradual wilting of what but a few years ago were flourishing investments will read with interest the details of the new Dutch process for the pulverisation of rubber. The reduction of weight by the extraction of the water content of latex to the extent of 75 per cent. of its weight should have an enormous effect upon the cost of transportation, and while it is not to be expected that this will make all the difference between rubber growing at a profit or a loss, it may reasonably be believed that it will have the effect of opening up new avenues for the use of rubber which were closed by reason of the price of the product. The prospect of the use of rubber for roadmaking at a cost only a little higher than asphalt is an attractive one especially if means have been found of adequately binding the rubber surface to the foundations below. It is perhaps unwise to build too largely on the results of the new process, but rubber has been such a source of worry for so many years that the slightest gleam of hope is to be cordially welcomed.

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CHINESE POLITICS

A DRAMATIC IMPEACHMENT

Denunciation of Young Marshal in Telegram by Mr. Wang Ching-wei

Probably one of the most dramatic documents published in connection with the internal affairs of China was issued on Aug. 6 in the shape of the translation of a telegram to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, sent by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, simultaneously with the lodging of his resignation with the President of the National Government, and the Central Executive Committee, inviting the Young Marshal to resign.

The Young Marshal's abandonment of Manchuria is contrasted unfavourably with the gallant resistance of the 19th Route Army around Shanghai "admittedly an extraordinary feat, and is therefore hardly one which may be expected from you."

Though nearly a year has elapsed since the abandonment of Mukden there had been no achievement to the Young Marshal's credit, Mr. Wang proceeded, and now Jehol was threatened. To the best of his knowledge Chang had not sent a single soldier, nor loosed a single arrow in the defence of the nation, and he was using the pretence of "resistence" for the purposes of extortion.

Nanking, Aug. 6.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei has resigned as President of the Executive Yuan. With his resignation he has also issued a scathing denunciation of General Chang Hsueh-liang.

In identical petitions submitted to the Central Executive Committee and the President of the National Government (Mr. Lin Sen), President Wang stated that ever since his assumption of office on January 28, it had been his fervent hope to exert his utmost in order to overcome the national crisis. Although several months had since elapsed, circumstances had prevented him from carrying out his wishes. After thorough consideration, he had now decided to tender his resignation in order to make way for the more competent.

Simultaneously with the submission of his resignation, President Wang despatched a telegram to General Chang Hsueh-liang, of which the following is a free translation:—

Last year, you abandoned Mukden and subsequently lost Chinchow, with the result that 30,000,000 people and several hundreds of thousands square li of national territory have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The truculence of the enemy was thus enhanced; with the trouble subsequently spreading to Shanghai and Woosung. The 19th and 5th Route Armies, however, put up a gallant resistance, and made a courageous struggle for the existence as well as the prestige of our nation.

This was admittedly an extraordinary feat and is therefore hardly one which may reasonably be expected of you.

That did not, however, prevent one from hoping that you would have become conscience-stricken and done something to vindicate yourself. On the contrary, although nearly a year has elapsed, there has been absolutely no achievement to your credit. The enemy has become even more rampant with the result that Jehol is threatened with imminent danger.

The Central Government forces are now engaged in the suppression of banditry. Campaigning as they are in the face of trying heat, they are experiencing all kinds of hardships. However, as bandit-suppression is necessary for the pacification of the interior and consolidation of the rear, it is a duty which they cannot shirk.

Aside from the Central Government forces, it is you who have the largest as well as the best-equipped forces at command. Moreover, the places which the enemy is now disturbing or threatens to disturb are all within your garrison area.

It should, therefore, be obvious that from the standpoint of actual military strength, of responsibility as well as for geographical reasons, so long as you remain in office, there is absolutely no one who can do for you what is clearly your duty.

You cannot be ignorant of the fact that China belongs to the Chinese people as a whole and that all members of the nation are in duty bound to take up arms for the defence of the nation.

It was out of this high sense of duty, and not from any other ulterior motives, that the 19th and the 5th Route Armies put up the gallant fight at Shanghai and Woosung. Following upon the outbreak of the hostilities, not only did the Central Authorities collect what meagre resources it had at its disposal for the support of the men at the front, but the people also gave enthusiastic support to enhance the morale of the soldiers.

To the best of my knowledge, you have not sent a single soldier or "let loose a single arrow" for the defence of the nation. Notwithstanding this, you are using "resistance" as a pretext for extortion.

Since you issued a paper-manifesto announcing your intention of resisting foreign aggression, you have called upon the Ministry of Finance to raise $5,000,000, (of which $2,000,000 must be remitted immediately); and upon the Ministry of Railways to provide you with $2,000,000 immediately. Yesterday, you went so far as to call upon the Executive Yuan to give to Jehol a monthly subsidy of $3,000,000.

At the present juncture, when the people are suffering from dire poverty and all financial resources have been exhausted, the finances of the Central Government are in a state of extreme difficulty. It is impossible that, having eyes and ears as you do, you can be unaware of such a state of affairs. What then is your motive in coercing and confronting the Government with such unreasonable demands?

Even if the Central Government had such resources at its disposal, I can not agree to squander these sums before you have actually carried out your professed intention of resistance.

I must, therefore, confess that I am not capable of "extracting the flesh and sinews" of the people to satisfy your greed. As I can not avoid disappointing you, I have no choice but to tender my resignation, not only to redeem myself with you but also to show that I have no other motives.

I can only hope that you will also tender your resignation to redeem yourself with our 400,000,000 compatriots so that Jehol, Tientsin and Peking may not follow in the footsteps of Manchuria and Chinchow. Such a step on your part will certainly be an inestimable blessing to the China south of the Great Wall.—Kuo Min.

Ulterior Motives Denied

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

All efforts made by press reporters and even government leaders to locate Mr. Wang in Shanghai have proved futile. His determination to resign was further expressed in a press interview granted by Mr. Tseng Tsung-ming, Vice-Minister of Railways and one of the leading subordinates of the former President of the Executive Yuan.

According to Mr. Tseng, the reasons for Mr. Wang's resignation were the inactivity of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in the face of the Japanese Army's threats in Jehol and the "Young Marshal's" repeated requests for funds without doing anything to justify them. The allegation that Mr. Wang harboured ulterior motives when he accused the "Young Marshal" of being responsible for the present situation in Manchuria was absolutely without foundation.

Mr. Wang's earnest desire to preserve peace and order in the country said Mr. Tseng, was borne out by the fact that, although in his capacity as the president of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Wang had a perfect right to issue an order for the dismissal of the Young Marshal for his non-resistance to the Japanese invaders, he did not do so, lest the order might cause further internal trouble.

Asked if the former head of the Executive Yuan had any intention of returning to Nanking in the immediate future, Mr. Tsen stated that, while he was determined to resign as head of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Wang, as a member of the C.E.C., naturally was prepared to handle party affairs if his services in this direction were needed by the National Government.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wang, through the Vice-Minister of Railways, has asked Mr. T. V. Soong immediately to leave for Nanking to take charge of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Soong being concurrently vice-chairman of the Yuan. Pending the return to Nanking of Mr. Soong, Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung will be the acting chairman of the Executive Yuan.

Nanking Dumbfounded

Nanking, Aug. 7.

Officials, Press and public are all completely dumbfounded by the resignation from the Executive Yuan presidency by Mr. Wang Ching-wei. All circles express the hope that he may be persuaded to withdraw his resignation and return to Nanking.

Some Ministers here even did not know that Mr. Wang had left Nanking, showing that his intention to resign had been kept a close secret. General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, expresses the opinion that the Government will not accept his resignation although no Government meeting has yet been held to consider it.

The official "Central Daily News," in a leading article this morning, strongly condemns the action of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang which led to Mr. Wang's resignation and urges the public, the Kuomintang and the Government to unite for the establishment of a sound Government. The journal says that it is undoubtedly the unanimous opinion of the public that Mr. Wang Ching-wei should return to Nanking and resume his duties.

The independent "Hsin Chin Jih-pao" urges the dismissal of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and requests Mr. Wang Ching-wei to withdraw his resignation for it does not support his resorting to this method of dealing with the situation that exists. It expresses the belief that Mr. Wang is an able statesman and revolutionary and should not fear difficulties but instead should combat the more vigorously obstacles in the way of the nation attaining prosperity.

Mr. Wang's resignation is regarded as the biggest political sensation for years.

Officials here denied that he intended to resign, saying that he had gone to Shanghai to discuss financial matters with Mr. T. V. Soong. When the news arrived, special editions were issued by the Chinese papers and a flurry of excitement was caused.

At the present time it is impossible to forecast possible political developments, since Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other important leaders are not in the capital. Mr. Wang Ching-wei has wired the various ministers urging them to remain at their posts.—Reuter.

Reasons for Resignation

Aug. 6.

Interviewed to-day concerning the underlying causes of the resignation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Foreign Minister, said that Mr. Wang had been unable to exercise his power adequately, that General Chang Hsueh-liang had demanded $3,000,000, that the Jehol situation has become grave and that General Chang was unable to resist despite his heavy financial demands for troops.

The resignation will be discussed by the Central Executive Committee on Tuesday.—United Press.

Marshal Chang's Comments

Peking, Aug. 6.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has issued a statement concerning the resignation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei from the post of President of the Executive Yuan. It opens by stating that ever since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria last September, China has been striving to unite and defend the country.

He then goes on "If Mr. Wang Ching-wei wishes me to resign he can tell me so plainly without making statements remote from the facts."

It adds that since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, he (Marshal Chang) cared neither for life nor property but as he is vested with the responsibility for looking after North China he cannot lightly throw up his job for he is a military man responsible for a large army and not a politician capable of making rapid moves.

"However," it goes on, "I am prepared to hand over the post to any man assigned to it by the Central Government but I shall maintain peace and good order in North China so long as I am in the post."

The statement concludes by refuting charges in respect of funds from Nanking which were designed for Jehol.—Reuter.

Nanking, Aug. 7.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, in a telegram to the Nanking government to-day, stated that resistance must come only after the most careful preparation, and that he did not believe hasty action would help the situation.

Marshal Chang declared that his resignation was a certainty, but, since he is responsible for peace and order in north China, he does not wish to leave his post without the proper steps being taken for the preservation of order.—Reuter.

Peking, Aug. 7.

It is officially learnt that a conference of military leaders was summoned specially to consider whether Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang should resign as a consequence of the position created by Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation. The conference embraces all military leaders in Peking, including former members of the Kuominchun, Gen. Sun Tien-ying and Gen. Sung Che-yuan, who are stated to be strongly urging Marshal Chang not to resign. Much importance is attached to this, because they are supporters of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang.—Reuter.

Nanking's Predicament

Nanking, Aug. 7.

The Wang Ching-wei controversy puts Nanking in the worst predicament in its history. At this afternoon's emergency meeting at the Central Kuomintang headquarters, it was decided to telegraph Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, urging the Generalissimo to return immediately to Nanking to deal with this unprecendented situation.

It is now learnt that Gen. Chiang was informed some time ago of Mr. Wang's intention to resign but he persuaded the President to continue in office. It is significant that complete silence is maintained in official circles on the question of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's possible resignation.

Another blow has fallen on the Chinese Government. Late to-night, following upon the heels of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation, Nanking was stunned by the resignation of Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Justice. Dr. Lo resigned on the grounds of his eye trouble and Mr. Wang's resignation. It is now feared that more resignations of Government leaders quickly will follow.—Reuter.

Mr. Wang Interviewed

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

The situation brought about by Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation from the presidency of the Executive Yuan continues. In an interview, Mr. Wang justifies the action he has taken, as he considers that that was the only way of dealing with "recalcitrant militarists."

The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, at a meeting yesterday, unanimously decided to urge Mr. Wang to withdraw his resignation and say that with the national crisis growing graver daily "it is absolutely impossible to permit a man of your ability to retire."

That he is adopting new methods in place of the old-fashioned punitive expeditions in combatting recalcitrant militarists was the surprising declaration made by Mr. Wang Ching-wei at a press interview yesterday with Kuo Min relative to his resignation.

Reiterating statements issued when he announced his resignation, Mr. Wang declared that although Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has been retaining all national revenues in North China, which should be more than sufficient for the upkeep of his troops, yet he was asking for more funds when instructed to prepare for resistance against Japan.

"Military leaders like Marshal Chang are the curse of China and but for them, she could easily resist foreign aggression for a prolonged period with her two million troops," Mr. Wang asserted.

He emphasised that the Central Government is not unwilling to help Marshal Chang, but when he demanded more money and yet failed to do what ostensibly the money was wanted for, the situation became impossible.

Because of his strong attitude against the recalcitrant militarists, Mr. Wang pointed out, he must not be misunderstood as acting against General Chiang Kai-shek. The latter, he said, was meeting with the same difficulties in his position as President of the Military Affairs Commission.

Mr. Wang declared that if his action in resigning succeeded in forcing the Young Marshal to capitulate and secure respect for the Central Government's order in North China, he would have done much to ease General Chiang's position.

Concluding, he declared that the Central authorities should accept both his own and Marshal Chang's resignations. Their respective successors should not be antagonistic to Marshal Chang's subordinates. The Hopei Provincial Government must also be recognised in order to ensure obedience to the National Government in all matters.

"My going is immaterial," Mr. Wang said, "If I succeed in my object; as my successor would have a much easier job to handle. On the other hand, if the Central authorities attempt to compromise and reject both Marshal Chang's and my resignations, the situation will be hopeless.—Kuo Min.

Young Marshal's Telegram

Peking, Aug. 8.

It is understood that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has telegraphed to the Military Affairs Commission tendering resignation from his post as Director of the Peking Pacification Headquarters. In his telegram, Marshal Chang urges that a new man be immediately appointed and sent to Peking to take over his duties.

Following upon the receipt of President Wang's telegram, the Young Marshal issued a statement in which he declared he was prepared to hand over his duties. He also characterised President Wang's charges as contrary to facts. The following is a free translation of the statement:

"It caused me great pain to read President Wang's telegram. Just now when the foreign aggression is becoming daily graver, and when the fate of the nation is as precarious as a heavy weight hanging upon a thin thread, it is clear that we ought to strive together for solution of the national crisis that no differences should be allowed to creep in between individuals. If it were Mr. Wang's intention to dismiss me from my post, he could have done so directly. Is there any necessity that he should involve himself or that he should insert in his telegram statements which are contrary to facts?

Since September 18 last year, I have regarded my life as of no account. What do I care whether I remain in or leave my post? However, having the responsibility of maintaining local peace and order, I am not free to leave or remain at my own discretion.

Beginning from to-day, I will immediately direct my subordinates to make preparations for the handing over of my duties. It is, however, impossible for me to leave abruptly, thereby exposing local peace and order to danger. This is my frank attitude, to which I will consistently adhere. I hope that the entire nation will appreciate it.—Kuo Min.

C.E.C. Urge Withdrawal

Nanking, Aug. 8.

At an emergency meeting held yesterday, the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. unanimously decided to urge Mr. Wang Ching-wei to withdraw his resignation as President of the Executive Yuan. The meeting also appointed Mr. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, and General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, as special deputies of the C.E.C. to proceed to Shanghai to persuade Mr. Wang to continue in office.

In an urgent telegram to Mr. Wang Ching-wei requesting him to cancel his resignation, the Central Executive Committee states: "With the national crisis growing graver daily, it is absolutely impossible to permit a man of your ability to retire. For your leadership is indispensable in the shaping of the important policies of the State and it is only through joint exertions that the present crisis may be overcome. It is therefore earnestly hoped that you will cancel your resignation and return to the capital immediately."

Despite the resignation of President Wang Ching-wei, all the various Ministries under the Executive Yuan are carrying on their routine work as usual, although questions involving the re-shaping of policies have perforce been shelved temporarily.

It is reported that the Control Yuan is considering the institution of impeachment proceedings against Marshal Chang for the loss of Manchuria.

Since the outbreak of the Manchurian crisis in September last year, the Control Yuan has been deluged with petitions urging his

A FINAL ATTEMPT BY MARSHAL CHANG

Tientsin, Aug. 8.

As a result of the storm of criticism directed at him following the resignation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei as President of the Executive Yuan, Marshal Chang is reported to have decided upon a final attempt to recover Manchuria.

The Young Marshal issued an order yesterday to commanders of the Volunteer Army in Manchuria directing an attack upon the South Manchuria Railway. It is reported in Japanese circles here that this attack has been set for August 10, and that "every available soldier" has been ordered to participate. —United Press.

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impeachment. A total of 160 such petitions is said to have been received by the Yuan. In the hope, however, that he would still do something to redeem his past blunders, the Control Yuan has hitherto held up this matter.—Kuo Min.

Peking, Aug. 8.

The special conference of military leaders which was convened at 6 p.m. in connection with Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation, terminated at 8.15. The result is as yet undisclosed but it is expected to be announced some time this afternoon, when Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang will receive Chinese pressmen at his residence for the purpose.

With reference to Mr. Wang Ching-wei's charges in respect to funds from Nanking, official circles here point out that Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, during his recent visit to Peking, promised to do his best to provide the $5,000,000 mentioned by Mr. Wang.

Regarding the $2,000,000 from the Ministry of Railways, it is a well-known fact that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is employing certain funds of the Peking-Mukden Railway for administrative needs. Therefore, it is only a matter of requesting the Government to write off the sums concerned.

In connection with the $3,000,000 sought for the Jehol subsidy, it is pointed out that the province, though it has a population of only 800,000, is nevertheless compelled to support a large army of eight brigades for frontier defence, with an income of $1,500,000. This is adequate in normal times but quite inadequate during the present abnormal conditions. General Tang Yu-lin is consequently in need of financial assistance from the Central government.

Actually, however, Marshal Chang has not yet dispatched any telegram to Mr. Wang Ching-wei asking for the $3,000,000 for Jehol. Mr. Wang's implied charge that Marshal Chang is seeking to exploit the present situation of the country for the purpose of extracting $3,000,000 from a Central Government executive on the pretence of using it for Jehol, is entirely unfounded.

Marshal Chang again said that he was more than ever willing for all telegrams to be published and the whole facts placed before the country for its judgment.

Position Unchanged

Nanking, Aug. 8.

It is officially learned this afternoon that the position as regards Marshal Chang is unchanged from last night at the close of the military conference.

It was then decided that the Young Marshal should hand over the personal control of affairs in North China to the Political Council, financial matters to the Finance Commission and military affairs to the Military Council. This still stands.

Marshal Chang is of course chairman of the Political Council and a member of the Finance Commission and the Military Council. He has not resigned from those positions. Finally it is stated in official quarters that he has no intention of leaving Peking or in any way "throwing up the sponge."

Despite earlier telegrams maintaining he could not lightly throw up his post because of his responsibility for peace and order in north China, it is now learned that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has dispatched telegrams to Nanking asking to be relieved of all his political and military posts.

The "Young Marshal's" resignation will be considered at this morning's meeting of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee which, it is stated, had already wired to General Chiang Kai-shek asking for his opinion in the matter.

Messages from Peking report that Marshal Chang is determined to resign and has asked that a military reorganisation committee and the Peking Political Council should take charge respectively, of military and political affairs in north China.

Mr. Tseng Chung-ming arrived and he reiterates to the National Government that Mr. Wang Ching-wei is determined to resign from the presidency of the Executive Yuan although he urges Dr. Lo Wen-kan to withdraw his resignations from the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs. It is learned that Mr. Chen Kung-po is returning here from Shanghai this evening.

Dr. Lo at Work

Aug. 8.

Despite the fact that he submitted his resignation last night, Dr. Lo Wen-kan the Foreign Minister, continued to attend his office to-day.—United Press.

Another Leader Resigns

Aug. 8.

Another Government leader has resigned in the wake of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation, namely, Mr. Chen Shu-jen, who returned to Nanking from Shanghai this morning, and announced his retirement from public life His reasons are the resignation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and also his own lack of interest in politics. Mr. Chen is a talented painter and says that he prefers devoting the rest of his life to pursuit of the fine arts.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MANCHUKUO

No Embargo Contemplated by Nanking: New Regulations

The possibility that China Proper will be placed in a position of being unable to communicate with Manchuria, not only by mail, but also by telegraph, was indicated on Aug. 3 by Mr. Chun Ao, chief of the Bureau of International Telegraphs of the Ministry of Communications, who told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that a special committee had been appointed by the Government to study this suggestion and that he expected a decision would be reached very soon. Mr. Chun stated that officials of the telegraphic service in Manchuria had been suffering from the interference and surveillance exercised by Manchukuo ever since it was set up and the government telegraph offices in a number of Manchurian cities were forcibly seized by the Japanese after the occupation of Mukden on September 18 last, but China Proper still was able to communicate with the Three Eastern Provinces, the messages being first despatched to Harbin, and then transmitted to other cities through the post office or by other means.

After the occupation of Chinchow, the telegraph offices on the Peking-Mukden Railway to the north of Shanhaikuan were seized by Japanese. The wire along this railway was one of the trunk lines connecting China Proper with the northeast. The fall of Kirin and Harbin resulted in the telegraph offices of those two cities likewise, being taken over by the Japanese troops, and at present only the offices in cities where the Japanese have not extended their influence are functioning under the control of government, including certain remote districts of Heilungkiang Province.

Mr. Chun pointed out that, although the telegraph offices in certain Manchurian cities had been forcibly seized, the Japanese military had not attempted to interrupt telegraphic communication between the Three Eastern Provinces and China Proper. However, only merchants were allowed to utilise the service, it being impossible for the Government to communicate by telegraph with its officials in Manchuria or vice versa.

The question was whether or not the Government should immediately place an embargo on telegraphic messages, including commercial telegrams, etc., to and from Manchuria and a committee had been appointed by the Ministry of Communications to study this suggestion. Besides the telegraph service, a radio service also was in operation in Manchuria, enabling the new state to communicate with China Proper. There were three radio stations in Mukden these having been installed prior to the Japanese occupation, and the agreements for their installation were entered into between Chang Tso-lin and three foreign firms, including the Radio Corporation of America and Messrs. Siemens & Co., without the Government's consent. After the Japanese occupation of Mukden, the Government ordered the officials of these radio stations to stop their operation, but the order was not carried out.

Nanking's Position

Nanking, Aug. 5.

Following upon conferences between General Huang Shao-hsiung and General Chiang Kai-shek, it is intimated in official circles here today that the Chinese Government is not contemplating a wireless or telegraphic embargo of Manchuria, but it will devise measures effectively to regulate traffic between China and Manchuria.

Regulations will be promulgated by which the Chinese authorities under the Ministry of Communications will be empowered to forward or to detain certain messages according to the nature of the contents and in consideration of other matters connected with such messages.

Regulations to this effect are being drafted by the Ministry of Communications and they will be submitted to the Central Political Council and the Executive Yuan for approval.

Following upon the decision of the Government to lift the postal embargo on points along the South Manchuria Railway and in that area, it is understood that 26 places in the area of the Kuangtung Peninsula Postal Service have resumed communications with China since August 1.

Two protests were lodged to-day by the Chinese Foreign Office to Tokyo. They referred to the postal and telegraph services in Manchuria.

The first Chinese note states that the Japanese nationals in Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Shanghai are organising their own postal service to Manchuria by means of the local consulate, legation and steamship offices, either using Japanese stamps or collecting cash on delivery. Cases of postal remittance are also reported.

The Chinese Government holds that these steps violate the integrity of the Chinese postal administration and request the immediate abolition of these illegal postal activities.

In reference to the Manchuria telegraph situation the note states that the Japanese Communications Administration, without the approval of the Chinese Government, has already informed the International Telegraph Federation that hereafter all telegraph and radio messages between Manchuria and other countries might be filed via Japan. The Chinese note points out that this action not only violates the Chinese Administrative sovereignty but also violates the telegraph and radio agreements between China and Japan.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL OF MAIL FROM EUROPE

All mail from London up to July 18 and Berlin up to July 19 has been received in Shanghai, according to an announcement by the Shanghai postal authorities on Aug. 8.

The "Osaka Daily News" of July 26 published a statement that the Tientsin (Chinese) Post Office has detained diplomatic correspondence destined for Manchuria. The Postal Commissioner for Hopeh (Tientsin) reports that the statement is without foundation.

IN view of the rumour that Communists planned to create disturbances at the Shanghai North Railway Station on Sunday, members of the Chapei Public Safety Bureau turned out in full force that morning and a riot van was stationed at the North Station throughout the day. Nothing untoward happened, however, and the special detachment of policemen was withdrawn in the afternoon. The Municipal Police also detailed a party of officers to patrol Boundary Road in order to prevent possible troubles.

OWNING PROPERTY IN THE INTERIOR

Nanking Reminds Exclusion of Foreigners

Nanking, Aug. 3.

A reminder that foreign nationals are not permitted to purchase real estate in the interior of China, is issued by the Ministry of Interior in a circular communication addressed to the various Provincial and Municipal Governments throughout the country.

The communication points out that according to existing Sino-Foreign Treaties, foreigners may reside and lease land or buildings only at the treaty ports. Reports have been received, however, that, in violation of treaty stipulations, a number of foreign nationals has either purchased real estate in the interior or acquired other real rights, such as mortgages and charges, over immovable property owned by Chinese.

The Ministry requests the various Provincial and Municipal Governments to investigate into such cases and to take strict measures for the prevention of such breaches of treaty provisions on the part of foreigners.—Kuo Min.

THE MANCHURIAN POST OFFICES

Manchukuo Continues to Use Chinese Stamps

Harbin, Aug. 2.

The Chinese Commissioner of Posts, Mr. Smith, is still refusing to hand over the keys of the postal buildings and safes to Manchukuo officials. He declines to do so until those postal officials who refuse to remain and work for Manchukuo have been given their passports and visas which will enable them to leave Manchuria.

The Manchukuo officials have retaliated by giving Mr. Smith three days in which to evacuate his house, which is owned by the postal service and is provided as residence for the commissioner.

Although it is believed the acting Manchukuo Commissioner, Mr. Hsia Shao-kan, is opposed to intimidation of postal workers, it is learned that several of them have been arrested with the result that the rest have gone into hiding.

The postal service under Manchukuo officials is operating very inefficiently.—Reuter.

Chinese Protest to Tokyo

Nanking, Aug. 4.

It is learned at the Ministry of Communications that as a result of investigation into the so-called emergency postal services established by the Japanese at various ports in the country for the transmission of Manchurian mails, those at Tientsin and Tsingtao are particularly open to objection, as the mails, which are transmitted by Japanese boats, do not even bear Chinese postage stamps. It is understood that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already protested to Tokyo against such action which constitutes a breach of the Postal Convention. It is further understood that the Ministry of Communications is shortly issuing a statement denouncing the establishment of such postal services as a violation of China's postal rights.

According to reports received from Manchuria, Chinese postage stamps are still being used in Manchurian mails destined for foreign countries. This has been rendered necessary because of the fact that as Manchukuo is not a member of the International Postal Union, post offices in other countries refuse to deliver mails bearing the stamps of the puppet state. As the supply of Chinese postage stamps which has been seized by the puppet authorities is very limited, it would appear that after the exhaustion of the present stock, the Manchukuo officials would have either to resort to forgery in the production of Chinese stamps or to suspend communication with foreign countries altogether. Manchukuo stamps are used, however, in all mails transmitted within the limits of the territory under Japanese military occupation.

The Ministry of Communications has received a telegram from the Federation of National Salvation Unions urging that effective measures be taken to frustrate the attempt of Japanese residents in China to establish post offices in the various ports. The telegram threatens that should the Government fail to take effective measures, patriotic citizens may feel constrained to resort to drastic measures themselves.—Kuo Min.

Mr. Smith Hands Over Keys

Harbin, Aug. 5.

After negotiations with the Manchukuo authorities, the Commissioner of Posts, Mr. F. L. Smith, has at last agreed to hand over the keys of the postal buildings and safes to Manchukuo.

He has taken this step since the Manchukuo officials have consented to his demand that all postal employees, who refuse to work for their new masters, should be given passports and visas so as to enable them to leave Manchuria.

Only 20 members of the old staff are now working under the new administration.—Reuter.

Nanking, Aug. 5.

It is learned at the Ministry of Communications that the Nanking-Sinkiang air mail service will be inaugurated next month in order to eliminate the inconvenience in the transmission of European mails caused by suspension of postal services in Manchuria.

A trial flight will be made on August 10 when the newly purchased Junkers plane of the Eurasia Corporation will hop off from Peking for Tacheng, on the Sinkiang-Siberia border. It is understood that following the inauguration of the new airway, mail destined for Europe will be transmitted to Russia by air and from thence to Europe.—Kuo Min.

POSTAL COMMISSIONERS PRAISED

Nanking, Aug. 6.

The Ministry of Communications has issued an order publicly commending the meritorious behaviour of the postal commissioners in Kirin and Liaoning provinces during the recent postal trouble in Manchuria. The order states that the commissioners have faithfully carried out the Government's instructions in the face of Japanese threats and that they have performed a great service to the country.—Reuter.

FENG YU-HSIANG INTERVIEWED

Reason for His Refusal to See Lytton Commission

Peking, Aug. 4.

"I have never been seriously ill," declared Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to an informant who recently called on him at his Taishan retreat. "The reason why I refused an interview with the members of the League Inquiry Commission, when they visited Taishan about two months ago, is because I felt so ashamed that China had lost her frontier provinces through a policy of non-resistance that I had no 'face' to see the League officials. Therefore, I pleaded illness, though as a matter of fact I was quite all right."

Marshal Feng further said: "A critical situation is developing in Jehol. I fear that if we continue not to offer any resistance, the whole of North China will be endangered. I have become so worried since the crisis arose that I have lost sleep and developed tooth trouble. But I am not seriously ill."

Commenting on the recent military conferences in Peking, Marshal Feng is reported to have declared that if the military leaders can really co-operate with one another in the execution of the decisions reached, it will be a good sign for the country.—Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA

Sir Miles Lampson to Resume Post at End of Year

London, Aug. 8.

The rumours mentioned in "Reynold's" Newspaper that Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of the Straits Settlements and formerly Governor of Hongkong, might succeed Sir Miles Lampson as Minister to China and that the latter would be promoted to ambassadorial rank are denied in responsible circles here to-day.

Sir Miles Lampson, it is stated, is returning to China to resume his post at the end of the year. He is now on leave.—Reuter.

NEW BANK PLANNED BY GOVERNMENT

Inauguration Expected to Take Place Next Year

Nanking, Aug. 5.

It is learnt at the Ministry of Industry that inauguration of the Reconstruction Bank of China will take place on New Year's Day, 1933.

Capitalised at $10,000,000 the bank will be a joint government and mercantile enterprise with the Ministry of Industry subscribing 40 per cent. of the capital. It is understood that Overseas Chinese residing in America will co-operate in taking up the balance of $6,000,000.—Kuo Min.

THE National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies held a meeting in Nantao on Friday evening when it was decided to insert a notice in the Chinese newspapers urging all Chinese merchants to keep a watch on their fellow traders in order to bring to light the activities of "traitor merchants" and to distribute handbills urging local citizens to use only national products. In this connection, the Coal Merchants Association have decided to insert a notice in the press urging Chinese merchants to promote national industry and to fill in a form expressing their willingness to assist in promoting the sale of national products.

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FORCIBLE SEIZURE OF MANCHURIAN CUSTOMS

Sir Frederick Maze's Official Report on Manchukuo's Operations

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Customs, has issued the following statement, dated July 21, 1932, concerning the seizure of the Manchurian Custom Houses.

ONE of the first acts of the "Northeastern Administrative Committee", the controlling body of the so-called "Manchukuo Government", which was formally established on 17th February, 1932, was to notify the Superintendents of Customs at the Manchurian treaty ports that the Customs belonged to Manchukuo, and would, in future, be under the control of the Northeastern Administrative Committee. At the same time, Superintendents and Commissioners of Customs were instructed to carry on their duties as usual, and were informed that a Japanese Customs Adviser had been appointed to each Manchurian port for the purpose of supervising the general Customs administration. The following brief account is intended to show the steps by which the Manchukuo Government first immobilised the Customs revenue, then seized the Customs funds accumulated in the several banks of collection and deposit, and finally, by *force majeure*, ejected the lawful Commissioners of Customs and took forcible possession of the Chinese Customs Administration.

The ports concerned, with the 1931 revenue collected at each, are as follows:—

	Hk. Tls.
Lungchingtsun	574,000
Antung	3,682,000
Newchwang	3,792,000
Harbin	5,272,000

The Manchurian port of Aigun, which is outside the sphere of control of the Manchukuo Government, has not been affected, and is still functioning normally under the control of the Chinese Government. The immobilisation of the Chinese Customs revenue at Dairen, and the introduction of a Manchukuo Customs Administration at that port, are dealt with separately, and form a special section at the end of this Memorandum.

Lungchingtsun: — Mr. A. G. Wallas, Acting Commissioner (British).

During the second week of March, the Superintendent of Customs at Lungchingtsun notified the Commissioner that the Northeastern Administrative Committee had appointed a Japanese Adviser to the Customs with whom all Customs questions were to be discussed.

Drastic action against the Customs was, however, postponed until late in June when, on the 22nd, the Japanese Adviser ordered the Bank of Chosen—the Customs bank—not to honour cheques drawn by the Commissioner. The Bank of Chosen, being a Japanese institution, and therefore not subject to control of the Manchukuo Authorities, had no legal right to refuse to obey the Commissioner's instructions regarding the disposal of Customs funds.

On the 29th June, a party consisting of the Superintendent, the Japanese Adviser, Miyamoto, and Major Inouye, a Japanese Army Intelligence Officer, came to the Custom House. While the Adviser and Major Inouye remained outside, the Superintendent entered the Custom House, accompanied by guards with drawn pistols, and demanded the surrender of the Customs. In the face of such *force majeure* the Commissioner had no option but to yield. Whereupon the Superintendent called in the Japanese Adviser and announced that the latter had been appointed Commissioner of Customs.

The last remittance of Customs revenue from Lungchingtsun was sent on the 22nd June, 1932.

On the 12th July, the Inspector General sent the following despatch to the Japanese Legation, which has not yet been acknowledged:—

Sir,—I have the honour to state for your information that Mr. A. G. Wallas, the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Lungchingtsun, reports that he and his staff have been ejected from the Custom House by armed men, acting under the orders of a Japanese 'Adviser,' who, he states, was accompanied by Major Inouye, the local Japanese Intelligence Officer. The Commissioner further intimates that Mr. Mackenzie, a Chinese Customs Officer of British nationality, in charge of the sub-station in Hunchun, has also been forcibly prevented from exercising control of the office and, like Mr Wallas, seems to be in considerable personal danger. In view of the above facts, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to enquire why the Japanese Military Authorities, as represented by the Intelligence Officer, were associated with the Adviser in active interference with Chinese Customs' Officers?

I have, etc.,

F. W. MAZE

Inspector General of Customs.

Antung: — Mr. R. M. Talbot, Acting Commissioner (American). The first intimation of interference with the Customs at Antung was given privately by the Japanese Consul to the Commissioner early in March, when the Consul advised the Commissioner that he must be prepared for a request from the Superintendent to hand over the Customs to Manchukuo control. The appointment of a Japanese Customs Adviser followed shortly but this official took no active steps until the middle of June, when he transmitted definite orders from the Manchukuo Ministry of Finance to the Bank of China to the effect that Customs funds were no longer to be remitted to Shanghai. From this time, therefore, the collection of revenue accumulated in the Bank of China until the 16th June, when four armed Manchukuo Police, accompanied by the Japanese Assistant Superintendent of Police, visited the Bank of China and informed the Manager that they had come to "guard the revenue." On the 19th June the Bank of China handed over to the Three Eastern Provinces Bank Tls. 783,000 and informed the Commissioner that this action was taken as a result of *force majeure*.

A portion of the Customs revenue at Antung is deposited in the Bank of Chosen, which, being a Japanese institution enjoying extraterritorial status, is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Manchukuo authorities. Nevertheless the Bank of Chosen declined to remit Customs funds and stated that they had had instructions from their Head Office in Seoul to hand over all Customs funds to the Manchukuo Government. It was reported to the Commissioner that the Head Office of the Bank of Chosen had referred the question to the Japanese Foreign Office and the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Having thus seized the Customs revenue, the next step was the seizure of the Customs Administration. On the 26th and 27th June, the Japanese Adviser demanded that the Custom House be handed over to him. The Commissioner refused to hand over, and on the 28th June, the Superintendent, Adviser and ten Secretaries, etc., entered the Custom House and demanded the keys. The Commissioner again refused to comply, and two armed Manchukuo Police (both Japanese subjects) then entered and repeated the demand. The Commissioner once more refused, when four Manchukuo Police (all Japanese subjects) with rifles and fixed bayonets entered and surrounded the Commissioner at his desk. The Commissioner thus had no option but to yield to force majeure, and left the Custom House, after a final protest to those concerned in the seizure.

On the 30th June, 27 members of the Antung Staff (25 Japanese and 2 Koreans) resigned from the Chinese Customs Service. The Commissioner then withdrew the remaining loyal Staff to his house, which is situated in the Japanese-controlled Railway Zone, and attempted to continue to carry on the work of the Customs.

On the same day, the Japanese Adviser Sakikawa, with two armed Japanese in plain clothes, entered the Commissioner's house and demanded possession of the Customs archives, which the Commissioner had previously brought from the Custom House for safe keeping, stating that if the Commissioner refused to hand over, he was prepared to take them by force. The Commissioner protested against the forcible entry of armed agents into his house, the residence of an American citizen, located in the Japanese Settlement, and asked the Adviser if he was acting with the knowledge and consent of the Japanese Consul. The Adviser replied that he was acting on instructions from Changchun and was prepared to ignore the Japanese Consul. The Commissioner again refused to give up the Customs archives, whereupon three more Japanese in plain clothes entered his house. The Commissioner, however, declined to surrender his archives, whereupon the Japanese drew their revolvers, and the Commissioner was thus forced at the point of the pistol to surrender the archives, which were immediately removed from his residence.

In the meantime, the Commissioner sent a Customs Officer of British nationality to the Japanese Consulate, which is located next door to the Commissioner's house, with a request for assistance. The Consul was out and the Vice-Consul declined to take any action to prevent the forcible removal of the Customs archives.

As 80 per cent. of the Antung Customs revenue is collected in the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway Zone, the Commissioner attempted to carry on the Customs work there, in the belief that the Japanese Authorities would not permit interference therein by the Manchukuo Police. Unfortunately, such did not prove to be the case, and the Manchukuo Police entered the Railway Zone, arrested four of the Customs Staff and intimidated the remainder. As he was powerless to protect the lives of his Staff, the Commissioner was forced to suspend work entirely within the Railway Zone.

The last remittance of Customs revenue from Antung was sent on the 19th April, 1932.

Newchwang: — Mr. N. R. M. Shaw, Acting Commissioner (British).

On the 26th March, the Japanese Adviser demanded that the Bank of China hand over accumulated Customs funds and future collection to the Three Eatern Provinces Bank. The Bank of China yielded to this demand under threat of force majeure. Half of the Customs revenue at Newchwang is lodged in the Yokohama Specie Bank which, being a Japanese, extraterritorialised institution, is not subject to the control of the Manchukuo Authorities. Nevertheless, when the Commissioner instructed the Yokohama Specie Bank to remit accumulated balances to Shanghai, the Manager of the Bank declined to do so on the grounds that the Manchukuo Government had requested him not to remit. No action was taken against the Customs Administration until the 27th June, when the Custom House was seized by the Superintendent, the Japanese Adviser and a detail of armed police. The Japanese Staff resigned en bloc from the Chinese Customs Service and joined the Manchukuo Customs, and Mr. Ehara, formerly Chinese Customs Assistant, was appointed Commissioner of Customs by the local Authorities. The Chinese Staff were compelled by force to continue to work at the Custom House and one man who attempted to cease work was arrested and imprisoned.

The last remittance of Customs revenue from Newchwang was sent on the 16th April, 1932.

Harbin:—Mr. H. E. Prettejohn, Commissioner (British). At the end of March the Manchukuo Authorities seized the Customs revenue in the Bank of China, Harbin, and forced the Bank to agree to pay over future collections to the Three Eastern Provinces Bank.

For the next two months the Commissioner and his Staff carried on their usual functions, although constant pressure was brought on them to join the Manchukuo Customs. The real intentions of the local Authorities were disclosed on the 26th June when, at midnight, armed Manchukuo Police, led by a Japanese, surrounded and took possession of the Custom House. The next morning the Commissioner attempted to enter the Custom House, but found it sealed and guarded. During the course of the day, Japanese in plain clothes (who admitted that they belonged to the Japanese Military Mission) called at the private residences of Chinese and Russian Customs employees and attempted to force them to sign documents promising that they would work for the Manchukuo customs. The Japanese Adviser, accompanied by police, called on Mr. E. J. Ohrnberger, the Deputy Commissioner (Russian) and offered him the post of Commissioner, *plus* £8,500 in cash, if he would take charge of the Harbin Customs for Manchukuo. Mr. Ohrnberger refused to be bribed, and a few days later he was arrested and imprisoned for five days. Many other Custom employees were arrested, including Mr. E. T. Schjoth, a Norwegian, who was the Assistant in Charge of the Harbin Customs sub-office at Manchouli. The entire Chinese Staff was ruthlessly intimidated, and even the Commissioner's house was surrounded by Manchukuo police.

The next action of the Manchukuo Police was the search of the Commissioner's house and the seizure of Customs archives stored therein, while their latest move has been to order the Commissioner and all other Customs employees to vacate their residences.

The last remittance of Customs revenue from Harbin was sent on the 28th March, 1932.

Dairen:—Mr. J. Fukumoto, Commissioner (dismissed) (Japanese). (Collection, 1931: Hk. Tls. 12,448,000).

At Dairen, the Customs function by virtue of a separate Customs Agreement with Japan (1907), who holds Dairen on lease from China; and in view of the fact that the Japanese Government has entire and sole administrative control of the Leased Territory (in which Dairen is located), it was naturally not anticipated that there would be any interference with the Chinese Customs Administration there. Such, however, did not prove to be the case.

Up to the 7th June, the Dairen Customs revenue was remitted regularly at intervals of three or four days. No remittances having been received between 7th and 14th June, however, the Inspector General telegraphed to Dairen to enquire the cause of the delay. In reply, Mr. Fukumoto, the Commissioner, wired that he had hesitated to remit the revenue as such action would precipitate a crisis! Mr. Fukumoto added that Mr. Kawai, Chief of Section for Foreign Affairs of the Kuangtung Government, had advised him that the Manchukuo Government's claims to Manchurian Customs revenues were well founded.

After a further exchange of telegrams, Mr. Fukumoto reluctuantly prepared to obey the Inspector General's instructions, and had practically completed arrangements to remit the revenue to Shanghai, when Mr. Kawai (who, it should be emphasized, is a Japanese Government official and not an official of the Manchukuo Government) intervened and insisted that remittances should be postponed.

The Inespector General thereupon warned Mr. Fukumoto on the 22nd June that continued failure to execute instructions would be considered tantamount to insubordination. Mr. Fukumoto replied and said that he had been cautioned that if he carried out the Inspector General's instructions, Japanese interests would be adversely affected, and he therefore delined to remit the revenue—i.e., he executed the orders of the Kuantung Authorities and refused to obey the legitimate commands of the Inspector General. Mr. Fukumoto was dismissed for gross insubordination on the 24th June.

Following the dismissal of Mr. Fukumoto, the Inspector General appointed Mr. Nakamura, Deputy Commissioner, to take temporary charge of the Dairen Customs. Mr. Nakamura resigned immediately, and on the 26th June all but one of the Japanese members of the Customs Staff at Dairen (i.e., 62 employees) telegraphed to the Inspector General that they had several all connction with the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The Inspector General, in accordance with the terms of the Dairen Customs Agreement of 1907, referred to above, nominated Mr. H. Kishimoto to be Mr. Fukumoto's successor as Commissioner at Dairen, and requested the approval of the Japanese Legation to this appointment on the 25th June. Up to the present, four weeks have passed and no reply whatever has been received from the Japanese Authorities.

After the dismissal of Mr. Fukumoto, the Manchukuo Government organized a Customs Office in Dairen, led by Mr. Fukumoto and staffed with former Japanese employees of the Chinese Customs Service, which is now illegally collecting revenue in the Chinese Customs Wharf Office.

CUSTOMS MONEY REMITTED

Nanking, Aug. 2.

The Ministry of Finance, having received a report from Sir Frederick Maze, the Inspector-General of Customs, that a remittance of Shanghai Taels 843,675.44 has been received from the Dairen branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, representing about a third of the Customs revenue detained before the seizure of the Manchurian Customs, the Japanese portion of the Boxer Indemnity held in suspense in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been released.

The Inspector-General has been instructed to renew his demands concerning the remittance of other deposits detained in Antung, Newchwang and Harbin.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is continuing to make strong representations to the Japanese Government against the illegal seizure of the Customs at Dairen and other Manchurian ports.—Kuo Min.

CHINESE OFFICIAL TO BE IMPEACHED

Alleged Secret Sale of War Material to Japan

Nanking, Aug. 6.

The Control Yuan has instituted impeachment proceedings against Mr. Tan Chang-kai, Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction of Hunan province, for alleged secret sale of lead and antimony to Japan for use as material in the manufacture of ammunition.

The petition of impeachment, which was originally brought up by member Lo Chia-fu, points out that since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria last September, the entire nation has severed economic relations with the Japanese. Government officials should naturally set an example in this matter, and the sale of raw materials which may be used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition must be especially guarded against.

Continuing, the petition alleges that as a result of investigations by Mr. Hsiao I, a special deputy of the Ministry of Industry, the Hunan official is found to have illicitly exported and sold to Japan quantities of lead and antimony during the period between September 18 and the end of December last year. Irrefutable evidence is also said to have been supplied by the Changsha Customs authorities and certain export firms in Hankow.—Kuo Min.

RESIGNATION OF DR. C. C. WU

Sensation in Political Circles in South

Canton, Aug. 4.

A sensation was caused here in political circles last night by the announcement that Dr. C. C. Wu had resigned his post as a member of the South-west political Council.

In a petition he submits with his resignation, Dr. Wu declares he resigns because he is frequently absent from Canton and therefore forced to neglect his duties on the Council. With this petition he submits another regarding the situation in Hainan, in which he reviews at length the problems of the island and the obstacles which are preventing his original plans being put into operation for the better administration of the island.

While expression the frank opinion that there is no more need for him to go to Hainan because the Canton militarists have already established organs there to control civil, financial, and military matters he asks the Council to clarify the position for him. He also asks for definite instructions as to whether he should continue his functions as administrator or abandon his programme altogether.—Reuter.

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NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES

Rates on Luxury Articles Enhanced from August 4: Increase on Unlisted Articles

The Chinese Government has announced officially the increase of the rates on certain articles in the Tariff Schedule, taking effect from August 4. The enhancement is due to the Government's desire to meet the deficit in revenue. Although the increases apply to what are known as luxury articles, there is an enhancement of the "unlisted" rate by 2½ per cent. The following table gives the rates under the old tariff and those under the new one now in force excluding of course the 10 per cent. surtax which, originally imposed for flood relief, is being retained for another year:—

N.B. The items 104 to 116 inclusive in this schedule are only those which come under the main Head IV of the Customs Tariff: "Silk and Manufactures Thereof (including those mixed with any other fibres.)"

Tariff No.	Name of Article	Unit	Duty Present rate	Duty New rate
104	Artificial Silk Floss and Yarn	Picul	58.00	73.00
105	Silk and Waste Silk, n.o.p.f.—			
	(a) Silk, Raw	Value	30%	60%
	(b) Others	,,	30%	40%
106	Imitation Gold or Silver Thread, on Silk (including those mixed with any other fibres)	,,	35%	60%
107	Yarn and Thread, n.o.p.f.	,,	30%	55%
108	Lace, Trimmings, Embroidered Goods, and all other materials used for decorative or ornamental purposes, and all products made wholly thereof	,,	45%	70%
109	Knitted Tissue	,,	45%	70%
110	Elastic Webbing, Braid and Cord	,,	30%	55%
112	Plushes, Velvets, and all other Pile Cloths ..	,,	45%	70%
113	Silk (natural) and Cotton Satins, White, Dyed, or Yarn-dyed :—			
	(a) Plain	Catty	1.60	2.70
	(b) Figured	,,	3.20	5.50
	(c) Yarn-dyed	,,	4.10	7.00
114	Silk Piece Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres), n.o.p.f. :—			
	(a) of natural silk	Value	45%	70%
	(b) artificial silk	,,	45%	70%
	(c) of natural silk and artificial silk ..	,,	45%	70%
	(d) of natural silk and wool or of natural silk and wool and vegetable fibre ..	,,	45%	70%
	(e) of artificial silk and wool or of artificial silk and wool and vegetable fibre ..	,,	45%	70%
	(f) of natural silk and vegetable fibre ..	,,	35%	60%
	(g) of artificial silk and vegetable fibre ..	,,	35%	60%
115	Clothing, and all articles of personal wear and parts or accesories thereof, n.o.p.f... ..	,,	50%	75%
116	Silk Goods (including those mixed with any other fibres), n.o.p.f.	,,	35%	60%
367	Champagne and any other wine sold under the label "champagne"	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half botts.	21.00	34.00
368	Sparkling Astis	,,	9.20	15.00
369	Other Sparkling wines	,,	10.00	16.00
370	Still Wine, Red or White, exclusively the produce of the natural fermentation of Grapes (not including Vins de Liqueur):—			
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half botts.	7.20	12.00
	(b) In bulk	Imp. gallon	1.10	1.80
371	Port Wine :—			
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half botts.	12.00	19.00
	(b) In bulk	Imp. gallon	3.70	5.90
372	Marsala :—			
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half botts.	9.20	15.00
	(b) In bulk	Imp. gallon	3.00	4.80
373	Vins de Liqueur other than Port and Marsala (viz. Madeira, Malaga, Sherry, etc.) :—			
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 botts. or 24 half botts.	11.00	18.00
	(b) In bulk	Imp. gallon	3.10	5.00
374	Vermouth, Byrrh, and Quinquina	Case of 12 litres	5.60	9.00
375	Vermouth, in bulk	Imp. gallon	2.80	4.50
376	Sake :—			
	(a) In barrels	Picul	18.00	29.00
	(b) In bottles	12 sho.	9.20	15.00
377	Ale, Beer, Porter, Stout, Cider, Perry, and similar Spirituous Liquors made of Fruits and Berries	Value	50%	80%
378	Brandy and Cognac :—			
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 reputed quarts	13.00	21.00
	(b) In bulk	Value	50%	80%
379	Whisky :—			
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 reputed quarts	13.00	21.00
	(b) In bulk	Value	50%	80%
380	Gin :—			
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 reputed quarts	7.00	11.00
	(b) In bulk	Value	50%	80%
381	Rum :—			
	(a) In bottles	Case of 12 reputed quarts	6.20	10.00
	(b) In bulk (not including Rum for industrial uses)	Value	50%	80%
382	Liqueurs	12 reputed quarts or 24 reputed pints	12.00	19.00
384	Wines and all other Alcoholic or Spirituous Liquors and Beverages, n.o.p.f.	Value	50%	80%
444	Medicines, Drugs, and Medicinal Substances, Compounds, and Preparations, n.o.p.f. ..	,,	15%	20%
445	Aniline Dyes, and other Coal Tar Dyes, n.o.p.f.	,,	25%	35%
461	Indigo, Artificial, containing not more than 20 per cent. Indigotin (higher strengths in proportion)	Picul	12.00	14.00
644	Toys and Games, n.o.p.f.	Value	12½%	30%
647	Articles not otherwise provided for in this Tariff	,,	12½%	15%

NOTE: Above rates applicable to cargo (including bonded cargo) applied for on and after 4th August, 1932. Duty for Tariff headings 367 to 384, inclusive, in above list includes excise taxes.

Views of Foreign Business Men

SPECIAL TO THE N.-C. HERALD

Inquiry among business men in Shanghai elicited the first impression that the duties being levied mainly on luxury articles could not be made the subject of serious objection. It was however pointed out with some vigour that the articles selected as subjects of the enhanced duties were mainly those of foreign use. A leading business man told the "North-China Daily News" that in the last year there had been a remarkable decline in the foreigners' standard of living, owing to trade depression, reduced income from investments, high customs duties and increased costs generally. It was noted that in the matter of clothes, for example, the foreigner was going for the cheaper class of material. This might be expected to show itself further in a refusal to buy imported silk goods coming under the heading of articles of personal wear. The new duties on foreign wines and liquor were held to be exceptionally liable to meet the rebuff of the law of diminishing returns. French merchants are believed to be sending a strong protest to their consular authorities and other wine and spirit merchants are making similar protests through their Chambers of Commerce. In fact a marked decrease in the purchase of imported foreign liquors is expected and, although that may be benefical to local concerns, it will not help the Finance Department in its plan for obtaining more revenue. Another experienced merchant pointed out that the enhanced duties will inevitably give rise to a great increase in the already marked activities of smugglers. One Chinese importer is said to have recently boasted that, under the old tariff, he was able to smuggle in Tls. 1,000,000 worth of silk goods last year. The incentive to improve upon that performance will now be readily provided in the heavy enhancement of the duties on that commodity. The merchant concluded: "As soon as the smuggling factor becomes prominent in any trade the deduction is that the rate of duty has reached the limit. Unless preventive measures, on a scale completely wiping out the additional revenue obtainable, are put into force, there seems to be no prospect of stopping the smugglers who are now active all along the coast."

Looking at the new duties from a more detached standpoint, another business man simply took the line that they were a complete gamble on the ability of a single community or class to stand further taxation. They left the Government with no means of recourse to another class on perhaps a broader basis, if the calculations regarding the articles now selected go badly astray to the extent of producing a consumer's strike. It was pointed out that in other countries a revenue tariff is generally designed to cover as many classes of the community as possible, so that if one class falls short of expectations it is still open to the other classes to rectify that deficiency. Mr. Soong is relying on the comparatively small class of foreigners and foreign-educated Chinese to get him out of his difficulties. Otherwise the recourse to the Customs tariff as a means for raising money was open to little objection. But, as the opinions were collected, it appeared that the reservation was of some consequence and that grave doubt prevails as to the effectiveness of the Finance Minister's proposals.

CHINESE CUSTOMS RETURNS

Corn Imports and Exports for Last Year

Nanking, Aug. 3.

The Ministry of Finance announces that the total receipts and payments of the Maritime Customs for July, preliminary estimates of which were given a week ago, consist of receipts Sh. Tls 10,070,135.46, and loan and indemnity payments Sh. Tls. 13,278,258.62, thus causing a deficit for the month of Sh. Tls. 3,208,123.16.—Kuo Min.

Aug. 6.

Customs returns for 1931, are obtained from the Finance Ministry, show that China imported a total of 22,773,224 piculs of wheat and exported 7,499 piculs. China imported 4,889,275 piculs of flour, exporting 25,014 piculs.

Other import and export figures respectively are: Barley, 1,219 and 80,117 piculs; oats, 2,929 and 10,783 piculs; Indian corn 38 and 655,008 piculs; rice, 10,740,810 and 300,207 piculs; cotton, 4,552,726 and 789,862 piculs.

The ministry emphasised that measures should be taken both to restore order and to improve scientific knowledge throughout the country, in order that predominantly agricultural China might not be forced to import in excess of exports.—United Press.

ILLEGAL TAXES IN KIANGSI

Action Criticised by the Government

Nanking, Aug. 5.

A mild sensation was created here to-day when it became known that the Control Yuan had impeached the Kiangsi Provincial Government for its imposition of illegal taxes.

Kiangsi has recently imposed a sales tax and the Control Yuan condemns this on the ground that it is merely another form of likin, which has been definitely abolished in China.

It declares that such taxes are especially deplorable at the present time in view, firstly, of the impoverished condition of Kiangsi, which has suffered severely in past years from bandits, Communists and drought, and, secondly, that the imposition of the tax was without the approval of the Central Government.

The Control Yuan, therefore, asks for the immediate abolition of the Sales Tax in Kiangsi and the punishment of Mr. Wu Chien-tao, the Finance Commissioner of the province.—Reuter.

IN a press interview which took place last week in Canton Mr. Wong Him-yick, Counsellor to the Canton Municipal Government, disclosed that plans for the opening of Whampoa as a port had been decided upon and work will be carried out in different stages. In the first stage, godowns and piers will be built, and it is estimated that a sum exceeding $4,000,000 will be expended. The second part of the programme includes the laying out of commercial and residential areas while the third and final stage consists of the construction of roads and a tramway service. It is intended to build a light railway to connect Whampoa with Canton.

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DISUNITY

Aug. 8.

Whether Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation is merely a gesture with which Chinese politics is familiar, or the firm expression of a definite intention, the event will tell. Whichever is the right interpretation, it certainly makes public the marked differences of opinion now at work in the Government. At the beginning of this month, "The People's Tribune," a journal believed to be very friendly towards Mr. Wang Ching-wei, discussed criticism of his support of the Government's Manchurian policy and came to this conclusion:

"A change in the personnel of the Peking Pacification Headquarters would no doubt be universally welcomed and greatly assist in the settlement of the Manchurian question, but if the insistence upon it would mean a political crisis of the first magnitude—probably resulting in the absence of any responsible Government for the time being—is not a little caution desirable in view of the critical condition of the country? To give up the burden of responsibility in the present circumstances would certainly add to one's popularity and increase one's personal standing in the country—and is imperative as a last resort—but such is a course of action which no statesman with a proper sense of responsibility can lightly resort to."

Mr. Wang Ching-wei would not, surely, have denied to him a sense of responsibility, but it is difficult to see how, in the short space of seven days, recourse to the last resort has become imperative. From the same journal it has been clear that his attitude towards General Chang Hsueh-liang has been highly critical, to use the mildest term; indeed there is a Peking despatch which devotes to the Young Marshal an attention fitly labelled scurrilous.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's criticism of the man who two years ago, did much to break up the Northern Coalition is not surprising. It displays, too, the layman's supreme confidence in dogmatising on military affairs. It is all very well for ardent radicals to fulminate against Japanese designs in Jehol. The suggestion that General Chang Hsueh-liang should despatch his forces to that area may be as unpalatable to General Tang Yu-lin as to the Japanese, for different reasons. One thing is certain: if Mr. Wang Ching-wei wanted to precipitate Japanese action in Peking and Tientsin, he could not have done better than instigate the despatch of troops into Jehol. Whatever views may be held regarding the morality of Japanese intentions it would be idle to pretend that the seizure of Jehol by Manchukuo can be effectively prevented. General Chang Hsueh-liang may be all that Mr. Wang Ching-wei's statement infers; his apparent intention to remain in a defensive attitude South of the Great Wall, rather than look for trouble in Jehol, shows that he is not devoid of prudence and a grasp of realities. General Chiang Kai-shek, too, is clearly of the opinion that the job of dealing with the bandit-communists on the Yangtze is more pressing than any flaunting of the Kuomintang flag under the noses of the highly-sensitive and well-organised troops now dominating the situation in Manchukuria. General Chang Hsueh-liang has recently had the advantage of a conference with military leaders in the North. Nothing has emerged from that conference to suggest that departure from the strict defensive is contemplated.

At the earlier Peking conference which Mr. Wang Ching-wei and other dignitaries from Nanking attended, there was consultation with the Lytton Commission. That was consistent with the view that the Chinese Government intended to abide by its undertaking to refrain from aggravating the situation pending the completion of the inquiry and the decision of the League thereon. This again confirms the wisdom of throwing on to Japan the onus of any act of aggression. Mr. Wang Ching-wei himself has hitherto seemed to follow the line well-indicated in the journal which purports to expound his policy:

"A former administration has placed China's case into the care of the League, trusting as it did more on this organisation than on its own, on the national efforts to obtain redress in regard to Manchuria, China's case already is in the hands of the League, is it now practical diplomacy to withdraw it rather than making the best of the situation?"

Yet, Mr. Wang Ching-wei seems to want to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery just on the eve of the presentation of the Lytton Report. Disunity in the Government is unfortunately no new thing, even in a time of grave national crisis. It could hardly be more cynically exploited than by this advocacy of a policy which, if adopted, would only make matters far worse and prejudice seriously the case which China has endeavoured to make before the League. Mr. Wang Ching-wei has so acute a perception of political tactics that, on that not very lofty ground alone, he may be expected to revise a most unhappy decision.

A PLAIN TALE

Aug. 8.

Plain and unvarnished is the tale told by the Inspector-General of Customs in presenting China's view of the seizure of the Manchurian Customs. Earnest folk, who desire to see in Manchukuo an independent State acting in expression of the pent-up feelings of enraged Manchurians, will no doubt display their customary ingenuity in excluding the word "Japan" from the picture. They will find the task a stern test of their credulity as they read Sir Frederick Maze's dispassionate and restrained despatch. They may, of course, derive comfort from the fact that, in addressing the Japanese Legation on the subject of the ejection of Mr. Wallas and his staff from the Lungchingtsun Customs House, the Inspector-General makes no sort of protest. He merely asks for information, like Rose Dartle. He wants to know why the Japanese Military Authorities were represented, ably, no doubt, by the local Japanese Intelligence Officer on that occasion. Major Inouye, the officer concerned, waited, it is true, outside to keep the Japanese Adviser company but, in view of the stirring scene enacted inside, it would be interesting to ascertain what considerations prompted the Japanese Military Authorities to send one of their staff to grace the proceedings, albeit on the wrong side of a door. And, according to the report, it will be observed that the officer was left alone when the Japanese adviser was summoned to the presence to receive the appointment from which Mr. Wallas had been forcibly removed.

The tact and tenacity of the three British and one American Chinese Customs Commissioners, at Newchwang, Lungchingtsun, Harbin and Antung respectively, over a long period of contact with the volatility of Manchukuo will be generally recognised. They have deserved well of the Government in whose service they are. It must be disappointing to Japanese apologists to find so little cause for criticising their actions. But it is hardly to be expected that Sir Frederick Maze's unfortunate capacity for lucid exposition will discourage the ecstasy of those professing to see in Manchukuo a young administration whose only faults are self-will and a curious reluctance to consider the susceptibilities of the Japanese authorities, obsessed as the latter are by an almost unquenchable anxiety for the integrity of the Chinese Customs and the avoidance of any action describable as offending international obligations. So, the spectacle of banking institutions running the risk of infringing ordinary usages of international banking practice, at the bidding of the stern Manchukuo, is indeed distressing. Assuredly any bank would repudiate the notion of obeying the dictates of an alien state in withholding its client's funds from remission when such remission had been required by the said client. Yet, if Sir Frederick Maze's report and the information otherwise available are correct, Customs funds, accumulating before the forcible seizure, have not been remitted to Shanghai. Could better proof be adduced of the difficulties experienced by the Japanese in dealing with so headstrong an *enfant terrible* as that at Changchun? This doleful tale is all the more doleful because it is understood that the Manchukuo Administration is well-stocked with Japanese mentors. Japanese advisers have been attached to the various branches of the Government. Apparently these advisers, as at Newchwang, even when sustained by military company, are made to wait in outer rooms and then summoned to conform meekly to the obligations imposed on them by their hard task-masters.

So, at Antung, where Mr. Talbot thought he had arrived at a satisfactory solution of his difficulties by repairing to the South Manchuria Railway Zone—an area so jealously guarded by Japanese forces that not even cudgels have been permitted in the past to Chinese visitors—and there carrying on his Customs work, he was disappointed. The Manchukuo Police duly invaded the sacred territory and worked their will without any sort of protest from the Japanese authorities. To pretend that the Manchukuo Administration is lacking in vigour and independence would surely be absurd in face of this act of daring. There must be some officials at Changchun who would speak disrespectfully of the Equator even. But the Inspector-General's Report does not enter upon metaphysical research of that kind. Consequently it cannot avoid using the word "Japanese" quite frequently and in reference, bluntly, to Japanese Government officials as well as to the complaisant Japanese mentors of Manchukuo. It, therefore, makes a pretty puzzle for the temporary bewilderment of enthusiastic champions of Japanese rectitude. No one would be so cruel as to suggest that these ingenious zealots will permit the bewilderment to overwhelm them. They will urge, with the intoxicated fervour of their kind, that with young States like Manchukuo it is impossible to reason. That is why they feel deeply grieved at the unwarrantable suspicions harboured by some people in studying the course of events as outlined so coldly by Sir Frederick Maze. They will wish that the Inspector-General could cultivate a little of that milk of human kindness which has been so evident in Harbin, Dairen and elsewhere. Their dismay deserves sympathy.

A TRAGIC PAWN

Aug. 6.

The evacuation of the Chinese Post Offices from Manchuria a few days before the Manchukuo administration proposed to seize them by force and establish its own postage stamps was a dignified vindication of the service which, for ten months, in circumstances of extreme provocation, had managed to function and which was about to be treated to further and final humiliation. There is no such ground for defending the postal blockade which is supposed to be in force against the usurping authorities. The qualification is deliberate for it would seem that, partly because the Chinese Post Office itself is alive to the undesirability of refusing a large portion of the mail matter coming from Manchuria and partly because the complete severance of postal communication with that territory is virtually impracticable, only "a sort of blockade" exists. In fact it is not too much to say that the relationship between the Chinese Post Office and its former domain is farcical. It also gives most serious irritation to business men and private individuals whose correspondence is already sufficiently dislocated by conditions over which the Chinese Post Office has no present control. It cannot be believed that this tragic use of the Chinese Post Office as a political pawn is palatable to the high postal authorities here. They are known to be proud of their service, anxious to see it on good terms with its clients and firm, usually, in deprecating departure from the principles which should govern what, after all, is a public utility concern.

Just as any attempt to enforce a Customs blockade—an idea which, it is hoped, the Finance Minister will have sufficient power and strength of mind to reject—is bound to lead to a marked increase in the already serious evil of smuggling, so the tentative effort to institute an embargo on mails to Manchuria has merely stimulated evasion and so deprived the Government of legitimate revenue. It is, moreover, discriminating against the poor in favour of the rich. There are some 27,000,000 Chinese in Manchuria. Their connections in China South of the Great Wall must be extensive. Is it good policy to let them know that the Government of China, while protesting against the creation of an independent State, is, by its own action, cutting off communications between Chinese here and Chinese there? While the well-to-do man can, with some difficulty, it is true, ensure the transmission of his correspondence to Manchuria and probably provide for reciprocal receipt of letters thence, the bulk of the inhabitants of China are doomed, by the decree of their own Government, to forego that privilege. Moreover the telegraphic services, to which, in spite of threats, no blockade can be applied for obvious reasons, are available and, on account of their cost, are less at the disposal of the poor than the rich.

No position would be surrendered, no principle infringed by the acceptance and delivery of letters from Manchuria, even though they carried Manchukuo stamps. It may be conceded that to ask the Chinese Postal Service to remain intact for the transmission in Manchuria of mail matter bearing the stamps of a rebel administration would be unreasonable. That is why the evacuation was held by this journal to be justified. But to pass on letters bearing the new stamps in territory outside Manchuria is a service which can be rendered to the public without the slightest prejudice to China's political position on the Manchurian issue. It can be regarded as nothing more than the handling, by a service within the International Postal Union, of letters emanating from a country without that union. Here again the unwisdom of using a policy of pinpricks to enforce a righteous cause is pointedly illustrated. If the postal blockade would, within a measurable time, bring the Manchukuo State to the dust and eject the Japanese Army from Manchuria, there might be something to say for it. As it is, it is merely an ineffective gesture which does little harm to the delinquents and a great deal of harm to the Government and to the people over whose interests the Government claims to watch. As already hinted, the blockade is only partially established. The Chinese Postal Authorities would do well to abandon it entirely. They can do so without any loss of prestige for, so far, the dislocation of communications with Manchuria may be quite fairly attributed, in the main, to the change of services. If there were a speedy restoration of facilities within the power of the Chinese Post Office to provide, the temporary interruptions of the last ten days would be readily condoned. Generally the Postal Administration here shows such good sense and so much capacity for efficient service that its response to a suggestion of this kind is confidently expected.

THE NEW TARIFF

Aug. 4.

The Chinese Government's decision to obtain the additional revenue which it requires by raising the tariff rates will be recognised as perfectly justifiable course of action. It has the merit of ensuring that the collection of the revenue is in the hands of a department which enjoys public confidence. Whatever other means might be devised for giving the Government more funds, it would be difficult to imagine that they would be so well served. This makes it all the more desirable that reconsideration should be given to the consular invoice proposals for the execution of which no adequate machinery exists or is likely to be established. It also gives point to the objections raised against the Government's contemplated blockade of the Manchurian customs. Having shown that revenue is the great need; the Government will be merely stultifying themselves if they persist in a punitive measure which must have the effect of diverting trade and therefore reducing Customs revenues. Moreover it will tend to transform into definite annoyance the natural feeling of regret which any increase in taxation must induce. For, although the new rates indicate a desire to take the most out of luxury articles, they are likely to produce conditions which must accentuate the difficulties already created by the trade depression and the higher cost of living.

Presumably, in accordance with the practice of other Finance Ministries, the tariff has been framed after consultation with Customs experts on the purely fiscal issue of the capacity of the articles listed to bear the new rates of duty. Experts' advice in such matters is not always taken for, obviously, a revenue tariff is not entirely exempt from the political and industrial considerations which inspire the purely protective schedule. Generally, however, the prudent Finance Minister has to take into account the law of diminishing returns and it is to be hoped that Mr. T. V. Soong's expectations in that respect have not been unduly raised. It has been noted that the articles singled out for this special revenue drive are mainly of the luxury type. The increased duties on liquor can be defended on the ground that they are taxes on luxury but it is reasonable to suggest that when the already high price of whisky is raised, as seems likely, to about $12 a bottle, there will be a reduction in consumption, to the delight of temperance reformers but to the dismay of any properly constituted Finance Minister. This is only an example taken at random. The imposition of Customs Duties is always a game in which both parties take risks. The consumer has the option of refusing to buy and therefore to assist in the process of raising revenue. The framers of the duties have to decide whether the need for the object of their delicate attentions is sufficiently great to justify the belief that further extortion can be safely indulged. Mr. Soong and his advisers may be on sound ground. Looking however at the new tariff generally it would seem that they are concentrating on one community—foreigners resident in China. Have they taken into account the general reduction in the for-

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eigner's standard of living—an eloquent indication of the attainment of saturation point?

If the new duties have the effect of substantially reducing the foreign consumption of articles which, after all, are not purchased by Chinese in great quantities, the chances of securing the new revenue required must be diminished. It is impossible to dogmatise on a matter of this kind, but it is significant that the opinion among business men is that the new tariff is likely to "kill the goose that lays the eggs." That perhaps is a crude way of putting it. The error seems to lie in depending on such a limited number of geese. Nor is it wise to ignore the impetus always given to smuggling when duties are liable to invoke a consumer's strike. On the main question of his search for more revenue Mr. Soong can command general sympathy. This does not imply a belief that that object could be achieved by no other means. Retrenchment in Government expenditure has been as little explored, in the views of some people, as the possibility of finding a broader and therefore a more certain basis of taxation. But, in tariff matters, time alone can give a precise answer to these questions—so the new rates must be taken "on liking" and find their level accordingly.

A RESPONSIBILITY

Aug. 5.

So far as can be gathered from the information available, the proposed agreement for the solution of the Outside Roads problem has been forwarded to the Consuls in Shanghai and has been under consideration by them. No doubt they have communicated to their respective Governments the main features of the scheme. It is not difficult to imagine that the possibility of removing this very vexed question out of the category or burning issues will win for the draft agreement most favourable treatment at the hands, at any rate of Whitehall and Washington. Both the British and American Governments, through their diplomatic representatives in China, have long expressed the view that the solution of the Outside Roads problem is primarily a matter for the Shanghai Municipal Council to determine by negotiation direct with the Chinese authorities. Whether that view is consistent with the Land Regulations is at the moment an academic issue. The point is that the Council has accepted it in good faith and, by the exercise of patience in friendly discussion with the Municipality of Greater Shanghai which has, on its side, shown commendable cordiality and a sound spirit of statesmanship, has managed to arrive at a draft agreement acceptable to both parties on the basis of honourable compromise. If this agreement receives the final touch which makes it the definite instrument of a *modus vivendi* the Council and the Municipality will deserve high praise for a workmanlike and sensible piece of practical diplomacy. Apart from the immediate points at issue, it should further benefit Shanghai by encouraging the application of similar qualities of understanding and forbearance to other stubborn controversies.

Much has been said about the agreement. The public has not yet been able to judge for itself the merits or demerits of the proposals which it embodies. That was inevitable during the delicate stages of negotiation. Now that the draft has passed from the Council to the Consuls, the publication of it will become the next step towards a final ratification. The Council has already indicated its intention to follow this course which is, indeed, essential if, as seems probable, the considered verdict of the Ratepayers, in meeting assembled, will be sought before signature is finally given to it. It might be well if the Council's decision could be given early effect and publication were made before many more days of the present month have passed. Although the Council is in recess there is reason to believe that no obstacle to such publication exists. The advantage of reducing delay to a minimum is to be found in the greater opportunity given for consideration of the proposals before the process of formally consulting the Ratepayers is attempted. Dispassionate and long-sighted consideration is more readily attainable if it has ample time at its disposal. That such consideration is desirable would be clear in any event. It is likely to be all the more desirable because signs have been given of definite opposition to the idea of signing the agreement at all.

Statements in the Japanese press have left no doubt of the source from which this opposition is likely to derive inspiration. There have been specious arguments which have disregarded entirely whatever merits the agreement may possss but have instigated objection with the view of forcing a reference of the whole Shanghai problem to a Round Table Conference. This is a mere tactical device which is cynically intruded to jeopardise the removal of a long-standing menace to Shanghai's security in the hope of inducing China and the Powers to depart from an attitude, well-defined and well-understood. It seeks to entice the other foreign interests into a position in which they may be made to appear associates in a policy deliberately rejected by them. The suggestion that so palpable a manoeuvre would have any chance of success has only to be made to be firmly and courteously scouted. The real point to consider is whether there is a sincere desire to arrive at an agreed settlement on an issue which, complicated and delicate as it is, can not be allowed to remain unclosed much longer without imperilling beyond repair the vital interests of the International Settlement and of Shanghai as a whole. Judgment on the agreement itself must be deferred until it is available for public consideration. It is sufficient here to state, in the most unequivocal terms, that on those who, for reasons not germane to the actual problem involved, attempt to obstruct or destroy it, the gravest responsibility will rest. Reliance has been placed on the Feetham Report; that document however must be taken as a whole. The essence of it is to be found in its insistence on the value of negotiation and gradual elimination of outstanding difficulties. Whether the agreement proposed is in every detail conformable with Mr. Justice Feetham's recommendations is immaterial. That the spirit of its conception and completion is in accord with his general appreciation of the problem there can be no manner of doubt. It is to be hoped that, in the light thrown on this vital question by the early publication of the draft, statesmanship will come to the rescue and dissolve factious opposition which appears unfortunately to have taken the field.

THE MARGIN

Aug. 3.

Although parents may be inclined to grumble at any increase in their family bills at this time of bounding rises in the cost of living, they will on reflection realise that the Shanghai Municipal Council, in discharging its duty to the ratepayers, has acted rightly in raising the fees for pupils in Council schools. In point of fact the policy aimed at is to make the revenue from fees equal to roughly one-third of the expenditure on the schools. Actually this goal is far distant. On an average the ratio of the revenue from fees to expenditure is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 22 per cent., instead of the 33.33 per cent. prescribed. The new increases only take the Council part of the way. They are absolutely necessary to do justice to the ratepayers and to enable the Council to carry out its promised programme of grants-in-aid to non-Council recognised schools. It may be mentioned too that the fees for the pupils of important schools which receive no assistance from the Council are higher generally than the new fees now fixed by the Council. It is only fair to make this point for, however much sympathy there may be with the family man, it is a short-sighted act to encourage him to nurse a grievance unjustified by the facts.

The finances of the International Settlement are giving thoughtful observers cause for anxiety. Contemplation of a reversion to the rate of 16 per cent. which ruled before July 1930, when the present rate of 14 per cent. was imposed, was based on the knowledge that the benefit derived from the sale of the Electrical Department was on the point of being exhausted. The Controller was, really, fortunate in that by a judicious handling of his resources, he was able to propose only a reversion to the old rate and was not forced to go further and press for a rate of 18 or perhaps 20 per cent. Then came the trouble of last January. It is recognised that the old Council took a bold but a reassuring step when, by reason of additional measures outlined by the Controller, it was able to give ratepayers the welcome news that even the reversion to the old rate would be abandoned for the current year. The risk was obvious. The Council was deliberately running very near the margin of safety but it was felt that the advantage of stimulating a somewhat weakened morale was not to be ignored.

The new Council has loyally accepted its predecessor's decision in that it has made no precipitate attempt to proclaim the difficulties of its financial situation. Yet the returns published in a recent Gazette and giving the summary of the revenue for May were sufficiently eloquent of the dismal prospect which may have to be faced sooner or later. It is generally known that the figures for June which will shortly be available are viewed with considerable concern. The Council is feeling the effects of the acute trade depression, of the aftermath of the recent disturbances and of gradual disappearance of the benefits of the Sale of the Electricity Department already noted. The plain fact is that its expenditure and revenue are not keeping pace with each other: revenue is falling away and expenditure cannot be reduced if the Council is to continue to render the services which it is expected to render to the public. At this stage it would be misleading to dilate on figures or to attempt to examine any particular items on either side of the balance sheet. The broad realities can be stated in order that the public may be prepared for possible disappointment later on. Revenue may come in during the next few months in better shape and volume than seems at present likely. It is known that the Council's officers have greatly improved their system of collection. Recent decisions in the Courts have helped them. But, on the main issue there can be no dispute. Mr. Micawber's well-worn rule applies. If expenditure continues to outstrip revenue, the Council will have to act exactly as any private individual acts—or should act—in the circumstances. The era of extremely light taxation in Shanghai has been long; it cannot be indefinitely extended in the light of new conditions. That has to be faced and the more plainly it is recognised, the more effectively will the Council be able to act in keeping expenditure under control and in resorting with restraint and discertion to means for raising the wind.

The Ministry of Communications is making preparations for the inauguration of a wireless telephonic service between Shanghai and Nanking, according to the "Shun-pao."

A STATE OF NATUR'

Aug. 9.

Yesterday this journal endeavoured, airily, to depict the attitude of zealots who would find in Sir Frederick Maze's account of the seizure of the Manchurian customs material for their intoxicated fervour of apology for Japanese actions In "The Village that Voted the Earth Was Flat," Kipling showed how impossible it was for art to outstrip nature, for imagination to defeat reality. Mr. Squeers discovered "what a blessed thing it is to be in a state of natur'." The "Shanghai Times" is so blessed. The wildest dreams of naive fatuity could not have attained to the sublime ecstasy of sentiments which would be fittingly set in the Newgate Tavern of Gay's Opera. The amiable journal, having decided like Mr. Boffin to "go in as a reg'lar brown bear all round," has long distinguished itself for extravagant tenderness towards Japanchukuo. It now eclipses all previous records. Sagely remarking that "a good deal of pother" has been made of the seizures outlined by Sir Frederick, it calls sanity, the Irish Free State, and the system of employing foreigners in the Customs service to witness in enforcing the view that the maintenance of the integrity of the Customs is a trifling matter:

> "If the Chinese Customs in Manchuria had been wholly managed and staffed by Chinese when Manchuria commenced to break away from the loosely-knit Chang Hsueh-liang Nanking alliance, the Customs would simply have gone with the tide and we should not have heard the separate note of protest in such a pronounced form. In any case the Customs officials must realise that they will have to bow to the storm. And rightly so."

Customs officials, as experts in tides and storms, will appreciate the compliment, even if they do not follow the logic. It seems a pity to draw attention to the fact that it is a question, not of a breakaway in Manchuria, but of an invasion by Japanese forces of Chinese territory marked by a surprise dispersal of Chinese troops in barracks at Mukden and Changchun, on the flimsiest of pretexts. Then there is this amazingly delicious piece of special pleading:

> "After all the unification of China under any particular regime is not the function of the Chinese Maritime Customs. If Manchuria rejects the authority of Peking or Nanking and establishes her own Government, are the Customs officials to say her nay?"

The Amalgamated Society of Burglars and Pickpockets would be glad to emblazon that sentiment on its articles of Association. Manchuria is occupied by Japanese military forces, a state of martial law is enforced, a Government, composed of Chinese and Japanese in the proportion of 1 to 3, is set up under the shadow of Japanese bayonets and the "Shanghai Times" sees at work the highest expression of the principle of self-determination. Is it surprising that it comes to the wonderful conclusion that there has been "much ado about nothing"? The Lytton Commission, after its arduous travels, will be so pleased to hear that verdict on its appointment and consequent investigations. Finally, after repeating the comfortable thought that "Manchuria has broken, at least temporarily"—there is some caution in the journal's lyrical fanaticism—"with the rest of China," it describes the passing of the Customs to the Manchukuo administration as natural. So much for Sir Frederick Maze's stupid insistence on international obligations, rules of commercial practice and the advantages of common honesty. But the gem, most appropriately, is reserved for the last sentence of a wonderful effusion:

> ". . . the fact that they (the Customs) were in some cases forcibly seized only shows that the Customs officials did not realise in time that they must give way to the inevitable."

Passing over the mental dishonesty of the qualification "in some cases" as due to unfortunate infection by association with the cause which the journal espouses, it is difficult to imagine a finer rebuke of the folly of withstanding the armed robber. The "Shanghai Times" should really make a present of this sentiment—set to music preferably—to the Police Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Then everyone will be able to join it in "The Village that Voted the Earth Was Flat." But whether such fustian can be regarded as contributing to the effective instruction of the public is another matter. The plain person would call it an insult to the intelligence and leave it there. But let a story be told. A British Minister was once—in the bad old days—confronted by his henchman with a recommendation for an appointment, the suitability of which he could not perceive. The henchman produced argument after argument to show how well qualified the suggested nominee was for the vacant post. The great man was still bewildered, if anxious to be sympathetic. At length, quite casually and almost inadvertently, the suppliant mentioned that the candidate was his own brother-in-law. "Oh!" quickly replied the other, in a tone of great relief as the mystery vanished, "a job! Why did you not tell me that before, my dear fellow? Of course I agree!" The "Shanghai Times" would save itself much trouble if it pondered on the implications of that cautionary tale.

EIGHTEEN YEARS

Aug. 4.

Serajevo, Liege, Versailles, Locarno, Lausanne—those names guide to an epitome of the world-travail which, for many began on this day of August eighteen years ago. The process of emerging from the mighty clash of nations in the field, to the not less awe-inspiring task of reconciliation in a state of peace, has been and still is burdensome. How many of those who held in their hands the keys to success have passed from the scene! Wilson and Clemenceau are now only memories of Versailles. Stresemann and Briand, clasping hands across the table in Downing Street, can no longer speak of Locarno. Joffre and Foch, French and Haig, with others, are shadows too. A new generation has grown up with little more than hearsay knowledge of the tragedy and of the policies which made it inevitable. On it nevertheless falls the responsibility of turning the lessons to account. There have been a learning and an unlearning during these eighteen years. The play of reaction and counter-reaction has led into error and, happily, out again. The groping after truth or the reality of peace continues. Desperate fear of a recurrence of catastrophe has led to desperate expedients, based on grim fallacies, for weaning mankind from the war-weapon. Yesterday a correspondent rightly drew attention to one of these expedients—the cult of propaganda designed to stigmatise war but involving a misuse of the time factor in presenting the ways and thoughts of the warriors of the great struggle. The recent Disarmament failure at Geneva has, as noted last week, pointed the danger of dealing with effects and leaving the causes untouched.

Too many people believe that, by surrendering opinions on the historical versions of pre-war events, a general movement toward peace can be developed. Harping on old grievances is plainly inimical to reconciliation. Even more unsatisfactory is the idea that peace can be cemented by deliberate abandonment of the teaching of facts. In due course, when the years of the Great War can be viewed by historians, free from personal associations with the conflict, the spurious judgments which have been so current of late will

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be reversed. They may be necessary now to give human nature the stimulus of temporary self-deception for the attainment of a permanent peace but even that view has to be severely scrutinised. Locarno was based on the belief that the brotherhood in man would for ever resist return to the destruction of Armageddon. Lausanne, after disillusionment on that point, is more firmly set on the doctrine of economic interdependence as a shield against the greater peril of economic disruption which is the real horror of war. The spirit of Locarno, refined by the furnace of failure, has thus attained to its proper role in complement to Lausanne.

The campaign against war has had its uses. It can now be recognised for its weaknesses, provocative of the very evils it sought to abolish, and replaced by the campaign for peace. The technique thoughtlessly demanding subscription to the theory of the "brutalising" influences of war by gross slanders on the virtues which saved the world and by implicit disregard of the sacrifices made by the Great Dead is futile. It stirs up bitter resentment and so retards approach to the goal described on Monday by the Prince of Wales —himself the loyal champion of the men who can never die in the memory of their fellows—as "the conquest of the world's peace and international amity." It would be instructive to consider whether more harm has not been done to the cause of peace in recent years by unscrupulous propaganda, vilifying the soldier's calling, than by any lapses in statesmanship. To this should be added condemnation of the efforts of those who persistently misrepresent the aims of national polices. No one thinks of suggesting that the chemist, who dispenses the means of preventing disease, deliberately sets out to spread that disease in order to secure his livelihood. Yet, reckless, if wellmeaning, supporters of the peace ideal, appear to imagine that they are serving that cause by imputing such sinister malignity to armament firms and the general staffs, who, pending the arrival of the millennium, have to maintain the fabric of national defence—the prophylactic treatment against the disease of war. If the eighteen years now passed have taught the lesson that the road to peace does not lie in that direction, they have not been lived in vain. On this day memory of the single-minded devotion which marked the entry of thousands of men into the arena of personal sacrifice should be saluted with the determination, honourably, honestly and fearlessly to work for the ultimate enthronement of their ideal: a world of peace.

LAUSANNE ECHOES

Aug. 9.

Discussion of the Lausanne Treaty in the House of Commons just before the Parliamentary recess showed the Government in good form. Criticisms of the Treaty were stimulated partly by the piecemeal manner in which the full terms of the undertandings associated with it were revealed to the public. Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George brought the heaviest guns to bear on the Government sponsors of the Treaty. They scored some points but, on the whole, they had to admit by implication that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Neville Chamberlain could not have done better. Mr. Chamberlain effectively met the attempt to find in the "gentleman's agreement" a sinister flaw in the Conference's decision, by explaining succinctly what that agreement was:

> "an agreed summary of conversations which took place between the creditor Powers....on what was going to take place over the main agreement with Germany."

Mr. Chamberlain, in summing up the Treaty itself declared that, in using its influence to get a settlement of the reparations problem, the British delegation, if it had not got at the root of the evil,

> "had got very near to the root, and had solved it, temporarily, it is true, subject to the co-operation of the United States at a later stage, and had made a long step forward towards the restoration of that confidence which was the one essential of the world today."

On that note the House of Commons was satisfied to rest until the next day when Sir John Simon read the announcement summarising the Franco-British Pact to which subsequently other European Powers subscribed.

The "gentleman's agreement" published as a White Paper on July 14, in London, was signed by Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy and as already indicated in the cables it provided that if the four countries could not come to a satisfactory settlement with their own creditors, then the agreement with Germany regarding reparations would not be ratified. The declaration of European co-operation, constituting a separate document, imposes on the signatories the obligation to consult each other fully on European affairs, in regard to the proposed World Economic Conference and other matters of mutual interest. This European entente has been widely welcomed as inaugurating a new era in Europe and contributing greatly to the breaking down of isolated groups. It is regarded, too, as encouraging to the closer relationship of Germany with France. Sir John Simon's actual words in commendation of the Pact, described it as a

> "proposal to the other principal countries in Europe to declare their adhesion to the rule that we will endeavour to promote political appeasement in Europe by open and friendly discussion on all points of difference. . ."

In the debate on the preceding day, Mr. MacDonald had made it clear that the proceedings at Lausanne were essentially directed towards the straightening out of the internal difficulties of Europe. The suggestion that there was any sort of combination against America was scouted by him as also was the notion that any criticism could be made of America's attitude.

The Prime Minister, in a later passage, impressed on the House the impossibility of solving financial and economic issues without regard to the political factor. The political problems of Europe could not be ignored when the problems of the other kind were discussed. This was merely another way of saying that the representatives of the different countries had to be able to carry their own respective nation's with them. Good people who restively declaim against the politician's weakness and pin their faith to the infallibility of business men or other experts, will do well to note this practical aspect of international affairs. Mr. MacDonald, incidentally, expressed his admiration for first class business men, but he also had trouble with them: he could never get the same advice from any two. This vindication of the politician may have been superficial in its immediate application. It certainly had an important bearing on the discussion of the attitudes of the various Powers. No spokesman at an international conference can go beyond the political limits assigned to him in his own country. This explains the reason why the imminence of elections must retard progress in agreement. Mr. MacDonald roundly declared that no-one had a right to blame America for her inability to appear at Lausanne. He added:

> "..although America has never uttered a pledge so far as I know nor in any way indicated how she is prepared to meet us.... there is no nation in the world more ready to lend a hand in straightening out the entanglements and troubles with which we are surrounded than is America and her people..."

That was the keynote of the Prime Minister's championship of the Lausanne Treaty. As Chairman of the Conference he spoke with double authority. It gives the greatest possible encouragement to those who believe that, in the event, the high hopes, built on Lausanne and the World Economic Conference to follow, will be fulfilled.

OLD ENEMIES

Aug. 3.

Bolivia and Paraguay have been so often on the brink of conflict over the Chaco boundary dispute which has eluded the efforts of the United States of America to settle and has baffled Geneva, that the news of mobilisation of the forces of the Paraguayan Republic and Bolivia's rejection of neighbours' offers to mediate does not necessarily mean an immediate war despite the undoubtedly grave character of the situation now precipitated by the capture of Bourqueron by Bolivian troops. Briefly this boundary dispute hangs on the desire of the Bolivians to obtain an outlet for their trade, their facilities on the Paraguayan River being limited to Puerto Suarez, a port situated at the end of a marshy lagoon and only navigable during part of the year for launches and barges, for Brazil holds nearly all the river frontage of the Paraguay which otherwise would form the natural boundary of Eastern Bolivia. The Chaco area is densely forested and rich in quebracho which is a species of hardwood tree of great commercial value for tanning purposes. Paraguayan forces have long occupied two thirds of the Chaco region and they claim, in attempting to set off Bolivian demands, the remaining one third as well. On the maps the region is usually shown as part of Bolivia but Paraguay has intense feeling on the subject. In April 1927 a protocol was signed between the two countries thanks to the help of Argentina but in December of the following year trouble again broke out. Both nations mobilised, Bolivia capturing three Paraguayan blockhouses. The League of Nations intervened and another protocol was signed. Prisoners were repatriated during 1929 and in July of that year the United States Government made an offer of a neutral commission to conduct direct regotiations at Washington. This led to no permanent settlement. Bolivia was suspected by Paraguay of planning further military operations and on July 5 of last year diplomatic relations between the two countries were again severed. In January last it was announced that Paraguay and Bolivia and agreed upon a non-aggression pact. It appears to have had little practical effect in improving relations. The dispute is in fact a menace to the peace of South America. On the surface it looks as if it ought to be readily settled, yet observers on the spot declare that local feeling is so deep-rooted and so little susceptible to reasoned argument that the problem would test diplomacy of the highest order. And, as has been noted, even that diplomacy has failed hitherto.

For the student of affairs the dispute is interesting because it shows how essentially primitive are the causes of war even in this modern era. The tract of territory over which Bolivians and Paraguayans are prepared to proceed to the ultimate argument is in the shape of a triangle about 550 miles in length. This is a traveller's description of it:

> "The country consists partly of dense timber forests, with an impenetrable thorny undergrowth, and partly of rough grazing lands and stretches of scattered palm groves. The climate is moderately tropical . . . Land transport is carried on with wagons and pack-animals along rough trails. Few motor-cars have penetrated into the remote region. The rivers are infested with such fish as the deadly stinging ray and the pirana —a fierce carnivorous fish about the size of a mackerel which attacks in mass formation both human beings and domestic animals, often inflicting fatal injuries. Insect plagues of incredible variety range from the huge black tarantula and bird-eating spiders to the tiny chiga, which has the unpleasant habit of depositing its eggs under the toe-nails of the unwary. Legions of vampire bats take a heavy toll of blood from the unfortunate pack-animals when turned out to graze at nights."

The idea off waging war for the right to colonise this kind of country may seem fantastic but both Paraguayans and foreigners are proud of the fact that they have successfully colonised the southern portion of the Chaco triangle. The pioneers were the Jesuit Fathers who converted the "Indians" to Christianity. Their simple churches and schools of wood and mud remain to this day.

A solution has been proposed but obviously has not yet been accepted. Indeed the Paraguayan Government on more than one occasion of late have had to take drastic action in suppression of violent demonstrations by their own people merely because it was reported that they were ready to compromise with Bolivia. Yet if Bolivia could be given the northern portion of the triangle with access to the Paraguayan river and Paraguay were permitted to retain the southern portion in which she has important possessions, the process of settlement would be fairly accomplished, given goodwill on both sides. One thing seems certain: while every friend of Bolivia and Paraguay will be ready to mediate or offer services with the idea of reaching an agreement, the two countries, if they decide that war is inevitable, will be allowed to indulge that whim without any armed intervention. The notion of waging war in a country to which the description given above is applicable would hardly appeal even to the most ardent believers in bellicosity. Presumably the Bolivians and Paraguayans are used to the fauna whose habits seem to make life in that region a perpetual war. Indeed it may well be that the secret of the stubbornness of the Chaco problem lies in that very circumstance. People who habitually have to face "legions of vampire bats," the "massed formations" of the pirana or the surreptitious treachery of the chiga, may take no account of aeroplanes, tanks or machine guns. As everything is judged by comparison they may argue that war is for them "a sort of peace." I is to be hoped, however, that more serious considerations will prevail and that, at the eleventh hour, recourse will again be had to diplomatic measures of reconciliation.

A BAROMETER

Aug. 5.

The world census of motor-vehicles for 1931 recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington affords a useful barometer of the depression which has become so uncomfortably a household word. The barometer performs the functions of registering present conditions and of indicating hope for the future. The effect of the slump has been to reduce the world's ownership of cars but, as reductions are not the feature of the returns from all countries, it is clear that, as soon as conditions take an upward trend, the world's need for motor-transport will be greatly in the ascendant. In other words countries, which are nearer saturation point than others, show decreases but countries which have still a long way to go in developing to the full the use of motor-transport have not reacted so markedly to the depression. Thus increases were recorded in China, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, Russia and South Africa. The decreases were most marked in the United States of America, Germany and Austria. Increases were shown in the United Kingdom, France and Belgium.

At the end of 1931, the world's ownership of motor-vehicles was recorded as 35,263,397 as against 35,805,632 in the previous year—a drop of 1.5 per cent. It should be observed that this figure does not accurately reflect the extent of the depression for the statisticians estimate that in many countries a large number of cars owned have been withdrawn from circulation owing to the falling off in trade, the cost of running or other economic reasons. In Germany, for example, 50,900 cars and 10,500 lorries are reported to have been laid up on this account. In Italy the percentage of withdrawals is put at anything from 25 to 35 per cent. In New Zealand nearly 23,000 motor-vehicles of all categories are labelled "dormant." Brazil reports a 20 per cent. withdrawal. French and English markets are considered to have been free from this adverse influence. Generally it is expected that the idle vehicles will return to circulation. Many ultimately will have to be replaced and the report considers that, although the withdrawal is in fact an unsatisfactory economic feature of the moment, it should have a favourable effect on a revived market because of the demand for replacements.

The census shows that France moved up to second place as the owner of motor transport, the first place being held by the United States of America with 25,986,353, which, albeit a decreased figure on the previous year's returns, throws heavily into the shade France's 1,713,368, the United Kingdom's 1,570,173 and Canada's 1,186,960—to take the next three countries on the list. The fact that there is so marked a discrepancy between the amount of motor-transport used in America and that owned in the rest of the world does not reflect the exact extent of the untouched market. Conditions in America have favoured the use of motor-cars and America's huge ownership has naturally contributed largely to the dominance of the American car —86.3 per cent. of the world cars being of American origin or pattern. Still motor-car manufacturers can assume that there is still a vast field for them to cover. In the United States of America one motor-vehicle is owned by every 4.77 persons as against 24 persons in France, 28 persons in England, 95 persons in Germany, 643 persons in Japan, 11,376 persons in China and 30,769 persons in Ethiopia. Spitzbergen limits its ownership of motor-transport to one lorry of American origin. It possessed it last year and has given it no companion. Turning to towns, Los Angeles with 851,556 motor-vehicles outstrips even New York's 792,131. Chicago, with 485,565, and Detroit with 388,946 make Greater London, and Paris with their 293,295 and 203,900 cars look small. These figures for the cities do not include commercial vehicles and taxis but even there Los Angeles puts up 814,353 against New York's 672,099 and London's 199,473. So there is every ground for hopefulness in the motor-trade when once the word depression has been excised from current vocabularies.

THE Ministry of Communications is reported by the "Shunpao" to have sent officials here for the purpose of negotiating with the China Electric Co. for the cancellation of the contract recently entered into with that company. The Ministry, it is stated, does not have sufficient funds to enable it to purchase and instal the expensive radio telephone apparatus called for under the contract, so it wants to cancel the contract.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

JAPANESE WAR VESSELS RUSHED TO YINGKOW

"Bandits" Attack Several Stations Along South Manchuria Railway: Traffic Suspended

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

Simultaneous attacks by hordes of bandits on various points on the South Manchuria Railway are reported in an official dispatch reaching the Navy Office to-day.

The raids, which are stated to have occurred yesterday morning, are said to have centred on Yingkow, the port of Newchwang, and on Tashihkiao, on the South Manchuria Railway, about 10 miles directly east of Yingkow.

In response to urgent appeals for reinforcements, a Japanese destroyer flotilla, accompanied by a cruiser, was rushed to Yingkow and bluejackets were immediately landed.

The report tells of an encounter between the bluejackets and a party of bandits who were surprised in the act of attacking a hospital, but the result of the clash is not yet known.

This evening fighting in the neighbourhood of Yingkow was still in progress, the "bandits" being engaged by a combined force of Japanese soldiers and bluejackets and Manchukuo troops.

The casualties on both sides are reported to be very heavy.

Fighting is also reported to be in progress at Haicheng, on the South Manchuria Railway, about 15 miles north-west of Tashikiao, and at other points.

Reinforcements have been hurriedly despatched to the affected areas.

The inhabitants of the "war zone" are said to be panic-stricken and women and children are reported to be taking refuge in the military barracks. Ex-servicemen are assisting the depleted garrisons by doing guard duty.—Reuter.

Anti-Manchukuo Activities

Harbin, July 28.

Japanese sources state that, the anti-Manchukuo leader Feng, who is operating some 20 miles to the South of Ashiho, near to the township of Lalin, has issued mobilisation orders to the inhabitants of this district, to form two Anti-Manchukuo Units, which will be known as the 16th and 17th Regiments.

The order reads that each house must provide one recruit and one rifle.—Reuter.

Fighting at Haicheng

Yingkow, Aug. 4.

About 400 soldier-bandits attacked the city of Tienchwangtai, five li west of Yingkow, this morning. One thousand more of the bandits were reported to be concentrating near by.

Three Japanese destroyers which were standing by here were ordered to rush to Tienchwangtai. The railway line between Yingkow and Tienchwangtai was blocked, says United Press.

The Hirata detachment, which started an attack this morning, completely surrounded the Chinese and conducted a heavy bombardment.

Warships Fire on Volunteers

Sasebo, Aug. 4.

Owing to the threatening situation near Yingkow, Japanese naval authorities to-day ordered several Japanese men-of-war including a cruiser and a destroyer flotilla dispatched to the trouble zone.

Other warships are standing by here.—United Press.

Dairen, Aug. 4.

The Japanese warships at Yingkow opened fire last night on the Volunteers who have been attacking that city.

Aircraft have been dispatched from Mukden to bomb a concentration of 2,000 Volunteers who, it is stated, are preparing to renew their attack on Haicheng, on the South Manchuria Railway, north-east of Yingkow.

It is alleged in Japanese circles that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has furnished the volunteers with a sum of $500,000.—Reuter.

Instructions to Gen. Honjo

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

Heavy fighting was reported today as taking place at various points of the South Manchurian Railway zone with the bandits continuing their attacks on Haicheng, Yingkou, Nantai and Tashichiao. This has necessitated a virtual suspension of the night traffic on the main line,—an occurrence which is unprecedented.

The bandits were reported to have increased in both numbers and activity. For this reason Lieut.-Gen. Mori and other high officers and civil officials were in conference this morning at Mukden for the purpose of devising effective measures to secure the safety of the railway.

Unusual tension is reported to have followed General Honjo's receipt of the instructions from Tokyo to deal drastically with lawless elements.

It is noteworthy that the War Office last night made a statement to the Press in which it threatened to take firm measures to punish Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and his subordinates who are considered as working systematically in the background.

In the meantime there are conflicting reports current as to the likelihood of Captain Ishimoto's release, while the newspaper, "Asahi," reports that 500 of Marshal Chang's troops have arrived at Chaoyang where it is said, Marshal Chang has ordered 150,000 volunteers to concentrate.—Reuter.

Attack on Changchun Planned

Peking, Aug. 5.

According to a Harbin dispatch, loyal Kirin troops under General Feng Chan-hai, totalling 7,000 men, have concentrated at a point about 25 miles from Changchun, the capital of the Manchukuo Government, and are preparing for an attack on the city. Another loyalist detachment under General Yu Tajen has also gathered at Yentushan, on the Kirin-Hailung Railway, with a view to advancing on Panshih.

It is learnt that in their attempt to capture Keshan, Hingcheng, Sinhua and Hailun, in northern Manchuria, the Japanese have had several clashes with the Heilungkiang units under Generals Wu Sung-lin and Hsu Pao-chen. General Ma Chan-shan, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, is directing operations at Tachingshan and has established contact with Generals Li Tu and Ting Chao, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Kirin Self-Defence Army, for joint manœuvres against the Japanese.

Chinese Volunteers operating against the Japanese in southern Liaoning have penetrated to within seven miles of Mukden, having occupied the Chienchinchai collieries on Wednesday evening. Mukden is reported to be in a panic, with rifle shots clearly audible in the city.

Traffic on the South Manchuria Railway is disrupted through the activities of the Volunteers. Similarly, no service is run on the Mukden-Antung Railway, as Penki and Fenghwangcheng, two important cities on the Line, are subject to continuous attacks by the Chinese.

Haicheng, south Mukden on the South Manchuria Railway, was for the fourth time attacked by Volunteers yesterday. With a small force of 200 men, they succeeded in inflicting much damage on the enemy, their gunfire setting a large Japanese godown on fire.

Reinforcements arrived at Tienchwangtai, 12 miles west of Yingkow, yesterday and immediately joined their comrades in an attack on Tienchwangtao. Japanese gunboats dispatched up the Liao Ho (River) to disperse the Volunteers only succeeded in tearing up large sections of the Railway by their bombardment without doing serious harm to the invaders. Five Japanese aeroplanes took off from Ching-chow yesterday morning and conducted bombing raids on Volunteers concentrations at Tienchwangtai and at Heishan, west of Tahushan.—Kuo Min.

Aug. 5.

The occupation by a body of 500 Volunteers of Tungliao, an important railway city in south-west Manchuria, is recorded in Chinese press messages received here to-day. The city is stated to have been occupied on Wednesday morning after an engagement with Japanese troops that had lasted for three days.

The Volunteers are reported to have captured and destroyed a Japanese armoured-train. One result of the engagement and the occupation of the city by the Volunteers has been the suspension of traffic on the Tungliao-Tahushan Railway. The Volunteers are stated to be very active in the vicinity of Mukden city.—Reuter.

Japan and Young Marshal

Peking, Aug. 6.

Peking is discussing the recent statement of the Tokyo War Office concerning Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. The first reaction is that the statement presages Japanese action in this area. Chinese official circles are reticent but the belief is current to-day that Japanese military officials are ready to take drastic action. However, some well-informed foreign observers are convinced that Japanese action here is unlikely.

Foreign opinion still takes the view that while nothing has yet occurred to indicate that a Japanese invasion of this area is definitely impending a steady stream of Japanese propaganda is preparing the ground for such action as in the case of Chinchow and Shanghai. The general feeling is that Japanese action of some sort is certain although not just yet.

The Japanese Legation is silent on the subject but Japanese civil circles declare that such action is highly improbable.

The number of troops in the Japanese Legation guard is given as not more than 200 and it is claimed that there has been no increase of troops here or in the Chinchow area.

The fear that the carrier pigeons brought here by the Japanese military authorities indicate preparations for action is discounted, it being stated that this is merely part of the normal routine.

The reports that the Japanese Legation has made special arrangements to bring their nationals within the Legation Quarters at the shortest notice are also discredited. Chinese and foreigners alike are declared to be unduly nervous.

Railway Track Wrecked

Aug. 8.

Telegrams received here from Chinese sources report that the volunteers are striving to carry out an enveloping movement in the Chinchow region. They have wrecked the track on the Chinchow-Chaoyang railway and the fighting there is now proceeding between them and Japanese troops from Chaoyang Temple, reinforced by Japanese forces from Yihsien.

Japanese naval landing parties are reported to have landed at Hulutao to protect the Peking-Mukden Railway stations at Lienshan and Hsincheng. The volunteers have succeeded in partly wrecking the railway bridge across Tailingho, east of Chinchow, with bombs.

Serious fighting is now going on at Koupangtze, Shuyanftien and other places.

The telegrams also report that volunteers in civilian dress have made their appearance in Mukden and have launched an attack in the vicinity of Central station.—Reuter.

Mukden, Aug. 8.

The Mukden express which left Chinchow at noon yesterday was derailed and overturned at a point near Kaoshantze. The train was damaged considerably and 20 people received injuries. It is reported that a railway bridge had been destroyed by bandits and that this was the cause of the accident.—United Press.

Destroyers Sent

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

The Navy Department announced officially to-day that four destroyers of the 26th Destroyer Flotilla, which had been standing by at the Sasebo Naval Base, were dispatched to Manchuria last Saturday evening in view of the serious situation in southern Manchuria.

It was also announced that four naval aeroplanes left their base in Japan yesterday and reached "a certain point" in Manchuria to-day.—United Press.

Manchukuo and League Assembly

Nanking, Aug. 5.

It was learnt in Nanking this morning that Manchukuo will send Dr. Chao Hsin-po, Chairman of the Manchukuo Legislative Yuan, to Geneva with Mr. Bronson Rea, foreign Adviser to Manchukuo, about the middle of this month. They will go via Japan and America and will explain Manchukuo's stand before the League Assembly.—Reuter.

Chinese Courts in Manchuria

Aug. 6

All the Chinese courts in Manchuria have been forcibly seized by the Manchukuo authorities at the instigation of the Japanese, according to telegrams received by the Ministry of Justice. Several hundred members of the judicial staff in Manchuria have been ousted from their posts.

While no measures have yet been decided upon to cope with the situation, it is pointed out by a spokesman of the Ministry that judgments rendered by the puppet courts will naturally be considered null and void by all Chinese Courts.—Kuo Min.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS' DEMAND

Peking Aug. 5.

It is reported here that the Chinese Volunteers operating against Chinchow have delivered an ultimatum to the Japanese commander to surrender Chinchow city within 48 hours.—Kuo Min.

NEW CHAPTER IN HONG-KONG BAR

Hongkong, Aug. 8.

A new chapter in the history of the Hongkong Bar was opened this morning when the Chief Justice, Sir Joseph H. Kemp admitted Mrs. S. K. T. Lo to practice in the Supreme Court.

Sir Joseph wished her success and congratulations were given by other prominent barristers also.—Reuter.

TYPHOON DISASTER IN FORMOSA

Taihoku, (Formosa) Aug. 3.

Thirty workers were buried alive yesterday afternoon when the hydro-electric installation at Jitsugetsutan, Taichu province, gave way following a typhoon of several days' duration, it was learned to-day. Relief work is under way but there is little hope for the safety of any of the victims.—United Press.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN KOREA

Seoul, Aug. 8.

A serious disaster occurred to-day in Kokaido province, involving the deaths of 22 men and injury of 12 others.

The casualties were caused by a landslide, which buried a party of workmen, who were carrying out the construction of a canal at Shari in the province.—Reuter.

ORDERS have been issued by the Central Government forbidding military authorities to impose illegal taxes at random. All taxes, the orders state, must first receive the approval of the National Government before they can be put into effect and anybody found acting to the contrary will be punished.

PEKING HEARS OF WOMAN SPY

Working for Manchukuo to Gather Information

Peking, Aug. 4.

Local Chinese circles are greatly excited over the report that a beautiful Russian woman, alleged to be in the secret service of Manchukuo, has arrived here for the purpose of spying on the movements of local military leaders and also obtaining military and political information.

It is said that she is trying to work her way by offering her services as a maid-servant or nurse to a certain influential personage here.

The local Chinese press also recounts the circumstances which led her to enter the employ of the Manchukuo secret service. She is a widow but recently she fell in love with another Russian, who is, however, too poor to afford a honeymoon trip to Europe. He therefore suggested to her that she offer her services to Manchukuo as a spy.

Her presence in Peking was discovered through the interception of a letter alleged to have been written by her to her lover, in which she said that when she returned to Mukden and got a large sum of money from Manchukuo, their honeymoon plans would be settled.

The woman is said to have been here once before with her lover and her two children. Local police expect to have her arrested shortly.—Reuters.

ALLEGED NOTORIOUS SPY EXECUTED

Peking, Aug. 6.

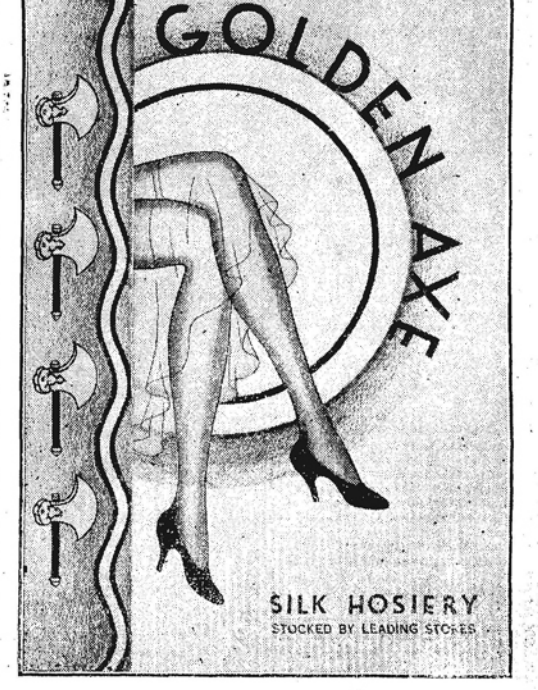
The Chinese evening papers report the arrest at Tientsin of Liu Hsueh-ku, alleged notorious spy, who is asserted to have been responsible for instigation of the Tientsin outbreak which caused the Sino-Japanese clash there last year.

The evening papers also state that the prisoner was brought to Peking this morning under the personal escort of Colonel Wang Yi-min, chief of police at Tientsin, and add that he is now being held in Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters pending trial on a charge of being a traitor.

Aug. 7.

Liu Hsueh-ku was executed early this morning after undergoing a military trial.—Reuter.

A spokesman of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, in an interview with the press, stated that the Nanking-Lanchow Air Service will be extended to Sinkiang Province in October and that his Corporation will open negotiations with the Soviet Government with a view to reaching an agreement by which mail from China may be sent to European cities by air viâ Russia.



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SIGNIFICANCE OF JEHOL

Meeting of Military Chieftains: The Position of the Young Marshal

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, July 28.

The excitement over the Chaoyang incident and the so-called Japanese invasion of Jehol has quieted down again. Lurid accounts have been given out to the Press of the bombing and damage done there by Japanese aeroplanes. On the other hand Japanese circles here deny that any bombing took place at all by the aeroplanes which merely made a "demonstration".

The case of Mr. Ishimoto who according to Chinese official reports —which are not denied by the Japanese—was captured by volunteer bandits, and not by the Jehol forces at all, inside the Manchurian frontier, would appear to be chiefly a sign of the embarrassment of the Japanese military people. Last winter, when they took Chinchow on the plea that it was necessary in order to stop banditry, we were assured that then they would soon put things in order. But banditry continues, and now, as usual with military gentlemen, they have to find some fresh excuse for their own miscalculations.

The Chinese newspapers here have been calling on the Government to "make a stand at last" and to defend Jehol to the last man. According to these civilian strategists the great importance of the Jehol area is that it will be a good "Jumping-off" point for the great attempt to retake Manchuria. A glance at the map will dispose not only of this argument, but also of the probability of a serious Japanese invasion in this direction. The city of Jehol, the administrative centre, lies over 200 miles, across a most mountainous region, from the Peking Mukden railway. If the Japanese really wish to invade North China, in order to drive out their bugbear, Chang Hsueh-liang, it is not clear, why they should take this difficult and round-about route, when all they would have to do, would be to advance from Shanhaikuan along the railway.

The Japanese news-agencies, on the other hand, have again started accusing the Young Marshal of being responsible for the banditry in Manchuria, adding that the country will never be able to settle down, until he is removed. The ordinary person might think that it is rather flattering him to believe that he is responsible for the bandit activities, even in far-away Northern Manchuria where the Japanese are experiencing their greatest difficulties. These news-agencies also bring the interesting item, that Jehol is integrally a part of Manchukuo. From a historial point of view this claim is certainly incorrect, for it was only in the last years of Chang Tso-lin that this province had any connection with Manchuria. The Japanese further say that Tang Yu-lin gave in his adherence to Manchukuo, when it was first established, but asked that this should not be made public, because otherwise his revenues would be cut off, same being obtained from the export of opium which could only get out by the motor-road to Peking or by the Lan River to a point well inside the Great Wall. (If this is corerct, it would appear to be a very clear argument that the economic connection of Jehol is certainly not with Manchuria.)

Up to now Tang Yu-lin has not denied this statement, so that his position remains as equivocal as ever. No doubt—and one can scarcely blame him—he would much prefer to remain on the fence and preserve a respectable neutrality.

There has been a certain amount of military activity round Peking, and carts and other means of transport have been commandeered in large numbers. Four brigades of infantry and one of cavalry have been pushed forward towards Kupeikow, the frontier town of the Jehol area, ostensibly to meet the Japanese invasion, but more probably as a gentle hint to Tang. For certainly the fate of Jehol would appear to depend on his decision: If he remained loyal to China, even the Japanese armies might have quite a big task conducting operations in such an extensive mountainous region. Whilst if he went over to Manchukuo and was supported by the Japanese, no Chinese armies would have a chance of retaking Jehol.

Meanwhile a great meeting of military chieftains is taking place in Peking. The Chinese press gives out that it is in order to discuss the threatened invasion of Jehol. But in actual fact this meeting had been planned long before the Chaoyang incident. Han Fu-chu, the chairman of the Shantung Council, has come here bringing with him Shih Yu-san, the "rebel" of last year who is now completely forgiven, at least by the Young Marshal, if not by Nanking. This is rather significant. One of the reasons for the meeting is undoubtedly, to decide, if not the fate, at least the future position of Chang Hsueh-liang who is rumoured to be on none too good terms just now with Nanking. It is said that Wang Ching-wei, when he was here, was so dissatisfied with Chang's attitude on the Manchurian question, that it was decided to try and kill two birds with one stone: trying to throw a sop to the Japanese by removing Chang and putting in a more reliable nominee of his own. Li Chei-sen was mentioned in this connection.

Anyhow, as none of the generals who are participating in this military conference are likely to be appointed in his stead by Nanking —they are none of them in the Government's good books—the meeting would almost seem to be aiming at some kind of Northern confederacy. The Chaoyang business, of course, comes very handy, to give it the appearance of a matter of National Defence and thus cover up the internal squabbles and save face all round.

A foreign business-man recently returned from an attempted business trip to Mukden, Changchun, and Harbin gives a very gloomy account of conditions in Manchukuo. All foreign business is completely at a standstill, except for orders from the government for building material, war store, and so forth which naturally all goes to the Japanese. As this comes out of the money lent by the Japanese it is anyhow merely a form of the Japanese government subsidising their own business. The Chinese officials of the new state he thought a very inferior and quite inexperienced set of men, dominated by their still more ignorant Japanese advisers to whom they had to refer even the most unimportant questions. Complete disorder and confusion seemed to reign in all the government offices he visited, and considerable ill-feeling and friction existed between the officials of the two countries. In his opinion the present state of things could not last, and annexation pure and simple was the only hope. The Manchurian currency is in such complete confusion that for all practical purposes it was useless, and it would end by the Yen being adopted. Banditry was rife everywhere, at any great distance from the railway, and even the railway itself, in the section beyond Harbin, was quite unsafe and irregular. The Manchukuo soldiers were a mere rabble, badly paid and worse equipped, and violently anti-foreign. Indeed, it was quite impossible to say who were bandits and who were not. In his opinion, the numbers of the anti-Manchukuo forces, as given in the Harbin reports, were much exaggerrated; but, on the other hand, the area was so vast, that even against small numbers the Japanese required a quite disproportionate number of men in order to garrison even the main lines of communication.

My informant was particularly struck in Harbin by the seemingly complete elimination of all Soviet influence. The offices of the Chinese Eastern Railway are now entirely in the hands of the Manchukuo authorities (i.e. the Japanese), many of the Russian officials having been withdrawn and the others having appearently no longer any say whatever in the management. And he pointed out how foolish it would be for the Chinese to expect any support from Soviet Russia in their struggle with Japan, seeing how she has, almost without the slightest protest, abandoned her own important interests in North Manchuria.

MINE DISASTER IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

Reports from Sapporo in Hokkaido state that a serious coal mine disaster occurred in the Sorachi coal mine in the northern island.

An explosion occurred yesterday caused by gas and in which 57 people were killed.

Among the dead are six training students from the Yubari technological school.—Reuter.

Harbin, July 28.—The 14 employees of the Gram Exporters, Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and the East Asiatic Co., who were recently arrested on suspicion of being connected with active Communist Organisations, have now been released, as no charge could be preferred.

PREPARATION OF LEAGUE REPORT

Lord Lytton Attends Meeting of the Commission

Peking, Aug. 4.

Despite the heat wave which is afflicting Peking, Lord Lytton was able to leave the hospital for a brief period this morning for the first time since his admission for treatment some days ago. He went to attend a meeting of the Manchurian Commission of Inquiry at the Peking Hotel.

The discussion lasted two hours and afterwards he returned to the hospital.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

The League Inquiry Commission, now drafting its final report to Geneva, has decided to leave Peking on September 2 and arrive at Geneva on September 25, according to an official telegram received by the Foreign Office today. The commission expects to complete its report this month.—United Press.

Official Statement by League

The following is the official statement by the League Secretariat regarding the Lytton Report:

The Lytton Commission of Enquiry has informed the League that it hopes to submit its report to Geneva about the middle of September next at the latest. As this report is bound to constitute one of the essential elements of the documentation which the Assembly has requested the Council to transmit to it, together with any observations it may have to make, the Special Assembly considered it would not be possible to study it with sufficient care if the period provided under Article 12 of the Covenant were strictly observed.

By Article 12, it is provided that the report of the Council or of the Assembly shall be made within six months after the submission of a dispute. This six-months period, dating from the submission of the dispute under Article 15, expires on August 19. With the consent of the parties, it has been decided to prolong the period, and the Assembly itself will fix the duration of the extension after receiving the report of the Commission.

The resolution lays stress on the exceptional character of the measure which is imposed by circumstances and expresses the intention to limit the prolongation to what may be strictly necessary and the hope that the Assembly Committee will be in a position to begin its examination of the Commission's report before November 1.

The Chinese delegate said that the extension, which was through no fault of China, was a matter of gravity for China and for the League. The time limit in the Covenant had been laid down because it was recognised that delay was dangerous and might make it possible for one party to create a situation where it might, by illegal action, virtually impose its own solution on the world. Japan was using force, contrary to her obligations. She was, in fact, bringing about exactly the situation which the authors of the Covenant had endeavoured to avoid. Making use of the illegal Manihukuo organisation, she was destroying the integrity of the Chinese maritime Customs, the postal administration, and the Gabelle service. Further delay favoured the attempt to create, by armed force, a *fait accompli*. China desired to make it clear that the Assembly should not tolerate, during the period of prolongation, any further aggravation of the situation. Recognition of the Manchukuo organisation would be regarded by China as an infringement of the territorial and political independence of China within the meaning of Article 10. The action to be taken by the League on Manchuria would be a test of the value of the Covenant and, so long as the conflict continued, there could be no hope of establishing a firm system of peace and international co-operation at Geneva.

The Japanese representative, who did not address the Assembly, had previously informed the President by letter that he had no objection to the extension of the time limit, while still maintaining the previous Japanese reservations.

The Swedish, Czechoslovak, Mexican and Spanish delegates then spoke, expressing some misgiving on the step taken and emphasising the seriousness of the delay and the necessity for the avoidance of any aggravation of the situation while the dispute was *sub judice*.

After the resolution had been adopted, the President said that, in his letter to the parties, he had stated that he counted upon their undertaking not to aggravate the situation; he had referred to the resolutions of the Council of September 30 and December 10, which would continue to be entirely valid during the period of extension, and he had drawn attention, also, to the resolution adopted by the Assembly on March 11, in which it stated that it was incumbent upon the Members of the League not to recognise any situation, treaty or agreement which might be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League or to the Pact of Paris.

JAPANESE MILITARY CHANGES

Gen. Muto as Supreme Head of Manchurian Affairs

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

General Nobuyoshi Muto was today formally installed as supreme head of Japanese affairs in Manchuria. He was received by the Emperor for the formal installation, which was attended by General Araki, the War Minister.

General Muto goes to Manchuria as commander-in-chief of Japanese forces, as Governor of Kuantung Leased Territory and as special envoy to Manchukuo.

At the same time, Prince Nashimoto, who has been supreme military councillor, was invested as a Marshal in the Japanese army. His place as supreme military councillor will be taken by General Honjo who for the past year has been in command of the Japanese army operating in Manchuria. General Honjo is displaced as head of the Kuantung army by the appointment of General Muto as supreme head of Japanese affairs in Manchuria.—Reuter.

H.M.S. DEVONSHIRE TO BE RELIEVED

Summer Sickness and Malaria Reported on Board

Weihaiwei, Aug. 5.

H. M. S. Suffolk sailed early today for Hankow to relieve H. M. S. Devonshire, which will proceed here. H. M. S. Suffolk was originally scheduled to sail on August 9, but the date of her departure was changed because H. M. S. Devonshire has many cases of summer sickness and malaria aboard and is anxious to proceed here.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN WOMAN DROWNED

Body Recovered From Sungari River

Harbin, Aug. 5.

The waters of the Sungari to-day yielded the corpse of a fully-dressed woman, who later turned out to be Miss Katherine Rouse, (51), who had come to Harbin from Sydney, her native place.

From certain correspondence which the police have succeeded in unearthing, it is deduced that it was a case of suicide owing to unrequited love. There is nothing to suggest foul play, they declare.—Reuter.

CANTON AIR FORCE REORGANISATION

Modern Fighting Machines Purchased from Abroad

Canton, Aug. 1.

Preparations are now under way to extend and strengthen the Canton Air Force.

General Huang Kwang-yu, air chief in Kuangtung was to-day instructed to proceed with a scheme for the organisation of a crack fighting unit which will be known as the sixth national defence squadron.

It is understood that for this unit nine first class fighting machines have been purchased abroad and all the best Chinese aviators available have been enrolled for service as pilots with the new squadron. The second squadron of the Canton Air Force is now proceeding to Hainan island from Leichow for the purpose of exterminating the "bandits" there.

It will be recalled that since the split in Canton, Hainan island has been under the control of Admiral Chen Chak, whose quarrel with General Chen Chi-tang led to the split.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Aug. 2.—An order has been dispatched by the Foreign Office for Mr. Kuramatsu Murai, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, to return to Japan soon. Mr. Murai has been appointed Consul-General at Sydney, Australia.

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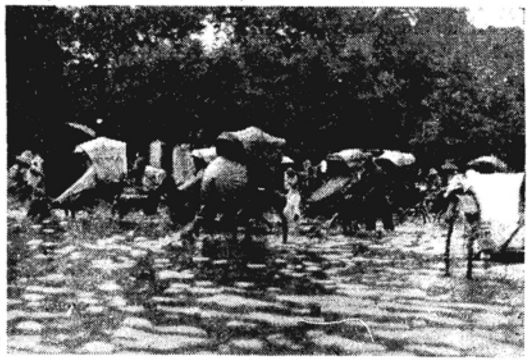

FOREIGNERS FOUND MISSING

Shensi Authorities Asked to Find Out Whereabouts

Peking, Aug. 4.

Much anxiety is being felt here over the safety of Messrs. Henry Ekvall and Gustav Tornvall, who are reported to have disappeared in Shensi.

News of their disappearance reached Peking to-day in a telegram from William G. Englundt, an American stationed at Sianfu, who states that the two men were last seen on July 23. At that time they were motoring from Kansu with a Japanese whose identity has not yet been ascertained. The telegram is dated August 2.

Aug. 6.

Lieut. Robert H. Soule, the American assistant military attache is proceeding to Sianfu, Shensi, in company with Mr. O. J. Todd, chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, in connection with the disappearance of Mr. Ekvall and Mr. Tornvall.

Fears that they have been murdered are now entertained.—Reuter.

Believed Killed

Further information regarding Messrs. Tornvall and Ekval has been received in Shanghai.

According to latest reports, Mr. Tornvall, who is a member of the China Inland Mission staff, was travelling with two Ford motor car dealers, who were representing the China Inland Motors company, of Hankow. These were Mr. Ekval, who is in charge of a dealers' small branch at Pingliang, and Mr. Wang, who is in charge of a small branch at Chenchow.

The dealers are reported to have been travelling from Pingliang to Sianfu, carrying with them $20,000 worth of gold dust, as well as a sum of cash, representing payment for Ford lorries [illegible] Nanchowfu. They were last [illegible] July 23, since when all [illegible] has been lost, and [illegible] must have been captured by bandits.

Another version of the story received in Shanghai states that a Japanese was killed instead of the Chinese, thus bearing out the Reuter report published yesterday. The Japanese is said to be a man who had been held by the Chinese for some time, but on being released was being escorted to Tsinanfu by Messrs. Tornvall and Ekval.

Fifty miles from Sianfu the car in which the party was travelling met another car in which a party of missionaries was travelling from Sianfu. After the cars had parted company in opposite directions the missionaries thought that they heard the sound of shots. Subsequent reports indicated that the American, Swede and Japanese had been shot and their bodies thrown down a well. A day before this incident occurred a party of missionaries travelling in a car had been stopped and thoroughly searched by Chinese soldiers.

Mr. Tornvall is Swedish and Mr. Ekval is reported to be American. The Swedish authorities have been sent a report on this occurrence, and will no doubt make representations in the affair.

FLOOD DISASTER IN JAPAN

Akita, Aug. 6.

More than 2,500 houses are flooded in and around Akita (northern Japan), owing to heavy rains during the past few days. Some of the banks of rivers in this district have collapsed and transportation has been suspended.

So far, eight persons are reported dead as a result of the flood.—United Press.

THE FLOODS IN PEKING.

People who are accustomed to seeing the pitiless blue skies of Peking day after day find it hard to realize that the old capital visited by torrential downpours of rain, though not frequently. The above are pictures of the flooded streets of Peking caused by the heavy rains of the earlier part of last week when thoroughfares even in the Legation Quarter were submerged up to the hubs of the ricsha wheels.

YANGTZE FLOOD DANGER OVER

Statement by the Relief Commission

The National Flood Relief Commission issued the following statement on August 1:—

High water on the Yangtze has receded so rapidly that Government engineers are of the opinion that all danger is now over of a catastrophic flood like that experienced last year. The highest water registered this year on the Hankow [illegible] feet on July 16. Since then the river there has fallen to 40.2 feet on July 28 and is now falling at the rate of half a foot a day.

While it is felt that the danger of a repetition of last year's flood is over, it is possible, but unlikely, for the river at [illegible] still to rise [illegible] the level of the [illegible].

During almost all [illegible] 30 years, the river level at [illegible] has receded subsequent to [illegible] of each year, and in the [illegible] that it has increased in height from a condition comparable to the present one, the increase has been only a matter of four to eight feet. The maximum increase of 8.4 feet that occurred in 1905 added to its present height (July 28) would give a possible elevation of 48.6 feet which is about bund level at Hankow.

The important point is that in previous years, the Yangtze has fallen instead of risen after July 28.—Kuo Min.

TERRIFIC HEAT AT HANKOW

14 Soldiers Drop Dead After Standing on Parade

Hankow, Aug. 7.

Hankow, which has been suffering from a heat wave during the week, experienced intolerable weather yesterday when the thermometer climbed to 108 degrees Fahr.

Many cases of prostration due to the heat occurred with fatal results. Fourteen soldiers, including a regimental commander, of the 44th Division under General Hsiao Chi-chu, fell dead after standing under the sun for inspection by General Ho Cheng-chun, Director of the Hankow Pacification Headquarters.

Drought has done much damage to crops and other agricultural products in central Hupeh areas. Urgent messages for relief are being received from Kingshan, Tienmen, Chungsiang, and other districts.—Kuo Min.

S. W. B. CEMETERY AT TSINGTAO

Battalion at Hongkong Expresses Gratitude

It will be recalled that Englishmen in Tientsin and Shanghai interested themselves some time ago in maintaining the cemetery in which are buried ten men of The South Wales Borderers who fell in the operations round Tsingtao in 1914. Tientsin bought the ground and the Shanghai Race Club has arranged for its maintenance.

The 1st Battalion The South Wales Borderers is now at Hongkong, and Mr. H. H. Read, of the Shanghai Race Club, has received from the commanding officer, Lt.-Col. G. T. Raikes, D.S.O., the following letter of appreciation of this pious attention to the cemetery:—

MURRAY BARRACKS.
Hongkong, July 19, 1932.

H. H. READ Esq.,

Dear Mr. Read:

I had been meaning for some time to write to you to let you know how deeply we all appreciate all that has been done by yourself and the Race Club in buying, laying out and maintaining the cemetery containing the graves of men of this regiment who fell during the siege of Tsingtao in 1914.

A short while ago a friend of mine, Commander Aylmer, R.N., visited the cemetery and was good enough to send me a report on it. He was much struck by the attractive manner in which the cemetery is laid out, planted and maintained, saying it was one of the most beautiful he had ever visited.

I hope to be able to see it for myself in the Autumn and meanwhile trust you will seize any opportunity which may present itself for letting anyone associated with the inception and maintenance know of our sincere gratitude for the manner in which the services of our men have been so expressively honoured.

I have had pleasure in causing Commander Aylmer's appreciative remarks to be recorded in the regimental journal so that all now serving and many past members of the regiment may know of the kindliness of their Shanghai friends.

Yours very sincerely,
G. T. RAIKES, LIEUT.-COLONEL
Commanding, 1st Bn. The South Wales Borderers.

THE King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton to be an Unofficial Member of the Hongkong Legislative Council for a further period of four years.

RED SITUATION IN HANKOW

Report to Tokyo on Troop Desertion

Tokyo, Aug. 1.

According to reports from Hankow, it is said that during Gen-Chiang Kai-shek's punitive expedition against the communist army recently, hand bills were scattered from air planes inviting the officers and men of the Communist army to surrender, announcing the grant of a bonus to those who would surrender and the promise to purchase their weapons.

The Communist army followed this up by a counter announcement that they could buy rifles for $100, a bullet for one-fifth of a dollar a machine-gun for $800 and further, could give $30 a month as salary to those joining the red army.

The Communist announcement, it is stated, apparently weakened the fighting spirit of the men in the punitive expedition whose salaries had not been paid for several months. Already many soldiers from the front are reported to have joined the Communist army carrying with them their weapons and munitions.—Reuter.

Punitive Force Defeated

Hankow, Aug. 2.

The 30th and 31st divisions of the Chinese punitive expedition against the communists have been defeated to-day by the communist army and have surrendered. The combined forces have now started marching west toward Hupei province under the name of the Independent Communist Army.—Reuter.

SUGAR MERCHANTS KIDNAPPED

Canton, Aug. 8.

A message received here from Lienchow reports the prevalence of pirates at Lienkiang and the north river districts. Yesterday a motor launch at Jenho was captured and looted by a band of pirates near Sanlihsia on its way to Canton.

The 38 passengers, most of whom are sugar merchants, were carried off by the outlaws.—Reuter.

THE POISONED WELL RUMOUR

Cholera Attributed to Japanese Activity

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Kuangsi, July 30.

Shortly after the close of the Sino-Japanese incident in Shanghai Asiatic cholera appeared in various cities throughout Kuangsi. At first but a few cases were noticed, but it rapidly became an epidemic and spread to other places with remarkable rapidity until hundreds of cases were reported from various centres. As the reason for such an outbreak could not be accounted for it was placed at the door of Japan and the Japanese were accused of disguising themselves as Chinese and travelling throughout the country and throwing poison in the wells. In centres where it was well known that Japanese had never visited they were accused of secretly engaging the lower classes of Chinese to carry on this deadly work. Rumour stated that Chinese had been caught with packages of white powder on their persons and when examined by the authorities confessed to having been engaged to poison the wells, and the report even stated the salaries that some were said to receive.

These reports were not contradicted by the Chinese officials and they soon gained headway, not only among the superstitious country people, but among the better classes, students being included in the number. Wells that formerly were considered to produce the purest of water were tabooed and in their places streams, and rivers, the general repository of city sewage, were substituted from which to secure drinking water and a supply for household use.

Strangers of all classes when travelling through the country have been placed in embarrassing circumstances and detained by local authorities. Christian work has also been greatly hindered. Travelling evangelists and colporteurs, men who spend most of their time in new and unevangelized areas, tramping through the country as perfect strangers, have been greatly hindered in their work. They have been frequently under suspicion, and occasionally they have been arrested and held in custody until their identity had been proven and their innocence established.

Recently a Christian business man of unquestionable integrity, who in a voluntary capacity is in charge of a small country chapel, was set upon by some hooligans in the town and beaten quite severely on the pretext of having distributed poison that was causing the deaths of local inhabitants. In this case it is feared that students of a Bolshevistic tendency, and pronounced anti-Christian sentiments, used the current rumour to relieve their spleenish feelings, but that many are suffering irrespective of their religious beliefs because of the present unfounded rumour is evidenced by the frequent reports that reach us from various parts of the province.

JAPANESE VICE-MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

Lieut-General Heisuke Yanagawa was appointed Vice-Minister of War, in succession to Lieut.-General K. Koiso, to-day. The resignation of Lieut.-General Koiso was simultaneously accepted by the military authorities.—United Press.

CHINA YEAR BOOK

The edition published in June 1932, is an indispensable work of reference in every Government department, public office, library and business firm connected with China. Its contents include:

- A Who's Who of nearly a thousand prominent Chinese personalities;
- Customs, financial and business statistics;
- Special articles on floods, labour, education, the Kuomintang, etc.
- Complete documents on the Japanese boycott, the Shanghai hostilities, and the Manchurian question;
- Treaty negotiations with Foreign Powers, and a summary of the Feetham Report.

North-China Daily News Office, Shanghai
Simpkin, Marshall Ltd., London, E.C.4
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JAPAN'S MISSION IN EAST

Astonishingly Chauvinistic Article by General Araki in Army Paper

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, July 30.

That Japan has a Heaven-sent destiny to fulfil, that she is to-day facing an abnormal and very difficult situation, and that the country is determined that its "national ideals must be propagated across the seven seas and extended over the five continents of the earth" "even by the use of force"—these form some of the most salient features of a very long article that General Sadao Araki, Japan's Minister of War, has just contributed to the "Kaikosha," the Army Club's monthly.

The article commences by referring to the divine origin of Japan and of the Japanese and "the enshrining of the gods of Heaven and Earth" in the Yamato Province of Japan by the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno. It then proceeds to regret that, of late, there has been a decadent and degenerating tendency amongst the Japanese, which is set down to "frivolous thinking" due to the "invasion of foreign thoughts and manners," but rejoices that "since the nation in September last" realized what it was up against, a new Japan has come into being almost overnight, "a Japan that is as unassailable as the august figure of Mount Fuji itself, which is convinced of our national heritage and destiny and which, while anticipating the worst, is prepared to do its best."

General Araki then says that everything is this world has a duty of its own to perform—whether these be dogs, cats, trees or human beings. The Japanese have a great destiny to fulfil, and this duty of the Yamato (Japanese) race is to extend to the four corners of the earth Japanese kultur.

He admits that the country is to-day in a very difficult position, and thinks that the best way of coping with the situation is for each and every Japanese to start with the consciousness that they are Japanese and nothing else—not cosmopolitans, or members of the League of Nations or adherents of other benevolent societies. He then switches over to the Manchurian medley and declares that the fundamental root of the whole trouble is the disrespect the Chinese entertain for the Japanese, the Chinese being alleged to be in the habit of looking down on the Japanese. Not only the Chinese, he says, but many other nations are thus inclined and this he sets down to the Japanese "showing symptoms of mental break-down."

General Araki then goes on to talk of the many "violations" of Japan's rights by China, the anti-foreignism inculcated in Chinese school books and the exemplary patience with which the long-suffering Japanese endured all this, till their cup of woe was filled to overflowing. "The gods in heaven and earth bear witness to this," he writes, "yet the League of Nations, which ought to have acted in the strictest justice, dares to refuse to recognize Japan's claims. This shows clearly how disparagingly Japan is viewed by the entire world." The reason for this, he avers, is that the Japanese have forsaken their pride, faith and self-consciousness, and have preferred to worship "other and false gods."

It is essential, he thinks, that the Japanese again refresh their consciousness in the glory of their own national life, if they are to impress on the world their importance and have the Manchurian problem satisfactorily solved. General Araki is opposed to making Manchuria and Mongolia "mere colonizing and economic dependencies." He admits that the Japanese cannot compete with the Chinese. "Big commercial concerns," he writes, "even in Dairen, are controlled by Chinese merchants who are replacing the Japanese. Even such a purely Japanese trade as mat-making or bean growing is being taken over by the Chinese which clearly indicates how inferior the Japanese are when pitted against determined Chinese competition. This situation is not confined to Manchuria. It is to be seen in Formosa too."

He then tells his readers that however serious the economic situation of the country may be, the entire nation should not lose sight of "our bigger objective, of what we call our continental policy, and each and every one should back the Army to the hilt regarding this." The General then makes a lunge at both Socialism and Capitalism. Socialists, he thinks, forget the national mission of their country and wrongly believe that human beings are just so many soul-less machines, while Capitalists, he says, are little better than parasites, their only object, according to him, being to profit at the expense of other elements of society. Politicians, salaried men and students are also severely castigated on the ground that they are all forgetting "their duties as members of our glorious mission for which we have been given life in this land of glory."

The War Minister then laments that Japan to-day is isolated and is "without a friend to rely upon in these times of need and stress." This happened, he declares, because the Japanese "forgot their own destiny, forgot the spirit which made possible the glorious foundation of our empire, lost their peculiar pride as a nation thus inviting the contempt of other peoples and because of their mental disintegration. Through forgetting their pride, the Japanese have called down on themselves the disastrous situation in Manchuria and Mongolia, while China's insult to Japan and the attitude of the League of Nations and of some other countries towards Japan has been made possible only because of the self-depreciation of the Japanese."

The General then switches over to what he calls "Japan's Mission in the Orient." He sees China in a chronic state of chaos; he maintains that the enormous population of India, under the rule of Great Britain, "are suffering terribly," and envisages a serious crisis there shortly; he sees Siberia and Central Asia in "the grip of the talons of an eagle whose claws are red with gore;" Mongolia, he sees going the way of Central Asia; of Korea, no mention is made; but he winds this paragraph up by saying that only in Japan, of all Asian countries, does real freedom and justice obtain.

"Situated as we are in such surroundings," he writes, "we cannot let things drift any longer. We are the leading Asiatic power and we should now take matters into our own hands. We must be active, even expending the last portion of our national strength. We must be prepared to wage a desperate struggle. The Whites have made the countries of Asia mere objects of oppression, and Imperial Japan should no longer let their impudence go unpunished. The principle of our Empire is the embodiment of justice and righteousness, and it is, therefore, expected of every Japanese that he be ready, both spiritually and materially, to take his part in establishing our Imperial Principle even through resort to arms. If we are actually determined, we can secure our aims without drawing the sword from its scabbard."

He proceeds to say that, unfortunately, China does not understand the true spirit and strength of Japan and still relies on her old game of making friends with those far distant and of seeking to play one nation against another. "Japan," he insists, "stands for eternal and universal peace, and when she drew the sword in Manchuria, it was only to punish the monstrous being (Chang Hsueh-liang) who is the object of hate from every point of view."

Manchuria and Mongolia, the War Minister goes on to say, are "the gate for Japan's propagation of her fundamental principles, besides being vital for the nation's existence, important as ground for economic exploitation and of momentous importance for the national defence." All these considerations, however, he holds to be of secondary importance, the most important being the propagation of the national ideals of Japan. For this purpose, he insists, the Japanese should establish their prestige in Manchuria and Mongolia "firmly and eternally; otherwise they may forever be deprived of the opportunity of extending and propagating their national spirit."

Japan, he further says, must not be content with peace for herself. She must see that "a rightful peace" obtains all over Asia, and the Imperial Army is well aware, he adds, that, when driven to it, a show of real strength is the best way of winning and retaining peace." He then talks of Russia's activities in Mongolia which, he thinks, "may prove a greater barrier in the way of Japan's mission of peace and order than Manchuria has ever been." He refers to Russian territory stretching all over Northern Asia to the Pacific and recalls that the word: "Vladivostok" means "Conquest of the Far East," and, after saying that the word still exists to-day, asks whether Japan can continue to tolerate this. He then refers to the large Korean population in Manchuria and avers that one of the reasons impelling the Japanese to invade and occupy Manchuria was to "bring freedom and liberty to these persecuted Koreans." He also says that there are hundreds of thousands of Koreans in Siberia in dire distress and undergoing terrible persecution. "We must see to their wants the same as elsewhere," he significantly remarks, "and we must take proper steps to afford them proper protection."

He winds up by quoting a part of the Edict of His Majesty the Emperor promulgated when he was recently enthroned. The Edict, in part, declared that in view of the recent movement of thought and divergence of interests in the economic sphere, the people should view the situation from such a standpoint as commands the whole view, strive for mutual prosperity, and colonize "where there are no boundaries."

This General Araki says indicates the guiding principle for the people to follow. "We must not lament material wants or lack of power," he says in conclusion, "for everything really depends on the energy of the people. Whatever the atmosphere of the Far East, or however troubled the atmosphere of the entire world, we need not be unduly worried. We should solve all problems with determination in the spirit of the fundamental principles on which this nation is founded, principles that, time and again, our Emperors have indicated to the nation."

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT KULING

Presence Inspires Safe Feeling Among Increased Community

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuling, Aug. 2.

It will be good news to many readers to hear that Kuling has been put on the map again as a safe summer resort,—certainly there is a large increase of Chinese and foreign visitors to the hills this year. The former are chiefly from the official and merchant classes, some of the latter being here to avoid payment of heavy taxes and levies in the ports from which they have come. The presence of General and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek on the hills has doubtless helped to give a greater sense of safety and confidence to many,—the General usually stays a few days at a time, and leaves by his private aeroplane from Kiukiang. The absence of the military is conspicuous, and one admires the quiet unostentatious way these high officials go about.

At the moment of writing the foreign population has reached about 2,500 and it is thought that the high water mark of 3,000 may be reached during the month, if the exceeding hot spell of weather continues on the plains below. We have no less than 19 different nationalities on the hill living in happy harmony one with another.

Last week-end a team from the U.S.S. Palos visited Kuling and played a game of baseball against Kuling, resulting in a victory for the home team. This week a contingent from the Italian gunboat is visiting Kuling about 40 strong, camping above the old British School. But the greatest attraction this year is undoubtedly the new bathing pool, which is proving a great success, situated in a very convenient and central position, only a few minutes walk from the estate office and business section.

The pool is 150 ft. long with a width of 50 ft. and a small extension for the little ones to paddle in to, their heart's content.

Nearly half the cost of the undertaking has been received in fees and subscriptions during the last three weeks,—great credit is due to those who have given much voluntary help and supervision in order to get the pool ready for the season. There is a diving board and a water-shute available, though mat sheds will have to be used this season, for the dressing rooms.

The Annual Mission Conference is being held this week in the Kuling Church and is well attended by all sections of the Missionary Community,—the Conference really started last Sunday with a Service conducted by Bishop Roots in the morning,—the Church building which holds about 800 was practically full, and the congregation had the pleasure of listening to an excellent mixed choir who are being trained for the Sacred Concert to be held later.

Next week picnics in earnest will begin, the favourite places being the Three Waterfalls, Goddess of Mercy Bridge, and so-called "Paradise"—all three are very enjoyable day picnics, though some of us prefer to visit these places during cooler weather than prevails at present.

"LITTLE HEART FIRE CART"

Polite Rendering of "Beware of the Train"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chowtsun, July 31.

Heavy rain on the night of July 25 caused a loss of life at Poshan variously reported as from 40 to 100 persons. At Chih Chuon, a walled city, much damage was done by the rushing water of a swollen river. Part of a strong stone bridge was washed away and it is said that a number of people were drowned.

A journey along the Chiao-tsi railway shows the promise of magnificent autumn crops. This railway is considered one of the best managed in China. One or two minor improvements were noted. At the level crossings, and near the stations, boards with an engine painted on them have the words "Beware of the Trains," as we should say in English, but in Chinese the gentler and more appealing "Little heart, fire cart." Nearer Tsingtao most of the stations are announced through megaphones, the users of which seem to enjoy this new kind of toy.

The Foster Hospital has so far received one case of cholera.

Rains this summer have seriously interfered with the Chefoo-Weihsien motor route. The road itself remains in good condition, but as yet there are no bridges over the two river-beds which must be crossed. Your correspondent visited Weihsien recently hoping to meet some friends from Chefoo. He was informed that five cars were expected from Chefoo. After waiting three hours the cars came, but instead of hours they had been two days on the road. A Chinese friend said he had been coming to the car station for five days in the hope of meeting someone. The calm philosophy with which, even in this heat, they accept such disappointments, is worthy of admiration.

It is reported from Tsitsihar that the construction of the Taonan-Solun Railway, which was commenced by the Mukden Government some two years ago, has now been completed. The completion of the Railway will make it possible to exploit the adjoining territory to better advantage, and it is expected that when peace and order have been restored in Manchukuo many settlers will take up land in this region.

A BRISK TRADE IN OPIUM

Chinese Gunboats Act as Carriers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, July 18.

At a time when business depression is felt throughout the South and when business concerns everywhere are wondering when the clouds will lift and prosperity's sun shine once more, it seems that the only business that is prospering is the opium trade.

Quite frequently caravans from neighbouring provinces carrying as high as a thousand loads of the drug arrive at various frontier outposts and are transhipped to the coast.

Yesterday in Wuchow ordinary shipping on the West river was interrupted while two Chinese gunboats were being loaded with opium which was later taken to Canton. When the gunboats drew up to the pontoon a heavy military guard, splendidly armed, lined the streets leading to the godown where the opium has been stored and some seventy five coolies were kept busy for the greater part of the day carrying the shipment to the waiting gun boats.

GEN. WANG KENG FOUND GUILTY

2½ Years' Imprisonment for Desertion of Post

Nanking, Aug. 2.

It was officially announced tonight that the Military Court has found Brigadier-General Wang Keng guilty of the charge of desertion. He was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment for leaving his post without the approval of his superiors during the Sino-Japanese fighting in Shanghai.—Reuter.

Mr. John Kanis, a native of Amsterdam and the agent of a Shanghai firm, was found dead of coal-gas poisoning in a bath-room at the Trocadero Hotel, Kowloon, early last week. The circumstances point to suicide during a fit of depression. A very distressing feature is that Mr. Kanis had only recently been married.

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SERIOUS FLOODS IN N. MANCHURIA

Railway Track Washed Away: Sungari Overflows

Harbin, Aug. 3.

The flood situation in North Manchuria grows worse daily. Rivers are rising as rain is still falling. Hundreds of square miles, it is estimated, are now under water and this area is likely to be extended considerably unless the heavy rains stop immediately.

Last week considerable damage was done to the western section of the Chinese Eastern railway. Now the flood waters have attacked the eastern section. The track has been washed out in no less than 20 places in the Imienpo-Hengtaohotse region. Little can be done to repair this section as all the energies of the railway authorities are now being directed to getting the western section into repair. Ten trains with 2,000 repair workers are busy on the western line.

Aug. 5.

The crippling of Manchuria's chief system of communications, widespread damage to property and what is believed to be a considerable loss of lives have been caused by the overflow of the Sungari and other rivers, which have poured their swollen waters into large tracts of countryside.

A breakdown army of 5,000 men who have had the use of 50 trains have waged a stern but losing battle against the elements, but have been powerless to stem the damage done by the floods. Consequently, all traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway has had to be suspended and a notification to this effect was issued by the general manager to-day. One feature of the situation is that thousands of troops have been marooned by the floods and aeroplanes are now dropping them supplies and provisions.

The floods are believed to be unprecedented in the history of Manchuria and although the loss of lives is certain to be very heavy, no definite appraisal is possible at the present moment.

The left bank of the Sungari is entirely flooded, while on the right bank the waters are flowing into the Nakallofka and Fuchiatien districts, causing much misery to the inhabitants, whose homes have been inundated. Alarm has been caused by the fact that the river is still rising, for every inch that it swells means further havoc.

Three bridges on the southern section of the railway have been flooded at a point about 45 miles from Harbin, while a section of the permanent way nine miles west of Tsitsihar has been washed away. Severe damage has also been done at Tientsaokan and other cities. The Sansing district has also suffered heavy damage, as all low-lying land for many miles around has been submerged.

One hopeful feature is that the Ashiho River has begun to register a slight fall.

Aug. 6.

The flood situation in North Manchuria gradually grows worse. Yesterday the Sungari rose another six inches, automatically adding to the flooded area.

A serious situation has arisen across the river from Harbin where the dams at Zatown and Chengho burst under pressure of water. It is expected that this disaster will result in Pristan and the C.E.R. workshops being flooded. In Zatown there are now only 15 houses that are not flooded.

On the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway the track has been washed away for about three miles, near Shwangchengpu. On the western line there is water everywhere, only a few hills rising above the flood.

Reports from Imienpo and Ashiho on the eastern line report that the water is subsiding slightly.

The drainage pumping station here has broken down as a result of the floods and now many streets in the Pristan district are under water and people are proceeding from place to place in the city by boats. Fuchiatien and Chengho are flooded and the Sungari has risen another six inches. Some hope is seen in the cessation of rain.

Reports coming in state that all rivers to the west and south of Harbin continue to rise steadily, increasing the flooded areas. Repairs to the railway cannot be made while present conditions last and therefore communication cannot be restored until the floods subside.

A similar condition exists to the east of Harbin but from there come welcome reports that the waters are slowly subsiding. It is estimated that about one-third of North Manchuria is flooded.

Aug. 7.

The embankment at Fuchiatien was washed away at 1 o'clock this morning. The confusion that ensued was indescribable. Livestock and inhabitants of the town fled helter-skelter from the angry waters. All conveyances it was possible to collect were used to transport the crowds of frightened people to high ground in New Town, where they are now encamped.

Several streets in Pristan are more than four feet under water. As for Harbin itself, it resembles, more than anything else, a comparatively small isolated island.

Aug. 8.

The floods in Manchuria continue to play havoc. Siberian passengers who are marooned at Fuliardi, nine miles west of Tsitsihar, have arranged motor boats to pick them up and transport them to Tsitsihar. The situation on the railway and the river to the south and west is unchanged. To the east the river is again rising.

The Hulan bridge on the Huhai railway, which was recently reconstructed, is now awash. Japanese troops on a steamer north of Harbin report that part of their munitions has been lost in the floods.

The panic at Fuchiatien continues, and the rise of the Sungari river continues unabated. The New Town residents are now organising house guards as a preventive measure against possible looting from the great influx of persons who swarmed there yesterday when the embankment was washed away. Many of the Chinese are encamped in New Town in the open air and are storing their salvaged goods wherever possible. Complete disorganisation reigns.—Reuter.

MAGISTRATES AMONG OPIUM-SMOKERS

Threat of Wholesale Resignation in Honan Province

From Our Own Correspondent

Kaifeng, July 27.

General Liu Chen-hua, Pacification Commissioner for Honan-Shansi-Shensi border, has arrived here from the south. He will soon leave for the south again to direct the Government troops to suppress Communists.

The Civil Ministry of the province, after an investigation, has found seven magistrates to be opium-smokers. Two of them have already handed in their resignations to Mr. Li Ching-tsai, the Civil Commissioner of the province. It is rumoured that all the magistrates in the province, about 103 in number, are going to resign, as they regard the inspection as a humiliating process.

The Northern Honanese have recently appealed to the provincial famine relief association to develop the waterfall of the Black Dragon pool at the foot of the Taihang Mountains, in order to irrigate the neighbouring land. It is stated that the waterfall, after development, can irrigate at least 40,000 mow of land.

More than 30,000 mow of poppy has been planted in Luyi Hsien region, East Honan. Some days ago, the magistrate of the hsien went to collect poppy-plant taxes. The farmers got extremely angry, as many of them were badly beaten or arrested immediately, on failing to pay the money. The farmers gathered together to fire on the magistrate, and the situation became serious, although nothing untoward happened.

CHINESE UNIVERSITIES AND CHEMICAL WARFARE

Nanking, Aug. 4.

Methods of chemical warfare are to be made the subject of special study and research in Chinese universities.

At a meeting held yesterday, the Chemical Research section under the Ministry of Education decided to recommend to the Ministry that special research fellowships be established in at least four of the better equipped Government universities to study and conduct research work on the following subjects: (1) poison gases, (2) smoke screen and incendiary bombs, and (3) protective measures against poison gases. It was also decided to encourage private Universities to establish special departments for the study of these subjects.—Kuo Min.

The Ministry of Railways has issued a statement denying the report that it has agreed to transfer the control of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway to the City Government of Greater Shanghai

CHOLERA NOW AT KUEITEH

Ignorant Methods of Treatment Prevalent

From Our Own Correspondent

Kueiteh, Ho. July 29.

Cholera has come to this part of Honan and it is reported that over 100 deaths have taken place in the city alone. To-day the Kung An Chu office called a meeting of all the Hsien officials and of all public institutions to discuss ways and means of combatting this epidemic.

One good thing has come out of the meeting, that is a determination to stop the sale of cut watermelon on the streets. An attempt is also to be made to clean up the streets and to prevent the people from throwing their filth out the front doors. Many kinds of treatment are being used by the local unregistered practitioners of medicine. The usual thing is to stick a needle, unsterilized, into the vein at the elbow, causing a haemorrhage under the skin with infection, and eventually making it very difficult for qualified practitioners to give the intravenous saline injection when the patient is finally brought moribund to the mission hospital.

The temperature has not gone over 99 degrees this year on the Mission Hospital compound, but the humidity has been quite high causing rivers of perspiration to flow down one's anatomical creases, and more often than not to overflow their boundaries.

Among Govt. Troops

Hankow, Aug. 2.

Cholera has broken out among Government troops engaged in communist-bandit suppression campaigns in Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei provinces, according to reports here to-day. A considerable number of soldiers as well as civilians are dying daily from the epidemic.

General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the provincial government authorities of all three provinces to start prevention work immediately.—United Press.

Taiyuan, Aug. 4.

The epidemic of cholera is raging in nine districts in southern Shansi. A large force of physicians and nurses sent from here to the infected areas is working to check its further spread.—Kuo Min.

Suspect on N.Y.K. Steamer

Nagasaki, Aug. 6.

A cholera suspect has been found on the Nagasaki Maru, N.Y.K. Shanghai-Kobe express vessel which left Shanghai on August 4 and arrived off Nagasaki at 6 p.m. yesterday. The ship was quarantined for 14 hours and entered the port at 8 a.m. to-day.—United Press.

NANKING'S WATER SHORTAGE

Capital Facing the Worst Drought for Decades

Nanking, Aug. 4.

Nanking is now facing the worst drought for several decades. Many wells and ponds have dried up, making the shortage of water an acute problem.

The water bureau to-day made a pessimistic prediction of hot weather without rain. The recent south-easterly winds which brought hopes of rain and cooler weather have been replaced by south-westerly winds, hot and dry.

Superstitious inhabitants are organising fantastic costume parades to Dragon temples, where they are praying for rain.—Reuter.

Aug. 8.

Farmers in the vicinity of Nanking felt relief yesterday when rain fell early in the morning after almost a month of dry weather. Starting shortly after four o'clock, the rain gradually increased in volume and continued incessantly for over two hours. Hopes are revived for a good harvest this autumn.

According to a report issued by the Meteorological Station which is operated by the Central Research Institute, there were only four days of rain at the capital during July, which is a record for the last 28 years. The average temperature for July also constitutes a record for the last 28 years.—Kuo Min.

Tientsin telegrams to the Chinese papers say that, on Friday, an explosion occurred in the British Concession in Tientsin, resulting in serious injury to a coolie. No details are available, states the report, but inquiries are being made.

JUKAO IN NEED OF RAIN

Cholera Epidemic Also Serious and Unchecked

From Our Own Correspondent

Jukao, Ku., July 30.

The country about Jukao is in great need of rain. The fall crops will be a total failure this year unless it rains. Canals have been pumped dry to supply the rice fields. Communications between many of the smaller towns are cut off entirely by small boats and even Jukao will be cut off by launch service within a week unless the large canals are supplied. Even now the launches go in sections, all passengers being requested to transfer here and there when the water is too low for passage.

The heat remains intense. In the shade the thermometer reaches 98 degrees. Many cases of heat exhaustion come to the summer emergency hospitals.

The cholera epidemic goes on without abating. It is estimated that there are about 100 cases a day. About one half of these are seen by the hospitals. Two emergency hospitals work day and night caring for emergency cases and giving prophylactic treatment. Calls from the neighbouring villages to give cholera vaccine are enormous. Yet the wells remain unprotected, the water supply is daily getting worse because of the low water, and practically no sanitary measures can be carried out to clean up.

Water-melons are carried into town by the hundreds and are probably a great food supply for flies, as practically every backyard has the remains of water-melon about. The doctors are too busy with actual cases at present to worry themselves much about further sanitary measures, besides what money they have been able to collect from the citizens goes into the direct cholera work rather than into sanitary precautions. The cholera seems largely among the poorer class. Many of the rich seldom leave their homes.

Prayer sessions for rain are held in practically every town. The mud dragon, so commonly seen crawling out of the empty canal, is present everywhere and prayer-towers are being erected in each community. Idol processions are especially well attended this year. People are afraid and seem to return to their gods.

CHINESE GUNBOATS TO BE RETURNED

Successful Negotiation in Canton Dispute

Canton, Aug. 8.

The 12 Chinese gunboats which were recently involved in a naval episode, are expected to return to Canton from Hongkong to-day or to-morrow. Negotiations have been completed in Hongkong for turning over the vessels to the Canton Government.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, formerly Minister to England and now Inspector-General of Foreign Affairs for the five south-west provinces, is responsible for the result of these negotiations.—Reuter.

The Netherlands Minister is reported to have made a statement to a Peking journalist to the effect that, in connection wtih the return of the Netherlands portion of the Boxer Indemnity Funds, he hopes the money will be used for the development of the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers.

Preparations are being made by the "Shunpao" to issue a special edition in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of that paper. The journal will contain statistical data regarding the growth of outstanding institutions in China, including public libraries, museums, and literary associations in the past 60 years.

Provisionally and pending instructions from H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of Hongkong has accorded recognition to Mr. Faustino Antonio Xavier as Vice-Consul in Hongkong for Brazil and of Mr. Trinidad E. Lecayo as honorary Consul for Nicaragua.

Little Tots' Record Books

Little Tots' Records are sold in albums containing four 7" double-faced electrically recorded records with eight or more selections.

The albums are so constructed that each record has an individual pocket with an exclusive flap feature which prevents the record from slipping out of the pocket.

Besides this, each album contains 8 beautifully coloured pictures illustrating the subject of the records, with the complete verses, stories or games printed on the back.

Each Album packed in a gay little box covered with all the amusing and delightful characters so familiar to children.

ELEVEN DIFFERENT ALBUMS

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

77 Nanking Road

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SHANGHAI NEWS

ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION

Activities of the "Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors"

Following the receipt of a letter from the "Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors," demanding that its members be ordered to seal their Japanese stocks and to refrain from dealing in Japanese goods, the Nanking Road Traders Association on Aug. 3 published a denial of the charges levelled by the "Group" and said that its members are not now handling Japanese goods, as all their Japanese stocks have been sealed. A number of Chinese commercial organisations held meetings on Tuesday and resolved to investigate whether any of their members had begun to deal in Japanese goods again.

The National Match Merchants Guild, in a circular letter to its members, deplored the fact that Japanese imports to China had increased considerably since the cessation of hostilities and urged that dealing in Japanese goods be stopped immediately.

Letter of Warning to Lighter Owners

Officials of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, questioned on Aug. 5 in regard to the threatened revival of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, stated that, while the authorities had no right to punish the merchants who voluntarily refrained from purchasing Japanese goods, they were fully determined to take drastic measures against the anti-Japanese agitators whose activities had exceeded the limits of law. The Chinese officials, however, stated that they had no knowledge of the persons behind the activities of the "Group for the Extermination of Traitors."

Encouraged by the success of its intimidation campaign, the "Group for the Extermination of Traitors" has addressed a letter to the Coal Lighter Owners' Association, warning them not to allow their lighters to be used for the transportation of Japanese cargo. The letter stated in conclusion: "Should we discover that you have failed to come to your senses, you better make preparations within a week for the funeral of your children."

A letter condemning the increase in prices of Chinese cotton piece goods has been sent by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Cotton Goods Dealers' Association. The letter emphasizes the fact that the raising of prices of the Chinese goods has forced the merchants to purchase Japanese products.

The Federation of National Salvation Associations has also issued a circular to the merchants throughout the country, urging them to discontinue dealing in Japanese goods.

Early on August 5, a parcel was delivered by an unknown person to the Yung Yu Cotton Goods Shop, Fukien Road. When opened, it was found to contain a bomb. A report was made to the police who lost no time in making investigations. Carefully examined, it was found that the combustible matter had been taken out from the bomb, leaving only the shell of cast iron.

According to members of the Shanghai Cotton Cloth Merchants Association, prior to the delivery of the toy bomb on Aug. 5, the Association had received from the "Group for the Extermination of Traitors" a letter, alleging that the Yung Yu Cotton Goods Shop, a member of the Association, was selling goods under false Chinese trade mark and warning the shop to discontinue dealing in Japanese products.

Bomb Explodes

Another bomb was thrown on Aug. 5, at 9.25, into a cloth shop at 347 Boulevard des Deux Republiques, the boundary between the French Concession and Nantao.

This bomb exploded, breaking all the glass in the shop and doing a certain amount of damage to the floor, but not injuring anybody, as all the shop assistants were sitting out on the pavement in order to get a breath of fresh air. The culprit, or an accomplice, was caught by constables of the Public Safety Bureau as they were patrolling on the opposite side of the street.

Substitutes for Japanese Goods

Chinese merchants dealing in Japanese goods are urged by their General Chamber of Commerce to substitute either native or European products for those imported from Japan.

Besides the letter of the Chinese Chamber, urging the use of national products, a manifesto has been issued by over 80 local trade guilds, demanding the immediate release of Yung Wei-fan, a Chinese youth, who was arrested by members of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau last Friday for throwing a bomb into the premises of a cotton cloth shop off Boulevard des Deux Republiques. At the Public Safety Bureau, the youth admitted having thrown the bomb and said he had done so to warn the shop proprietor against dealing in Japanese goods.

The manifesto issued by the local trade guilds asserts that the act of the arrested youth is a patriotic action similar to that of the volunteer army in Manchuria and, therefore, he should be acquitted of the charge against him and immediately released. The manifesto further states that as the Government does not want to punish the volunteer army because they fight the Japanese troops in Manchuria, it certainly cannot punish a mere youth whose action has been inspired by a sense of patriotism.

Bomb-Thrower Charged

The French Police acted against the anti-Japanese terrorists on Aug. 8 when Yung Wei-far, belonging to the mysterious organisation known as the "Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors" and arrested several days ago for throwing a bomb into the premises of a Chinese cotton cloth shop off Boulevard des Deux Republiques, appeared before the Second Shanghai Special District Court, the French Police charging him with having wilfully caused damage to the complainant. After a lengthy hearing, the Court reserved its judgment until Thursday, the prisoner being released on shop security.

The prisoner was stated to be a member of the terrorist organisation. After throwing the bomb, he fled to other side of the road, where he was arrested by a member of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau. He was later handed over to the French Police.

More than 80 local trade guilds have issued a manifesto demanding the release of the arrested anti-Japanese agitator and asserting that the arrested man is a mere youth and therefore should be pardoned by the authorities. It further states that the act of the arrested youth is a patriotic action similar to that of the volunteer army in Manchuria and that since the Government does not want to punish the Manchurian volunteer army because it fights the Japanese troops, it certainly cannot punish a mere youth whose action has been inspired by patriotic motive.

BRITON FIRED AT BY ROBBER

Narrow Escape by Mr. R. A. Wright

Pluckily attempting to seize a trespasser on the premises of his residence, Mr. R. A. Wright of the Shanghai Telephone Company and a British subject, narrowly escaped death when the man, a Chinese, fired at him with a pistol.

Mr. Wright saw the man shortly before 11 p.m. on Aug. 5, in the compound of the house, 68 Great Western Road. He gave chase to him and seized the man's leg as he was half way over the wall.

The Chinese rapidly drew a pistol and fired, the bullet whizzing past Mr. Wright, who let go the man's leg and took cover alongside the wall, while the bandit escaped. So far as Mr. Wright could see the Chinese was unaccompanied.

Mr. Wright immediately rushed to the telephone and informed Bubbling Well Police Station as to what had happened. The station alarm was sounded and two carloads of police, armed with steel waistcoats, hastened to the scene of the shooting, Inspector Bishop being in charge, while motor-cycles also went out on patrol. A cordon was thrown around the neighbourhood and searches of motor-cars and pedestrians made, but without any result.

LOCAL WAR RUMOURS REFUTED

Chinese Apprehension of Japanese Action

The "North-China Daily News" has been at some pains to investigate the origin of rumours which have led to the belief in some Chinese circles that further Japanese military action is in contemplation for the near future, the month of October being definitely mentioned as the time of the apprehended event.

Inquiries lead to the conclusion that there is no substance for such rumours. The Japanese authorities are reported to be carrying out certain extensions at their naval headquarters. This is nothing more than a normal measure rendered necessary by the lack of accommodation for the present garrison in Shanghai—a difficulty which has been for a long time exercising the minds of the Japanese commanders and has been accentuated in the last few weeks by the inclemency of the weather.

It is admitted that the signs of a revival of anti-Japanese activities, particularly the threatened enforcement of a boycott by terrorist methods, have given rise to anxiety among Japanese residents who have not concealed their apprehensions.

Reports too have been spread to suggest that the Chinese authorities have been moving troops to the Settlement border. These reports are quite without foundation. The Chinese have about 1,500 special police and 1,500 troops in the Shanghai area for purposes well understood by both parties to the Shanghai agreement. There has been no effort to increase these forces which are solely for the maintenance of law and order in Chapei and other parts of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

It is gathered that some blame for the circulation of rumours rests on both sides. Chinese hotheads have been busy trying to stimulate the boycott movement. Irresponsible Japanese residents, as a species of retort, have been hinting darkly at coming reprisals. From these misguided efforts at bombast rumours have grown and, being spread, have gained some momentum which at one time gave rise to a fear of some kind of an exodus from Chapei.

It is necessary to emphasise the fact that responsible men of both nations are endeavouring loyally to carry out their task of restoring good feeling. The authorities of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Japanese Consulate are doing all they can in that respect. It is felt that they should have the sympathy and support of all their respective nationals. Nothing could be worse for Shanghai than the revival of past animosities which had so disastrous an effect on its peace just six months ago.

Scouting the possibility of further trouble locally, a representative of the City Government of Greater Shanghai denied that there had been instances of friction during the past few days between the Japanese Marines and the police of the Bureau of Public Safety. The spokesman stated that there was no necessity for alarm among the people or for them to take refuge in the International Settlement because the Chinese police were quite capable of maintaining order locally.

The City Government, he stated, was well aware of the malicious rumours which had been spread and had taken every step to suppress them. Inquiry showed that most of these had been spread by unscrupulous persons for reasons of their own. Ridiculous as they were, such rumours were bound to have some effect on the minds of the unsuspecting and ignorant people but it was difficult to persuade these people to believe that there was no foundation to them. For instance, one rumour was to the effect that a fight had broken out between Japanese marines and Chinese police in Tiendong Road, but no official report had been received and inquiries showed that it was quite untrue. Among other rumours was one which was to the effect that further fighting may break out at any moment.

The spokesman added that the Chinese people should not listen to such fabrications or allow themselves to be unnecessarily perturbed.

THE counter-proposals submitted by the Shanghai Municipal Council in connection with a settlement of the extra-Settlement roads question have been sent to Nanking by the City Government of Greater Shanghai for examination by the Executive Yuan.

COUNT CIANO TALKS TO ROME

Marconi Triumph on the Whangpoo

On the evening on Aug. 4, aboard the Conte Rosso, the beautiful liner of the Lloyd Trestino Company, Count Ciano, in the presence of a number of guests invited to witness the achievement, spoke on the Marconi wireless telephone direct to Rome. The Count first had a conversation with his father, the Minister of Communications in the Italian Government. The conversation was quite straightforward; there were very few requests for repetition and it was clear that the Count was able to give his father news of his family and to receive salutations in return. An even more remarkable effort came later when the Count was put on to Bolzano, a town on the Austrian Frontier, 1000 miles from Rome, and there talked with his mother and sister. The apparatus used was installed in the Conte Rosso at the beginning of her present voyage. It is similar to that in the Empress of Britain and the Bremen and the clarity of the results given was highly satisfactory. Communication with London, by landline from Rome, was also established but, owing apparently to the absence of warning that an experimental call from Shanghai was to be put through, the telephone operator on the London switchboard refused to connect with the subscribers required. Subsequently Count Ciano rang up his father again, explained the matter to him. A wait occurred of only a few minutes. Then the Director-General of Communications, speaking for Count Ciano's father, rang through to say that he had spoken to the Post Office authorities in London and they had intimated their readiness to receive the call from Shanghai, after they had obtained authority from the British Foreign Office.

The Lloyd Trestino Company hospitably entertained a number of friends to dinner and dance on the ship for the occasion of the telephonic calls to Rome. The evening was most pleasantly spent, thanks to the assiduous care of the Commander Captain Mauri, Signor Russo, the Lloyd-Trestino's Shanghai Manager and the splendid band of the Conte Rosso.

By courtesy of the Marconi Co. a further attempt was made later to get through to London. It was understood that the British authorities had agreed to kept the landline between Rome and London open for an hour.

The correspondent of "The Times" was enabled to talk to the Post Office in London, a subsequent message having indicated that it would not be possible for him to speak direct to "The Times" owing to government regulations. He was, however, able to give to the representative of the Post Office a short message to be transmitted to "The Times," and he also managed to get a private message conveyed to its destination.

London then shut off and no more messages were taken, the idea being apparently that although the line was open for an hour it was only to be kept open for one message.

However the operator of the Conte Rosso managed to get in touch with Reuter's correspondent in Rome, and the Editor of the "North China Daily News," gave him the greetings of this paper. Both London and Rome were heard distinctly, the latter especially, so and the experiment proved a most interesting one.

SHANGHAI-LONDON TALK CREATES KEEN INTEREST

London, Aug. 5.

A keen interest was manifested here to-day in the wireless telephone conversation, which took place last night from the Italian liner Conte Rosso in Shanghai to the Minister of Communications in Rome, after which "The Times" correspondent in Shanghai called and heard London clearly on the same instrument.

The fact that the correspondent was cut off because the line from Shanghai to London had not yet been tested, was commented upon in a leading article in this morning's "Times." The article called attention to the rigid conventions manifested by the Post Office instead off a pioneering spirit which should have collaborated with the Italian Minister of Communications.

The article urged the earliest development of the service in view of its great commercial importance.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON A NEWSPAPER

Communist Riot Against White Russians

Breaking away from their usual type of demonstrations, Communists on Aug. 6 branched out in a new direction by making an attack on local White Russians which manifested itself in throwing pamphlets and breaking the office windows of the "Shanghai Zarya" a local Russian newspaper, in Avenue Joffre just to the west of Rue Pere Robert.

The pamphlets attack the local White Russians as strike-breakers in Shanghai, as helpers of the Japanese in their adventures in the north, and as people who are trying to spread a "White Terror" amongst the Chinese as opponents of Soviet Russia. The pamphlets call on the populace to arise and kill the White Russians. They are dated August 5, the anniversary of the death of Lenin.

Actually little damage was done apart from the breaking of the two big glass windows of the newspaper office at 551 Avenue Joffre, while three arrests were made of Chinese, who are now in the hands of the French Police.

The affair occurred at 8 p.m. A black limousine car drove up Avenue Joffre from the east, stopped outside the "Zarya" office, and a number of pamphlets was thrown from the car on to the roadway. Then the car drove off, as suddenly as it had arrived, and nobody apparently noticed its number.

A reporter of the "Zarya" was told what had happened, and slipped out and secured a few copies of the pamphlet, which he took upstairs to translate from the Chinese. Then he heard a noise outside, followed by the crashing of glass.

Five minutes after the pamphlets had been scattered a group of working class Chinese had appeared in front of the office and, uttering a few cries, had broken the windows of the office with bottles and stones. Then they attempted to disperse in a westerly direction.

However, a Russian fireman of the French Fire Brigade, by the name of Dalaloff, who was off duty and out for a walk but in uniform, seized one of the men who, allegedly, had taken part in the attack, and took him into the newspaper office. The Chinese, dressed in cheap blue clothes, was bleeding profusely about the head. A minute or two later two Chinese constables of the French Police came into the office and insisted on arresting the fireman when the Chinese protested his innocence, and in the end both were taken to Central Police Station on Rue Stanislas Chevalier.

Two other Chinese were arrested by a member of the "Zarya" staff who followed them into an adjoining terrace, and it is alleged that they were subsequently recognised by a Russian member of the paper's printing department as having taken part in the attack. The Russian fireman was released immediately he reached the police station while all three Chinese were held. One is stated to be a ricsha coolie who was enjoying a holiday, while the others allege that they are fitters in the employ of the Auto Palace Co. It is believed that those who took part in the attack were people paid by the Communists to carry out.

Extra police were placed on guard in the vicinity of the "Zarya" offices but all remained quiet.

MR. HSU Chi-ching, the local banker, has tendered his resignation once more as director of the Government Central Mint in Shanghai.

QUALITY AND PERFECTION

Irish Linen Suits (made to order)	$21.50
Fuji Silk Shirts, with Collar	$ 5.00
Ditto, heavy	6.00
Fuji Silk Pyjamas	8.50
Irish Linen Bridge Sets (5-piece)	2.95
English Poplin Sports Shirts	3.75
Ditto, Pyjamas	6.50

RAZON'S

12 Central Road and 1135 Bubbling Well Road

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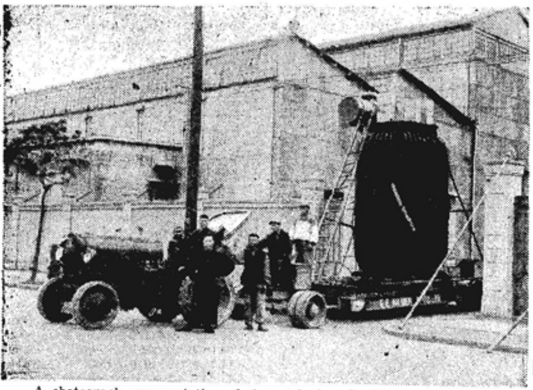
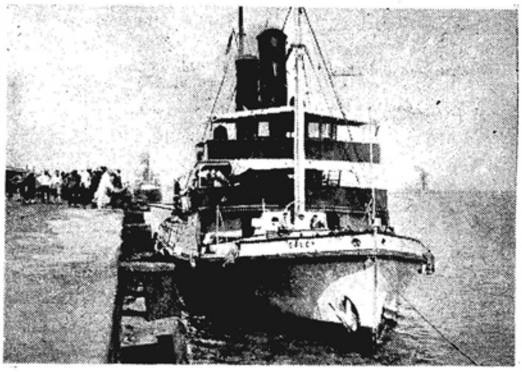
TWO BIG LOCAL CONCERNS TO MERGE



A photograph representative of the work done by Marden & Co., the load here was fifteen tons.



The Saucy, one of the fleet of very fine vessels belonging to the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.

IMPORTANT LOCAL MERGER

Shanghai Tug and Lighter and G. E. Marden & Co. to Combine

What must be one of the most important mergers in the history of Shanghai is now being arranged between the interests of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., and G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.

The Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., was established in 1903 by the fusion of several companies which had operated for very many years previously, and from that time has gradually built up a business and a name which stand for integrity and excellence of service. Built on conservative lines under men of the calibre of the late John Prentice, its shares are looked upon more in the nature of trust securities than ordinary shares.

Their chief lines are salvage, towing and lighterage, and their fleets are known to everyone in the port. To meet the requirements of their customers they recently added another department, truckage, but this is only a minor part of their activities. The board of directors is composed of Mr. Bernard Firth, chairman, and Messrs. T. G. Weall, F. H. Forde, and P. H. Bordwell, whilst it is proposed to invite Mr. G. E. Marden to take the place of Mr. P. A. Cox, who recently resigned on his departure from Shanghai.

Messrs. G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd., came into the world in the year 1925. Starting on modest lines, but with a first class Customs Department, their rise to eminence in the transport world reads like a fairy story in modern business development. They have developed successively ferry boats, a goods transport fleet, the Shanghai Household Removing Co., and godown properties, and the name of Marden has become well-known in Shanghai. It was found necessary in 1930 to convert the old private company into a public one, and the success of the flotation is still in the mind of the Shanghai Public. The present board of directors is composed of Mr. G. E. Marden, chairman, Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, G. W. H. Boolsen, V. K. Song, and Captain R. E. Sassoon.

With the further development on the river, it became obvious that sooner or later the interests of the two companies would clash, and whilst the juniors would have been put to a heavy and unnecessary expense in the purchase of such a fleet of lighters and towboats as would enable them to compete with the senior company, it, in turn, in order to protect itself would have been compelled to extend the competition on shore by similar heavy commitments in godown properties.

The possibilities of unnecessary competition have been realised by both Boards for some considerable time past, and it was with a view to the saving which would be effected by bringing them together under one management, no less than the prospects of improved service to the public, that the preliminary steps in the merger were taken.

Mr. Ellis Hayim, of Benjamin & Potts, undertook this delicate task, and it is thanks to his knowledge of local conditions, and his unfailing courtesy and tact, that the directors of both concerns have given their approval to the merger. It now awaits the confirmation of the shareholders, and the necessary papers are being prepared for distribution to the [illegible]

The details are, [illegible] the formation of a holding company which will be registered [illegible] the Hongkong Ordinance [illegible] name Wheelock & C[illegible], the interest in the partne[illegible] of that name being acquired fr[illegible] present owners. The board of the new company will be composed of three members from each of the existing boards with one additional member.

The shareholders of each of the existing companies will be invited to exchange their shares for shares in Wheelock & Co., Ltd. The shares of Wheelock & Co., Ltd. will be Tls. 10 each. The shareholders of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. whose shares now have a par value of Tls. 25 will receive five shares in the new company, and those of G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd. will receive one share, the actual book value of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.'s ordinary shares being approximately double that of par. Market and replacement values which are in many cases very greatly in excess of book values are being ignored throughout. Dividends on ordinary shares in both companies will be paid to the new holding company, which will in turn declare and pay dividends to its shareholders.

The strength of this will immediately be apparent. Each company has different departments. At the present time certain departments might be busy whilst others are slack. If it happened at any time that all the departments of one company were slack then the results would be reflected in its ability to pay dividends. At the same time the other concern might be busy. The following year the positions might be reversed.

The united departments of the two concerns cover every branch of transportation and storage, and branches which ministers to transportation in its many activities, ensuring that a steady income should always be available for the holding company, Wheelock & Co., Ltd.

In addition to the revenue received from the two companies, Wheelock & Co., have themselves, it is stated, considerable earning powers which will be explored by the new company, and it is anticipated that quite substantial additional revenue will be the result.

ROBBERS KILL SHOP OWNER

Crime in Kashing Road District

An armed robbery that failed became a case of murder on Aug. 8, when the victim of bullets fired by the would-be robbers died at St. Luke's Hospital.

The dead man, Tsang Ching-sung, 26 years of age, was the keeper of a small cigarette shop at 957 East Hanbury Road, where he lived with his wife.

Tsang on Sunday night was sitting behind the counter of his shop, awaiting the return of his wife, who had gone out to buy hot water. Prior to her leaving the house the front door had been bolted.

Within a minute of her departure, two men, of whom one was armed, entered the house. They were not long in showing their intentions, for Tsang shouted out "robbers." Then three shots rang out.

Neighbours had heard the shouts and the shots, and looking anxiously into the street, saw the two men run out of it and down the road. Then an old woman who lives next door to the shop went in, to find Tsang lying badly wounded on the floor. Just afterwards Tsang's wife returned and the two got him into a ricsha and took him off to St. Luke's Hospital. A police constable called to the scene telephoned to Kashing Road station and detectives commenced their investigations immediately. Nothing had been stolen from the shop.

Tsang, who had little hope of living as all three shots had taken effect, two in the stomach and one in the left hand, died later.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURTS

"China Times" Urges Reforms to Avoid Criticism

Urging reforms in the Chinese judicial system, the "China Times" yesterday contained a leading article with reference to the agreements for the rendition of the Shanghai Special District Courts.

The "China Times" says:—"The Rendition Agreements of the Special District Courts in the International Settlement and the French Concession will expire on March 31, 1933. Although it is stipulated in these agreements that the time limit may be extended by mutual consent, China is nevertheless complaining of the unsuitability of the agreements in their relation to the present judicial system, whilst foreigners are complaining of their utter inadequacy. It is expected, therefore, that changes will be brought about next year.

"The expiration of these agreements is fast approaching and a conference to consider their revision is not far distant. We do not know whether our diplomatic authorities have opened formal negotiations with the Powers concerned, but not long ago, the British Parliament questioned the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the matter, which shows that Great Britain will undoubtedly submit certain conditions.

"Since the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, Brigadier-General Macnaghten, former chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, suggested the establishment of an international court and this proposal was later supported by the various foreign Chambers of Commerce. China regards such proposals as tantamount to a revival of the former Mixed Court system but it is possible that certain Powers will believe the propaganda of their nationals and submit unreasonable suggestions at the Round-Table Conference.

"From the standpoint of the sovereignty of the nation, the proposal for an international court cannot be considered, while the present Court Rendition Agreement may also be regarded as an impairment of China's prestige. The Settlement is a portion of China's domain and it is only natural that it should be controlled by Chinese law. Therefore, our Government authorities should first of all remove all restrictions in this respect contained in the agreements and, on their expiration, should reform the present judicial system in the Settlement and bring it into line with the system prevailing throughout the country generally.

"The right to reform the judicial system lies with the Government itself and no foreigners are required to do it for us. If there be necessity for reform, such as the security for the appointment of judges, the non-extradition of unimportant cases (vide page 236, Vol. 2, Judge Feetham's Report), the prompt trial of cases, etc., such reforms should be carried into effect immediately so as to avoid criticisms."

ZIMBALIST LIKES SHANGHAI

A Musically Intelligent Audience

The entire International Settlement has been looking forward to the four open-air concerts to be given in Jessfield Park on August 11, 14, 18, and 21 by Efram Zimbalist, the great violinist who arrived on the str. Tatsuta Maru. In an interview, just after he landed, he said that he remembered his last visit to Shanghai with particular pleasure, not only because of the charm of the city, but because he had so enjoyed the musically intelligent and sympathetic audience he had found here. He also expressed his enthusiasm for the Municipal Orchestra conducted by Maestro Mario Paci. "In touring the world", he said "there is little opportunity for orchestral accompaniment and, all too often, I must depend entirely upon the piano."

When asked to comment on the changes to be found in the city since he was here two years ago, he said that he would have to stay a few days, at least, before he could do more than absorb its delightful atmosphere. "I know more of conditions in America, still in the grip of depression and with no relief in sight." As one of the few who has not felt the general trend because the public demands the pleasure and beauty of great music, he has been actively working for the relief of the thousands of unemployed musicians. "Next year," he said, "we cannot plan on such an extensive money raising campaign as the public has been more than generous in their response to the last, but we," naming Rachmaninoff, Kreisler and several others, "will do what we can through individual benefit concerts."

Describing himself as ulta-conservative in his musical taste he said that his favourite composers were the great classicists, Beethoven, Brahms and Wagner. He expressed interest in some of the moderns but feels that, apart from Strauss and Stravinsky, there have been few people of real importance to the future development of music. Ravel and Debussy have founded a new school, but it is still too recent to judge of their definite and lasting effect.

Zimbalist does not believe that great music can be interpreted through dancing, which only serves to distract the mind from a true appreciation and understanding of the composition. He feels that the métier of the dancer is dramatic.

After leaving this city, Mr. Zimbalist will continue his tour of China, playing in Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, Mukden, Dairen and Seoul. In September he goes to Japan where he has the unprecedented schedule of 33 concerts in 38 days.

Efram Zimbalist, whose perfection of technique and interpretation have received world-wide recognition, was born in Russia and studied with his father and Leopold Auer. He created a sensation as a violinist when barely in his twenties and since then he also has become well known as a composer and pianist.

The Greater Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has requested the Shanghai Harbour Office of the Maritime Customs to instruct the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association to admit Chinese as member pilots whenever vacancies occur; to fulfil its promise to admit five Chinese as members; and permit a representative of the Chamber to occupy a seat on the board in the same manner as the foreign Chamber is represented.

LOCAL SHIPPING HISTORY MADE

Passengers Tranship at Woosung

An unusual piece of service to a member of the travelling public was carried out on Aug. 5 at Woosung by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, thanks to the co-operation of the China Navigation and the Lloyd Triestino companies, when a passenger was transshipped without either ship being stopped, while local shipping history was being made.

Mrs. Maud Sorensen, of North China, had booked her passage home at Cook's Tientsin office, and arranged to come south on the C.N.S. Fengtien, have two days in Shanghai, and sail on the Lloyd Triestino vessel Conte Rosso. Everything was satisfactorily arranged, and Mrs. Sorensen sailed on the Fengtien from Taku, accompanied by her two children, aged 5½ and 1½ years.

The Fengtien proceeded on her journey. At 11 p.m. on Aug. 1 she left Weihaiwei for Shanghai. During the night weather reports put a different complexion on things, and the vessel ran for Tsingtao to avoid the typhoon.

The result was that the Fengtien did not leave Tsingtao until 3 a.m. on Aug. 4, which meant that Mrs. Sorensen would just miss the Conte Rosso, a ship she particularly wanted to travel upon, as the Fengtien was not due in Shanghai until 3 p.m. on August 5 and the Conte Rosso was due to sail at 11 a.m.

A wireless message to Shanghai explained her predicament.

Mr. R. A. Baker, manager of the local office of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, sat himself down to think for a minute, then set to work. He realised that the ships would meet in the neighbourhood of Woosung at 12.30 p.m. or 1 p.m.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, agents for the C.N.C., promised their co-operation, as did the Lloyd Triestino. Mr. Wright of Woosung was commissioned to have one of his launches standing by. Then on August 5 came a wireless from the Fengtien saying that all was ready.

At Woosung, about 1 p.m. on Aug. 5, the Fengtien slowed down, and Mrs. Sorensen and family went aboard the launch. A short distance away the Conte Rosso slowed down, and the launch went alongside her while Mrs. Sorensen and family went aboard. The whole affair did not take more than a few minutes, and another chapter was written in local shipping history, as it is believed that this is the first time that a transshipment of this nature has occurred with a ship of any size locally.

One of Mrs. Sorensen's fears was set at rest. She had no tickets for her trip on the Conte Rosso. But Cook's had sent them on board, in care of the purser, before the ship sailed.

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ROTARIAN'S TRIP TO MANCHURIA

Mr. Harris's Impressions of Recent Visit

Mr. E. F. Harris, President of the Shanghai Rotary Club, gave a very interesting address on his impressions gained during his recent visit to Manchuria, at Thursday's tiffin meeting of the Club. Mr. G. E. Marden took the chair at the meeting and asked Dr. Fong Sec to make the presentation of the picture of Mr. Paul Harris, First President of International Rotary.

Dr. Fong Sec:—The picture which I am handing to the club has been given by Mr. G. Treadwell, a former member of this Club and at present Secretary of the Chicago Club, which was the first club in America and has now a membership of 750. Last year when I was in America I had the pleasure of meeting Paul Harris and I can say that the picture is a very fine likeness. In fact the original was considered so good that it was decided to have a number of copies made, so that other clubs could have an opportunity of possessing one. Another copy has also been presented to the Canton Club, which Rotarian Greene will take back with him when he goes. One has also been presented to the Hangchow Club by Mr. R. E. Brewer.

Mr. Harris:—Many Rotarians have come to me and asked me if I intend to speak the truth to-day. I do not take that as a question reflecting on my personal probity. Truth lies at the bottom of a well and it lies even there. First of all I want to say this, that I went to Dairen, Mukden, Changchun and Harbin. In journeying through Manchuria to-day one sees very little difference from what one saw in previous years. Business is always a little more depressed than it was in the previous year, especially in Harbin.

There were four slight differences noted on the trip. At Dairen station at the Customs shed where the luggage is examined, a large piece of white paper was pasted over the word Chinese, on the Chinese Customs Examination shed. At Changchun, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, the soldiers who examined passports were led by a Japanese detective. Why they should examine passports there I cannot understand. In Harbin one notices a considerable number of buildings occupied by Japanese troops and a few Japanese flags around, and you are warned not to go outside the city for fear of bandits.

At the time when the Customs Administration was seized by the Manchukuo authorities in Harbin, it is interesting to note that out of a staff of 120, only eight which included two Japanese, went over to the new administration. The overwhelming majority remaining loyal to the Chinese Customs Service. It is very regrettable that some of these loyal servants with long service were intimidated, especially White Russians, some even being arrested as Communists. The Commissioner of Customs is doing his best to protect them and has made a strong protest to the Consular Body on the subject. "The Times" correspondent, Mr. Fraser, telegraphed to London pointing out the responsibility of the Japanese, as being in military control of the situation to see that these loyal servants should be protected. In Dairen too practically the whole staff (excepting the Japanese) remained loyal under the command of the British Secretary, Mr. J. U. Porter, of whose attitude I cannot speak too highly. The Japanese Commissioner prior to his dismissal did his best to maintain the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service but was not a free agent and was certainly subject to *force majeure*. It is to his credit that he absolutely refused to allow any intimidation of the staff who remained loyal and would not join the Manchukuo.

Unfortunately one of the results of the wholly inadequate and untrained staff is that considerable smuggling is going on in Dairen, Newchwang and Antung. Large gangs are being formed engaged in smuggling and if not suppressed may develop into a very serious menace.

On the question of the "Open Door" there is a grave fear that this will not be maintained, and that a preferential or favourable tariff agreement may be made with Japan. There is no evidence of this at present but there is apprehension as to the future.

I interviewed a number of prominent Soviet citizens who stated definitely that Soviet Russia would certainly not go to war with Japan and that the Soviets had nothing to gain and everything to lose by a war at the present time.

The White Russians seemed to think that they would at least get justice under the new régime but were not so sanguine after the treatment meted out to some of them in the Customs service, who were arrested as communists.

I don't want to say much about the political situation. The Chinese definitely fear that Manchuria may become a second Korea. There is one universal feeling which I am glad to pass on to you and that is in regard to the League of Nations Commission. It is generally admitted that the Commission, which is composed of extremely able men, has worked very hard and has had access to all the data from both sides. And that they will produce the most complete, the most impartial and historical report of both the past and the present situation, that it is possible to have. In my opinion we must support the Commis- Lancashires, with his confrères of comment. The ram-rod-like bearing sion and any settlement they may suggest, there is no alternative except a settlement by military force. Our national honour is being tested, we have given our word, we have signed our names to treaties and pacts renouncing war and settlements by force or under the threat of force. National honour ought not to fall short of commercial or individual honour. Treaties must be honoured and this means all treaties and by both sides until they are revised or revoked by common consent. Diplomacy is degenerating into deciding which treaties shall be observed.

It is ironic that the Japanese who occupied Manchuria in the defence of the sanctity of treaties, are now telling the world that these treaties and such formal things must be put aside. It is no less so to find that China who has been repudiating treaties on one ground or another, clinging with pathetic faith to the Nine Power Treaty, the Kellogg Pact and the Washington Treaty.

I appeal to both sides to do nothing to aggravate the situation until the League of Nations has been given a chance to indicate a solution. Especially do I condemn slogans and insulting references. Manchukuo may be in one sense a government imposed and supported by Japan but it may be quite a good government temporarily. No useful purpose will be served by referring to it as a "Puppet" government.

On the other hand a more or less intelligent world cannot be bluffed by the statement that "thirty million people have decided for independence and have established Manchukuo based on the free will and choice of the people of Manchuria." Everyone knows that the thirty million people could not have expressed any opinion and that they were never asked.

Fourteen years ago when the Great War ended, the world was thoroughly sick of war and militarism and the League of Nations was formed which provided a more excellent way of settling disputes. Are we going to give the League of Nations, this more excellent way, a chance?

THE FORTHCOMING AMNESTY

Caring for Discharged Prisoners a Problem

In a memorandum submitted to the Council at its meeting on July 29, the Secretary referred to the Amnesty Law and Regulations for the Prevention of Crimes which have been promulgated by the Chinese Government and under which a number of prisoners have been, and will continue to be, released. He suggested that, apart from seeking the assistance of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, some arrangement might be possible whereby various guilds or charitable associations might look after discharged prisoners belonging to those parts of the country in which such guilds or associations were interested.

The Chairman stated that Major Darby, of the Salvation Army, had informed him that he had interested himself in prisoners discharged from the Ward Road Gaol and in respect to those who had homes in other parts of the country they had been provided with transportation by rail or steamer. A large number of prisoners would be discharged under the Amnesty Law and he suggested that certain members, through their guilds and charitable organisations, might interest themselves and possibly take action on the same lines as that taken by the Salvation Army.

Endeavours will be made to convene a meeting of representatives of the various Chinese philanthropic organisations with a view to repatriating as many as possible of those discharged prisoners.

PIRACY ON THE TAIHU LAKES

More Protection for Picnic Parties

Officials on Lake Taihu have taken active steps to suppress the pirate menace on the waters under their jurisdiction, is the report of Dr. A. Miorini, who has returned to Shanghai after a four-day pleasure trip in his cruiser Marquis. Protection is extended not only to houseboat parties, foreign and Chinese, who desire to visit the famous Situngding Island, but also to Chinese villagers and merchants in the vicinity.

It is of greatest importance, however, Dr. Miorini was informed by the officer in charge—he was not fired on because his company were recognised as foreigners, therefore not pirates—that those proposing to enter the Lakes, should first obtain Marine police signals at Soochow, Wusih or Huchow. These, it was explained, are altered every 10 days, so that pirate gangs will not be able to utilise them to further their own ends. Stated positions or movements of red and white flags or similar lights at night identify law-abiding parties.

Their party approached the island at dusk and feared to approach as they noted men in uniform loading and cocking their weapons, but instead rounded a bluff and dropped anchor. Later they were visited by the Water Police, who covered them until explanations were advanced. After that most courteous hospitality. The police will place a guard of soldiers on board foreign vessels without charge. As a matter of fact the officer lent them a detail of 14 soldiers during the stay of the Marquis.

The soldiers are well armed, their armament consisting of Mauser pistols, rifles, machine guns and 40 mm. rapid-fire guns. They have been instructed to shoot if boats do not stop when ordered. It was pointed out that 40 soldiers were on duty at Moutoutzeng (south coast) 30 soldiers and four junks at Mashan, 50 soldiers, three junks with larger weapons at Tungtzengho (north coast), while smaller details stood guard at Tungshan (east coast).

In conclusion, Dr. Miorini pointed out that boat owners should not place too much reliance in certain foreign charts on sale in Shanghai. For instance at one point along the main route, the chart indicated a depth of twelve feet whereas he found only eight feet of water. At other places the depth of four or five feet was about half of that indicated on the chart.

COUNT CIANO TO BE MINISTER TO EGYPT

Rome, Aug. 5.

Count Ciano, Italian Consul-General and Charge d'Affairs at Shanghai, has been promoted to be Minister to Egypt, the United Press learned to-day.

The transfer of Count Ciano, who is Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, is but one move in a big diplomatic shake-up in which many Italian officials will be shifted. An official announcement of the changes is expected over the coming week-end.—United Press.

The "North-China Herald" is informed by Count Ciano, Italian Minister to China, that in response to a telegraphic enquiry which he sent to Rome, he has been informed that the report that he was about to be transferred to Egypt as Minister is incorrect. It will be remembered that Count Ciano was appointed Minister to China only a few months ago.

As a step towards assisting in the standardisation of China's currency, the Shanghai native bankers, from on Aug. 6, decided to maintain level exchange rates until further notice.

A CHINESE ex-soldier riding in Rue du Consulat early on August 4 threw himself suddenly from the vehicle and under the wheels of a lorry going in the opposite direction, with the result that he was killed immediately.

A TELEGRAM from Foochow to the "China Times" states that General Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the the 19th Route Army, has apart from ordering the cancellation of 28 forms of iniquitous taxes, forbidden the growing of poppy, the smoking or sale of opium, and public gambling within the territory under his jurisdiction.

BRITISH FIRMS' ENTERPRISE

More Details of the New Engineering Group

Reference was recently made in the "North-China Herald" to the formation of a new company by a group of some of the most prominent British engineering firms to be called Dorman Long and Associates (China) Ltd. Mr. Frank R. Freeman, who has been appointed Managing Director, has now arrived in Shanghai and on Aug. 8 gave further information regarding the objects of the company.

Mr. Freeman emphasises that the new Company exists solely for development and negotiation with regard to comprehensive engineering schemes in China on behalf of members of the group jointly, and will not itself, carry on business, enter into contracts, provide finance, or act as agent for individual firms in the group.

The projects which the new Company will study are those comprehensive schemes which, involving many kinds of engineering product, demand collaboration between several firms, such as the construction of railways, power schemes, harbours and other public work services.

Experience in other parts of the world in carrying out such contracts has shown that intimate association and a close understanding from the very inception of any project between the firms concerned in it, together with a first hand knowledge of local conditions and the means of providing single responsibility for the carrying out of the work, are essentials of success.

It will be clear that with regard to business of this character in China as compared with countries where the nature of business is more familiar and political arrangements more stable, it is doubly important to secure these conditions. It has been this consideration which has brought the new company into being.

Its objects are to study conditions in China so as to provide information at first hand to its members; to assist in the development of important engineering schemes and carry out preliminary negotiations regarding them and to provide a liaison between the constituent firms in regard to such projects as may be suitable for them to carry out jointly.

The proposal to form such a combination may perhaps be regarded as a bold one, having in mind the present political conditions obtaining in China. It has, however, been adopted after careful discussion with almost every authority interested in the relations between China and the British engineering industry. The criticism has further been made that the introduction of this venture is premature. Those, however, who have had considerable experience in the negotiations leading up to important comprehensive contracts, will realise that it is better to be in the field too early than too late. Especially in China, it is necessary before contemplating the carrying out of important works of construction in a country where conditions are remotely different from those in Europe or in the British colonies, to have available first hand, as exhaustive a body of information as possible.

Construction of most large schemes of public works must clearly wait upon the existence of more stable political conditions and probably finance from abroad. Despondency as to the possibility of settled government or of foreign finance, on any large scale in the immediate future is understandable in the minds of those who have passed through the vicissitudes of China's recent history, but nothing is more certain than, that at some date, whether it be deferred two years or ten, a means of securing China's emergence as a great industrial nation will be found.

When such an industrial regeneration takes place, one of China's most urgent needs, will be an effective trunk railway system including the rehabilitation of her existing railways; the provision of electric power and of all the other great public services upon which modern industry depends.

It is confidently believed that the existence of the new company can do much to promote interest abroad in such undertakings, and to provide information which will hasten their successful development, and bring home to the British engineering industry and to British financial quarters, a more complete understanding of China's requirements in these directions.

As the Company exists purely for investigation and development, its operations will not interfere with the relations existing between each constituent firm and its representation in China, but will only act as liaison in connection with joint negotiations on comprehensive schemes where collaboration between several firms in the group is involved.

It is not the customary policy of British engineering firms to engage in finance and it is, therefore, not the intention of the members of the group to provide finance from their own resources or to act as concessionaries. This is properly the business of financial houses, according to Mr. Freeman, but the company has reason to believe that its existence will provide an effective channel for the provision of funds for any reputable scheme since great confidence would be placed in any recommendation coming from a group of firms of such standing as those comprised in this company and in the knowledge of their willingness and ability to carry through any kind of engineering project of any magnitude with single responsibility.

The firms comprising the group are at present:— Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., the Metropolitan Vickers Electric Export Co. Ltd. Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox Ltd. Callender's Cable & Construction Co. Ltd. Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co. Ltd. Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co. Ltd. Messrs. Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd. and the Tilbury Dredging Co. Ltd. The Managing Director of the Company will be Mr. Frank R. Freeman, M. Inst. C. E. who will shortly establish a permanent office in Shanghai, but before doing so, he proposes to make a preliminary tour of investigation through the country.

In the meantime his temporary address will be the offices of Messrs. Callender's Cable & Construction Co. Ltd., 19 Ningpo Road.

S.M.C. REVENUE FOR JUNE

Collections Smaller Than Last Year

A summary of municipal revenue for June shows a smaller collection than for the same month last year, Tls. 1,489,065 as against Tls 1,503,740, while the total figures for revenue collected from January 1 are Tls. 5,844,532 as against Tls. 6,440,730 last year.

In regard to payment of Municipal rate, there were heavier payments by both foreigners and Chinese in the last two months. The total receipts from foreigners for the first six months are not far behind those of the corresponding period last year. In regard to the Chinese payments, although nearly three lakhs were received in June as against under a lakh and a half in June last year, the total for the first six months of 1932 was over a quarter of a million less than in the same period of 1931.

With reference to Wharfage Dues, the payment in June was Tls. 72,000 add as against more than double that sum in June 1931. The total from January 1, to June 30, was just over a lakh, as compared with four lakhs for the same period in 1931. The estimated revenue from this source for the year was Tls. 600,000, which was Tls. 150,000 less than in 1931. The revised apportionment of wharfage dues between the Council and the neighbouring municipal authorities, and the fact that an increasing quantity of goods is being discharged on the Pootung side of the river to the detriment of the Council's revenue from this source, are the reasons for the reduced estimate. However, the phenomenal drop, largely occasioned by the hostilities in the early part of the year, was wholly unexpected. Wharfage dues are collected by the Customs on behalf of the Council and in this connection the sum accruing to the S.M.C., in 1930 was Tls. 784,336 and in 1931 Tls. 645,488.

Rents from the Municipal markets show a material depreciation for the six months, although the returns for June are decidedly good, and had they been maintained for the whole period would have about met the estimate.

ON Aug. 6, the Federation of National Salvation Ten-Man Groups sent a bullet, a package of explosives and a letter each to different leading fish hongs of Nantao warning them to sever all connections with Japanese merchants within three days, otherwise punishment will be meted out to them.

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NEW CHINESE HOTEL

Interesting Innovation by Local Company

Stating that his company had decided to establish a hotel in Shanghai where Chinese would find home comforts and all modern conveniences, Mr. Chung Bew, general manager of the New Asia Hotel, informed the "North-China Daily News" on Aug. 7 that he and his colleagues had decided to break away from the prevailing standards of Chinese hotels by barring mahjongg, women of ill-fame, and opium.

The New Asia Hotel, a company organised under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances, already has branches in Canton and Hongkong and it is the proposal of the promoters to extend their activities to Shanghai and to erect a nine-storeyed building at the corner of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads (opposite the Head Chinese Post Office). Land for the purpose has already been leased for a lengthy period and the buildings which formerly occupied the lot have been demolished and as soon as the plans which were drawn up by the Republic Land Investment Co., have been passed by Mr. Poy G. Lee, the consulting architect, work on the new hotel building will be commenced.

"We will start business with a building 407 ft. long on the Tiendong Road side and 50 ft. long on the North Szechuen Road side," said Mr. Chung. "Built along entirely modern lines, arranged with the most up-to-date hotel equipment and having the services of men who have had considerable experience in hotel business in the past, the New Asia Hotel will have some 350 rooms, 180 large and 170 small; a large ceremonial hall, a spacious dining room where foreign and Chinese food will be served, a roof garden capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, and a large billiard room.

"Everything will be conducted on the most sanitary lines and we shall endeavour to carry on business in an atmosphere where the morals of our young men may be preserved. A survey of the Chinese hotels of Shanghai reveals the fact that few, if any of them, are carried on in a manner in which one really feels at home. The majority are filled with sing-song girls, and it is impossible for one to obtain real rest on account of the noise of mahjongg cards or the fumes of opium. It is our plan to do away with these things—to refuse to permit them on our premises.

"True, one does not find such things in foreign hotels but the latter are so expensive that the average Chinese cannot afford to go and live in them or they are afraid that they may not be welcomed. Our aim is to conduct business along the lines of foreign hotels where the morals of young men may be preserved and where the charges will be within reasonable reach of the average man's pocket.

"It has been suggested that we will fail if we do not permit sing-song girls, opium smoking and mahjongg in our premises. The same thing was said when I started the New Asia Hotel in Canton and, later, in Hongkong. What people said was sufficient to discourage many but I refused to be deterred: I was confident that I would succeed. Not only have I proved that our critics were wrong, that we could get along and secure sufficient guests without these three things, but I have shown that we can make a handsome profit in addition. And I feel sure that Shanghai will be no exception."

The New Asia Hotel will be capitalised at $1,000,000 Hongkong currency, one quarter of which will be fully paid up.

AVENUE JOFFRE RIOTS

Police Fire Shots to Disperse Crowd

Two shots were fired by the French Police in order to disperse a street fight which threatened to develop into a riot in front of the Paris Theatre, Avenue Joffre, at 9.30 p.m. on Aug. 7.

The incident occurred as the result of a wrestling match between a Russian and a Chinese which was carried out on the pavements in Avenue Joffre. The Russian proved the victor by two bouts out of three, whereupon the Chinese onlookers voiced their disapproval and made a rush for the Russian and his friends.

A street fight immediately developed, and foreign and Chinese members of the French Police went to stop it. When the police arrived, the crowd got excited and shouted:—"Kill the foreign police!" In order to restore order, a constable fired two shots into the air, these having the effect of causing the crowd hurriedly to disperse.

Y. M. C. A. WORKER MURDERED

Robbery Believed to be the Motive

Believed to have been the victim of a dastardly crime, Mr. Wilson Y. Y. Kung, comptroller of the National Committee of Y.M.C.As. in China, was found in the Whangpoo, near the Pootung Point, at noon on Aug. 6, by members of the Customs River Police. The Chinese authorities were promptly notified and an inquest was held by a Procurator of the Shanghai District Court on Aug. 7 when it was revealed that the corpse bore a severe knife wound in the left side of the neck. As the deceased gentleman was not known to have any enemies, and as there was no reason to think that he took his own life, the general belief is that

Mr. W. Y. Y. Kung

robbery was the motive and that Mr. Kung was first robbed and then attacked, after which his body was thrown into the river.

Mr. Kung left his house at about 8 p.m. on Aug. 4 after dinner. He informed his family that he was going out for his usual stroll and that he proposed to look for a friend. He was last seen alive in Luna Park at about 10 p.m. by two colleagues with whom he chatted for a short while and whom he told he was trying to find a friend. As he did not return home by the following morning and as no word was received as to his whereabouts, the various police stations, Settlement and Chinese, were immediately notified.

At about 2 p.m. on Aug. 6, a message was received from the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety to the effect that the river police had discovered, in the Whangpoo, a body which corresponded to the description given of Mr. Kung. The body was identified by members of the family and the Shanghai District Court was notified, the Procurator holding an inquest on Aug. 7.

According to the widow, deceased left home with $38 in notes and two watches—a wrist watch and another in his pocket. A search was made for these articles but they could not be found. A verdict of murder was returned.

In accordance with the Chinese custom, a petition will be filed with the local law court for the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

The late Mr. Kung was for many years connected with the Central China Religious Tract Society in Hankow, after which he was associate manager of the International Export Co. in Tientsin, serving that company for three or four years. For some time, he was attached to the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Wuhu as chief accountant and he joined the National Committee of Y.M.C.As. in China, 20 Museum Road, last summer. Deceased, who is survived by his widow and seven children, the youngest of whom is only two years old, was a member of the Episcopal Church and was a staunch churchman.

In accordance with instructions of the Ministry of Judicial Administration, the City Government of Greater Shanghai has appointed a Shanghai Government Officials' Discipline Committee. The committee is composed of nine members with Mr. Sun Shih-ching, president of the Nantao District Court, as its chairman.

OBITUARY

Miss Mary E. Cogdal

After forty-two years of untiring service on behalf of Chinese women and girls Miss Mary E. Cogdal, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Shanghai, died on Tuesday, July 26.

Miss Cogdal arrived at South Gate, Shanghai in 1890 and soon became the principal of the Mary Farnham School for Girls, an institution founded in 1861. For thirty years Miss Cogdal served this school and it was largely as a result of her life of ability and devotion that the present high standing of the school was made possible.

About 1920 Miss Cogdal was invalided home with sprue, as a result of overwork, but very soon she was able to return to China and then made the unique offer of volunteering to be a travelling substitute teacher for the mission, filling in places in any schools that the mission might assign her to in order to carry on the work of missionary teachers on furlough.

After several years of such self-effacing service, Miss Cogdal, along with Miss M. D. Morton, moved to Hongkew, where their home became a rallying centre for many of their former pupils now living in that region. Miss Cogdal still continued her teaching of Chinese girls, this time working in a primary day-school under the auspices of the Fitch Memorial Church, at whose invitation the move to Hongkew was made.

During the recent war in Shanghai Miss Cogdal was untiring in her efforts to help Chinese sufferers, assisting in hunting for missing loved ones and later helping them to rescue what might be left of their earthly goods. Her heart was harrowed by what she faced and this strain helped to undermine her strength.

At the close of the war in Shanghai Miss Cogdal felt definitely called to undertake what was for her a new form of work, the teaching of illiterate Chinese women and girls in Pootung, at a centre under the care of the Fitch Memorial Church. Thus at the age of 68 years she again became an educational pioneer, and keenly enjoyed experimenting with her own original methods in a field long the province of evangelistic workers. She even made house to house visits to secure from comparative strangers subscriptions to "Happy Childhood," a helpful breezy magazine for young people.

About six weeks ago the doctors discovered that Miss Cogdal, until then in vigorous health, was actually in the early stages of a mysterious malady known as Hodgkin's disease. For this medical science knows no cure and last week her ashes were laid to rest in the chapel of Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Mr. A. Haas

Services were held on August 4 in the Jewish Cemetery on Baikal Road for the late Mr. A. Haas, who died on Aug. 3. Mr. Haas had been confined to the Isolation Hospital for some time due to an attack of cholera from which he was recuperating in a very favourable way. An unexpected and severe heart attack, however, proved fatal. Mr. Haas had been for the last 16 years connected with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., and is survived by his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters, to whom deepest sympathy is extended.

Miss Lulu Rose Patton

The death occurred in the early morning of August 3 of Miss Lulu Rose Patton at the General Hospital, Shanghai, of which she had been an inmate since July 11.

After a few years' experience in teaching in the United States, Miss Patton was appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in New York City, a missionary of the Board and sent to Canton to assist Miss Harriett Noyes and Miss E. M. Butler as a teacher in the True Light Girls Seminary at Kukfau, Canton, arriving on September 10, 1908.

In 1920, the Union Normal Teachers Training School of Canton was organized and the Fulton Kindergarten School became an integral part. Miss Patton served first as teacher and later as principal until 1931 when, under the school registration requirements of the Chinese Government, Miss Patton resigned her position and devoted herself to the task of securing a competent Chinese successor, Miss Patton continuing to serve the school in the capacity of adviser and treasurer.

In connection with a campaign among Chinese friends of the Union School for a building fund for the school, Miss Patton was especially interested in securing funds for a religious work centre to be so located as to provide a place of worship for Christian students and to give opportunity for the continued activities of the students among the community children. She had thought of this as a memorial to her own mother and has left several thousand dollars as a nucleus for the purpose. Her friends now hope to carry out her plan and think of it as a memorial to her as well as to her mother.

Miss Patton, who was born at Altoona, Pennsylvania, was one of a family of seven children in which there was no break by death until, within recent months, both father and mother and a sister have been taken. Three sisters and a brother survive Miss Patton in America and her brother, the Rev. Charles E. Patton, D.D., and Mrs. Patton are residents of Shanghai.

The funeral service was held in the chapel of the Bubbling Well Cemetery on August 4 and was conducted by the Rev. Emory W. Luccock assisted by the Rev. P. H. Anderson of Canton.

DEATH OF MME. KRAMERENKO

Newspaper Cashier Dies from Robbery Wounds

Mme. Olga Kramerenko, cashier of the local French newspaper "Le Journal de Shanghai", who was the victim of an armed robbery a week ago on Saturday, died at the Ste. Marie Hospital on Aug. 5 from the wound she received in the hold-up.

Although the doctors had hopes of her living after the uncertain period of four days following the shooting, Mme. Kramerenko took a turn for the worse on Aug. 5 following one or two good days. Then, at 8 p.m., she suddenly passed away.

French police searches for the pair of gangsters who committed the crime have so far resulted in the arrest of five Chinese. One of these, the first to be arrested as an alleged accomplice, is the assistant cashier of the paper, while another is alleged to be either the assassin or his companion.

The robbery took place at 11.25 a.m. on July 30, as Mme. Kramerenko was entering the doorway to the newspaper office, carrying with her the monthly payroll for the Chinese staff which she had just drawn from the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, amounting to $1,600. She was shot on the staircase, the two assailants making an escape through alleyways which showed that they were thoroughly familiar with the district and had carefully planned their attack.

FILM DIRECTORS AT VARIANCE

First China Productions' Officials Resign

Trouble which has arisen in connection with the affairs of the First China National Productions, Ltd., an organisation which advertised widely in the press recently in regard to its formation, has led to the resignation of the president, two vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer, the assistant secretary, and the two legal advisers and an announcement that moneys paid in as share subscriptions will be refunded.

The officers who have tendered their resignations are Messrs. Wen Tsung-yao, president: Mr. Tao Chia-yao and Mr. R. E. MacIntyre, vice-presidents; Mr. K. S. Liu, secretary-treasurer; Mr. C. H. Lee, assistant secretary; and Messrs. H. D. Rodger and Chang Yao-tseng, legal advisers. Messrs. Wen, Tao and Liu state that all persons having subscribed and paid to the National Commercial & Savings Bank and the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank may, at their option, have the amounts paid, refunded in exchange for First China National Productions, Ltd., receipts signed by Mr. C. H. Lee and for bank receipts, if application is made on or before September 1.

In an advertisement appearing in the Chinese newspapers, Messrs. Wen, Tao and Liu state that it was their original intention to utilise Sino-American capital and American technical experts to develop the sound moving picture industry in China but unfortunately there was disagreement between the directors on matters of administration. In view of this, they felt it in the interests of shareholders to resign.

It is understood that a new company will be formed, which will be purely Chinese owned, administered and organised.

SIBERIAN MAIL ON THE WAY

Save Money on European Mail via Dairen

There appears to be every likelihood of trans-Siberian mails, considerably overdue, arriving shortly in Shanghai. Already 190 bags of newspaper mail, dated London July 12, 13, and 14 and Berlin 13, 14 and 15 has reached the Shanghai Post Office and it is learned, from post office officials that a wire has been received from Tientsin to the effect that 143 bags of mail are now on their way here. These are thought been contain the mail that has hitherto been supposed missing.

The post office authorities call the attention of the public to the fact that prepayment of full postage is absolutely compulsory on all second class mail matter, and that mails found unprepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, will not be forwarded.

The blockade of the post office in Manchukuo has inspired ingenious people with a turn for thrift to the making of an honest penny for themselves, which also, incidentally, enriches the Manchukuo post office but, unfortunately, leaves the Chinese post office with the burden of loss. All that is required is a friend or agent in Dairen and the procedure is simple. A letter can be sent to Dairen from here on a 5 cent postage, or a quantity in bulk as a parcel. These can be forwarded from Dairen at the rate of 14 cents each letter, making a total of 19 cents as against the 25 cent postage required to send a letter direct from Shanghai to Europe, with a resulting saving of 6 cents.

Investigations carried out by the local postal authorities into the facilities provided for the transmission of mails via the Saigon-Marseilles Air-line, which was commented upon by the "North-China Herald" a week ago. An official circular issued by the Postal Commissioner now confirms the procedure and states moreover that the service from Saigon to Marseilles has been reduced from 11 days to 8½ days. A further reduction in the time has also been achieved by a three days a week train service between Saigon and Haiphong which is now possible in 2½ days.

To enable the public to take advantage of this service, since the Siberian route is uncertain, making it possible for mails from Shanghai to reach Europe within 16 to 19 days the rates below are published for any correspondence either ordinary or registered, but excluding insured mail.

In addition to the usual international ordinary postage plus registration fee, if any, as well as the domestic air mail fee if transmitted in China, by the National Air mail lines, (15 cents per section), air mail correspondence to be transmitted over any section of the Saigon-Marseilles line is to be franked as follows for every unit of 20 grammes or fraction thereof:

	Distance from Saigon (Km)	For every 20 gr. or fraction thereof
To Bangkok (Siam)	850	$0.23
To Rangoon (Burma)	1600	0.39
To Calcutta (British India)	3000	0.72
To Karachi (British India)	5400	1.30
To Djask (Persia)	6400	1.54
To Boukir (Persia)	7300	1.75
To Bagdad (Irak)	8300	2.00
To Bayrouth (Syria)	9200	2.21
To Castolroaso (Asia Minor)	9900	2.38
To Athens (Greece)	10500	2.52
To Naples (Italy)	11600	2.79
To Marseilles (France)	12300	3.00

It should be pointed out that not only may this line be used for ports of call on the route but for forwarding to any destination. Mails for any place in Eastern or Central British India may be sent viâ Calcutta, in the Balkan States viâ Athens, for Italy viâ Naples, and for any European country viâ Marseilles.

The latest Chinese trade guilds to join the boycott movement include the Jewel Merchants' Association and the Restaurant Proprietors' Association. Both these associations have ordered their members to refrain from purchasing any more Japanese products and announced in a circular notice that, should any member be found to have ignored this warning, they will be dealt with severely.

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NEW BUILDING FOR NANKING ROAD

Department Store to be Opened in a Year

Another huge Department Store, The Sun Co. (Shanghai) Ld., will be opened in Nanking Road a year hence, should the plans of its promoters be realised. The land on which the new building is to be erected has been purchased at the corner of Nanking, Thibet, and Lloyd Roads, the negotiations in this connection having been concluded on Aug. 2 by Mr. Choy Chong, General Manager representing The Sun Co. (Shanghai) Ld., and the agents of Mr. Ching Ling-sung, the former owner. The purchase price, a little over two and a half million taels (including brokerage etc.) covers an area of some 8½ mow of land.

The opening of the new firm will be another mark of the initiative of Chinese who have formerly lived in Australia, for like their friends in The Sincere Co., The Wing On Co., and The Sun Sun Co., the moving spirits behind the new organisation emigrated to Sydney and other places in the Commonwealth in their youth and interested themselves in commercial pursuits upon their return to their homeland. However, the new Shanghai Sun Co. owes its inception to the shareholders of the company of the same name in Hongkong, the majority of whom are Australian Chinese. These men, realising the possibilities of trade in Shanghai, agreed to invest a million Hongkong dollars in the new firm, but this does not mean that the Shanghai company will be controlled by Hongkong: it will not. It will be a separate entity, with capital of its own, namely, Hk$ $6,000,000, of which two-thirds will be paid up, and an independent Board of Directors. Furthermore, it will be registered under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Centrally located, within convenient distance of all the residential districts and near the stopping places of the leading routes of trams, railless trams and motor buses, The Sun Co. will commence business with a road frontage of 80 feet each on the Nanking and Thibet Roads and 40 feet on the Lloyd Road side.

"We have had our eyes on this piece of land, bounded on the south by Nanking Road, the east by Lloyd Road, the west by Thibet Road, and the north by the Ningpo Residential Association, for a dozen years, but it is only now that we can announce success in this direction," said Mr. Choy Chong, at his temporary office at 149 Tiendong Road, to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Aug. 3. "Our plans include the erection of a nine-story building with a three-story tower and a dome. For the present, the first six floors will be used for The Sun Co. department store, and the upper three stories for the Hotel Asia, a subsidiary concern which will open soon after the department store is opened.

"We hope to have a thoroughly model and modern building of which both we and Shanghai may be justly proud. While Western architecture will be adopted, we propose to follow China's ancient architecture and art for its beauty points and for the purpose of preserving the richess of Chinese culture."

"In addition to the department store and the Hotel Asia, it is our aim to conduct a savings bank, a roof garden, a theatre, an amusement resort, and an insurance company. Everything will be brought thoroughly up-to-date and, apart from lifts, we shall have the pleasure of introducing the escalator to Shanghai."

Mr. Choy Chong mentioned that, unlike the department stores here, who simply leased the land on which they erected their buildings, The Sun Co. looked more to the future by purchasing their land outright. That this policy had proved a wise one was shown by the results of The Sun Co.'s activities in Hongkong and Canton, where land values had increased ten and twenty-fold since the Company bought its land.

After a lengthy period of dispute between the tenants of the buildings which now stand on the land and the former landlord over the latter's right to eject the former and the former's right to remain in occupation, which resulted in a law suit (the Court holding in favour of the landlord), the tenants were moving out and demolition operations would commence on August 10, said Mr. Choy Chong, who expected the new building to be completed in a year's time.

The Company later hopes to establish several factories in Shanghai in order to promote China's trade and industry.

"With the success we have met in Hongkong and Canton," said Mr. Choy Chong in conclusion, "we feel sure there is a wide field for business in Shanghai and that the future is exceptionally bright."

NEW NANKING ROAD BUILDING

The proposed new building of the Sun Co. (China), Ltd., and Hotel Asia, which is to be erected on the area bounded by Nanking Road, Thibet Road, and Lloyd Road.

ABOLITION OF THE TAEL

Native Bankers to Relinquish Service Charges on Tael-Dollar Conversions

An important open letter from the Shanghai Native Bankers' Association to their fellow countrymen on the subject of the abolition of the tael was sent to the "North-China Herald" for publication on Aug. 5 and is reproduced hereunder. After suggesting various safeguards to protect the public interest in the matter of fixing the value of the dollar the Association refers to the service charge on tael-dollar and dollar-tael conversion. It says *inter alia*:—

This Association has, by a general meeting, decided that beginning from August 6, 1932, all our members shall waive this charge in connection with all future tael and dollar conversions.

Since the proposal of abolishing of the tael came into being more that ten days ago, public discussion has centred upon the subject. On the one hand, it is argued that in view of the prevailing state of foreign aggression and internal dissension, and having regard to the business depression in Shanghai following the incident of January 28, recuperative measures are essential for the recovery of financial strength and any scheme tending to deviate from the established practice should be subjected to the most careful study, bearing in mind both past experiences and future possibilities, so that society as a whole might be spared of its ill effects. This is the conservative stand on the subject. The Radicals, on the other hand, dabble in theories and advocate the immediate abolition of the ancient monetary unit, without deliberating unduly on the possible ill consequences which, they argue, can always be remedied afterwards. Some of them even go so far as to propose that in view of the alarming unfavourable trade balance existing at the present moment, the silver bullion in the country being by no means abundant, it is high time for this Country to start a paper money policy.

Although the above opinions are diametrically opposed each to the other, they are both advanced with the object of promoting the best interests of the nation. The Government authorities, conscious of the great significance of the problem and its close relation to the financial stability of the whole nation, rightly decide that this is a question on which they must consult the opinions of various sections of the community and hence the appointment of the Commission for the Investigation of the Advisibility of Abolishing the tael.

This Association is of the opinion that although it is the earnest desire of the people that the national currency should be unified, careful consideration must be given to all surrounding circumstances before such reform is undertaken, if it is aimed at improving the economic security such reform is undertaken, if it is aimed at improving the economic security of the nation. If the reform is improperly carried out, a financial crisis is bound to follow, which will affect the economic conditions of the nation to no small extent. The native banking trade has been serving society since very ancient times, and is, therefore, greatly concerned in its welfare. It has been the duty of our trade to harmonize the financial interests of the various sections of the populace and the scope of our business extends far into the interior, where agricultural, mining, fishing and salt industries are financed by our monies. Even in these years of disturbances, we have succeeded in tiding over the difficult times, unaffected by the evil torrents which sweep all around us. This success is, in our opinion, solely attributable to the faith which we pin to our historic precedents—always scrupulously conscious of our duties, pursuing the safe course, and observing the principle that deeds are more important than words. Thus, the prosperity or decline of any trade always affects our trade, vice versa, any change in our trade will also in turn affect all other trades. Furthermore it is well known to all that for hundreds of years partners of our trade always bore unlimited liability. In spite of the vicissitudes of the times, we have never taken advantage of the social changes to alter the organization of our trade with a view to lessening our liability.

Conscious of the trust society reposes in us, and of the importance of taking precautionary measures beforehand in dealing with the problem, and after giving due consideration to the existing state of affairs in the Country, this Association, with the hope of devising a permanent scheme of uniform currency, has ventured to lay the following proposals before the Government authorities for their consideration:

1. *Centralization of coinage rights* and the establishment of a standard weight and rate of fineness. The weight and fineness of new silver dollars to be coined in future should at least be equal to that laid down by the Currency Law of the 3rd year of the Republic. At the time of coinage, a commission organized by different trade guilds should be organized to supervise the minting process and to make a chemical analysis of the products. The result of their findings should be published in the newspapers for public information.

2. *Fixing a proper rate of conversion.* The fixing of a proper rate of conversion of the tael for the dollar concerns not only the interests of the banking trade or of the residents of the district of Shanghai but is also vitally linked with the interests of all other trades throughout the Country which use the tael as a medium of business transactions. To arrive at a fair rate of conversion, the chambers of commerce of different places should be charged with the responsibility of calling a meeting of various guilds of their respective locality to discuss the problem, in order that the interests of any particular section of the society may not be impartially affected and the scheme may be smoothly carried out.

3. *Centralization of the right to issue paper money.* In order to remove any possible suspicion on the part of the people as to the true object of effecting this monetary change, the right to issue banknotes should be centralized, and a special reserve fund should be established of which at least 60 per cent. should be covered by cash. This reserve fund should not be substituted by other sources of business credits. This point should deserve special attention as it is the keynote to the security of the nation's economic life, and with such a reserve, there will be no pretext left to foreigners for making any unfavourable criticism.

It is evident that the above proposals are not inspired by any selfish motive. In fact in putting forward these proposals, this Association is cherishing the interests of the different trades of the whole nation and their financial future at heart. Whether the proposals will be adopted or not of course depends entirely upon the decision of the Government. In view of these circumstances, it is regrettable to note that a section of the public should labour under the mistaken impression that the native banking trade is opposing the change simply because it used to make a profit ranging from 0.0025 to 0.00125 on the rate of tael exchange. That this rumour should gain any credence shows how little the public know of our trade. The practice of imposing a service charge in all monetary conversions is prevalent among both Chinese and foreign banks, and is by no means confined to our own trade. With a view, however, to dispel all doubts in that direction and in order to allay unfair comments this Association has, by a general meeting, decided that beginning from August 6, 1932, all our members shall waive this charge in connection with all future tael and dollar conversions. It is therefore hoped that both the Government authorities and the general public will give a fair-minded consideration to this all-important problem as the welfare of the whole nation and the future of all mercantile circles are in the balance.

INDIANS HELD IN CHAPEI

Fight Results in Death of a Chinese

Three Indians are under arrest in a Chapei police station while two others have been detained by the Shanghai Municipal Police following a fight with a Chinese mob in which one of the latter was killed, on August 2. The fight followed an attempt by tenants to remove their property from a block of houses at which four of the Indians were watchmen. Instructions had been given to them to prevent the removal of property by tenants who had not paid their rent, in view of the fact that a number of Chinese, following a scare regarding further hostilities, have been moving out of the area.

The incident occurred in Yochow Road, 100 yards or so over the Settlement boundary near Chusan Road, at 3 p.m. When the watchmen tried to prevent the removal of property a crowd collected, and it is alleged attacked the watchmen, who defended themselves.

One of the watchmen, it is said, drew a knife, and it was with this that a Chinese carpenter, Shiu Siao-tsai, was stabbed so severely that he died. Chapei police rushed to the scene and arrested three of the watchmen, while the fourth, Marwas Khan, managed to reach the Settlement in company with Ali Hyder, a friend of his. They were stopped by constables of the Municipal Police and taken to Wayside Police Station. Detectives and senior officers then went to the scene, while a fire brigade ambulance also was despatched thence, only to find that the Chapei police had taken charge of the body and did not want it taken to hospital by the ambulance.

WEDDINGS

Harris—Moysey

A wedding of wide local interest took place on August 4 when Miss Winifred Joan Moysey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Moysey of Shanghai, became the wife of Mr. William Francis George Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Harris of London. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Trivett at the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by four bridesmaids, the Misses Frances Thomas, Frances Allen, Norah Seaborn, and Greta Eardley.

Mr. C. L. Shoppee acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. F. H. Moysey, G. J. Wells, C. D. Perry and E. H. Shekury.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride, 54 Route Ghisi, where a large number of friends gathered to drink the health of the bride and bridegroom.

ONE arrest was made and over 600 rounds of ammunition were seized by Chapei police in a straw and bamboo hut at Tantsewan on Thursday. The arrested man was later sent to the Public Safety Bureau headquarters to be dealt with.

TKACHENKO BROS.

RESTAURANT and CABARET

Dine and Dance in the Garden

405 AVENUE JOFFRE TELEPHONE 82869

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WU-SI COUNTRY CLUB

Formal Opening Dinner on Monday

Expressing the hope that members would endeavour to cultivate mutual understanding not only among their own group but among all nationalities, Mr. Li Ming, chairman of the newly-formed Wu-Si Country Club, formerly the Burkill property at 580 Hungjao Road, formally declared the new organisation open at a dinner held on Aug. 8, when there was a large gathering of members and their wives present. Other speakers of the evening were Mr. M. Speelman and General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who is honorary president. Sir Frederick and Lady Maze were unavoidably prevented from attending the function.

Mr. V. Meyer is president of the club and honorary member; Mr. T. V. Soong, honorary member; Mr. Li Ming, chairman; and Mr. M. Speelman, vice-chairman.

In welcoming the members and their friends and in declaring the new club open Mr. Li Ming said:—

I wish to relate to you how the project of organising this club was initiated. Last year about this time, Mr. Sparke and I felt that something was wanting in this great city—some club for the purpose of promoting international goodwill and friendship. So we started to organise the International Club and the former Majestic building and ball-room was to be purchased as its site. When plans were all formed, some unexpected incident took place and our plans were interrupted.

About two months ago, Mr. Speelman, Mr. Meyer and myself all felt that such a club was too important to be put off any further. As a result of our decision, the Farland property was purchased at the cost of Tls. 200,000. Having secured about 60 proprietory members subscribing Tls. 5,000 each, the Wu-Si Club was finally formed. At the present moment, we have about 100 members with Mayor Wu as our honorary president and Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Meyer as honorary members.

As every one knows, the club is organised for two purposes: First, to provide a place of quiet rest for the Shanghai business men. Here they may come to ease their highly taxed nerves and enjoy real outdoor sports. Secondly, to provide a meeting place for the selected members of the Shanghai business community. Shanghai, as a great port, is different from any other city of its rank in the world. It is truly cosmopolitan. Every nation that is worthy of the name is represented here. But each group is more or less confined to itself. That is our greatest drawback.

There are probably already too many clubs in Shanghai, but none answers the purpose we have in mind. Where can we go to enjoy such perfect quietness and where can you meet such people all at once?

As you came in, you probably noticed the spacious lawn for tennis and the airy verandah for your rest and chats. They are all for you to enjoy; but there is another thing, a greater thing than all I have pointed out that we must bear in mind. It is the cultivation of mutual understanding, not only among your own group but among all nationalities. The realisation of that will be what this club strives for.

Mr. M. Speelman expressed great appreciation at the formal inauguration of the Wu-Si Country Club and over the ready response of the leading members of the Chinese and foreign business community to invitations to become members. He pointed out that there was a long-felt need for such a club, where local Chinese and foreigners could get together, socially and otherwise, to promote closer relations. Mr. Speelman mentioned that no more suitable place could be found than the present property as the home for club and he was sure that all members would benefit in its surroundings, by associating with each other and trying to obtain and understand each other's viewpoints. There was far too little association socially between foreigners and Chinese and the speaker recalled how pleasant he always found it in the past to be invited to the home of a Chinese friend and meet his family. However, there was not enough of that. Foreigners wanted to visit the homes of Chinese and Chinese wanted to visit the homes of their foreign friends so that they could understand each other but they had few opportunities of doing so. There should be more of that. Now, Mr. Speelman said, they had a mutual home where they could meet on social terms in pleasant surroundings. He hoped that all members would take advantage of the facilities offered by the club and use it for the purpose for which it has been established, namely, in bringing foreigners and Chinese together and making tighter the bond of friendship.

General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, in the course of his speech stated that he was highly honoured in being made honorary president of the club and that he was very pleased to be present on the happy occasion of its opening. He was happy to see familiar faces and happy to meet new ones.

Shanghai's population, he continued, was cosmopolitan, but it was sad to see people of many races, although living next door to each other, not in communication. Shanghai would have been greater than it was if it were not for social barriers. The people concerned may not have been willing victims of the barrier and may even have fought it, but the fact remains that they have stayed race-minded, which has proved a detriment to progress.

Further, he stated, the general spirit of an international fraternity is vital to Shanghai's progress, and like many other spirits, may be secured by persistent cultivation. A club like the Wu-si Country Club, to Gen. Wu's mind, would supply a need. Here people of various nationalities and communities could come together, exchange views and discuss plans and schemes for business and for social welfare. The gathering that evening would bring about understanding.

General Wu wished greater prosperity to all and called on the assembly to drink to the success of the club.

S. M. P. OFFICER DETAINED

Strange Action of the Chapei Police

Allegedly holding that he was functioning illegally, members of the 4th Division of the Chapei Police kept in detention on Aug. 8, for a period of over ten hours, a Chinese detective of the Shanghai Municipal Police from Hongkew Station, and at the same time refused him permission to telephone information as to what had occurred.

Eventually when municipal police officers got to know what had happened they managed to secure his release, while a few hours later they also managed to secure the Chinese whom the detective had been instrumental in arresting, in connection with an armed robbery case. Some peculiar arrangement or lack of arrangement between the Chapei police and the Merchant Volunteers appears to have been a stumbling block in the matter.

An arrest in connection with an armed robbery case was made in the International Settlement on Sunday, and, as the result of further information received, the police decided to make inquiries in various directions. Accordingly a Chinese detective from Hongkew Station went into Chapei, carrying his warrant card but leaving his gun behind. He told a member of the Chapei Police at the 4th Division station what he was going to do, and was told to carry on.

Consequently he proceeded to his destination, on the outskirts of Chapei, where apparently the Chapei Police do not function but Merchant Volunteers keep order. When the detective most unexpectedly saw three men wanted by the police in this particularly case, he called out to a Merchant Volunteer to assist him in making an arrest, and together they managed to arrest one of the alleged gangsters, and took him to the Merchant Volunteer Headquarters.

Here the detective put in a telephone call to Hongkew for a car to be sent to him and then, fearing that his message was rather indistinct owing to telephone vagaries, proceeded himself to Hongkew to tell his story. Here he found that the car had already left, so he returned to the Merchant Volunteers. These latter said that the prisoner would have to be taken to the 4th Division, Chapei Police, and invited the detective to form part of his escort to that place.

The party went to the 4th Division office and stated what had happened. The prisoner was put into detention and then, to his amazement, the detective was put under arrest and locked up for "having functioned illegally" whereas he had worked in conjunction with the Merchant Volunteers. Apparently the Chapei Police did not recognise the status of the volunteers, as the detective's protests were of no avail. His request that he be allowed to telephone to Hongkew was disallowed, and he was told that as an arrested person he had no right to use a telephone. This was after 1 a.m. on Aug. 8, the arrest of the wanted man having occurred about midnight.

It was not until noon that the detective was released, the Settlement police having discovered his predicament and interviewed senior officers of the Chapei police and the 4th division let him go, having been detained over ten hours. Subsequent representations resulted in the prisoner being handed over to Hongkew detectives about 7 p.m.

From Shanghai To London

THE TELEPHONE GIRL'S "WAIT A MOMENT"

On to Rome by wireless telephone from the Whangpoo, the conversation was clear. Success led to the desire for a talk to London. Two British journalists were on tap to provide the conversation. Their respective organisations were named and the names communicated to the obliging, unseen but easily-heard gentleman in Rome. He had no doubts. The landline to London was in good order. The earpieces were put on by one of the expectant journalists. The fun began: splutter, splutter, roar and crackle broken by conversations, now in French, now in Italian, from oddly vivid, if invisible, personages. Suddenly it seemed that China had been left and the listener was back in Europe. The roar in his ears was like the heavy rolling of the waves on the seashore in rough weather.

Then came the word "Londra" and the familiar call "Hello." There was a lady politely addressed from Rome as "mademoiselle." She was a little sceptical. "This is a call from abroad" she was heard to say. "Yes: from Shanghai" was the answer "on the steamship Conte Rosso." It seemed that visions of legpulling flashed across the lady's mind. She wavered and then came to the conclusion that China had really become vocal. Still she was not quite easy. This was a break in routine but the good old General Post Office has rules. It was necessary to be cautious even with curious folk who spoke from China by way of Rome.

But telephone nymphs are taught always to be polite: so "Wait a moment" she said. Alas! it may have been politeness but it was equivalent to the cut off. Four times Rome managed to get at the lady. Four times she said "wait a moment" and then—silence and splutter, silence and splutter. The journalists would not be able to talk that evening. High dignitaries in Rome spoke reproachfully but courteously to the mandarins at St. Martins-le-Grand. Beautifully pleasant was the conversation but the telephone nymph was supported. Before she could be moved from her refusal to give the last four or five hundred yards of the 10,000 mile link there had to be consultation with Downing Street.

All that goes to show that the British Constitution still flourishes. And what better upholders could it have than the calm, unimpressed lady of London's switchboard and the genial despots at the Foreign Office?" And it was such a treat to hear the true modern cockney again —a cockney shorn of Sam Weller's asperities and transformed into an almost ducal refinement, but cockney for all that, bless the girl!

But the Marconi operator on the Conte Rosso, who had toiled for hours in getting his beloved machine into trim did not say "bless." It took quite a long time to explain to him that the lady was really a respectable young woman deserving of all the money which a grateful Government could give for the better replenishment of her bottom drawer. And it is not certain that he was convinced at all at the end. He merely thought that the British journalists were a trifle eccentric too. He must be forgiven for he could not know that most London telephone nymphs come from Brixton. Brixton has strict rules of etiquette for nymphs; one being "never let a strange man speak to you without an introduction." Perhaps that is the secret.

THE creation of five new units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps as part of the reorganisation scheme has been approved by the Council, as follows: Stores Company, Engineers: American Machine Gun Company: American Reserve Company: Transport Company: Intercommunication Company.

CITY GOVERNMENT'S DEFICIT

Budget Exceeded by $1½ Million: Mayor Confers with Mr. Soong

Faced with a big deficit in the budget of the City Government of Greater Shanghai for the current year, General Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Junkee Choy, Commissioner of Finance, paid an official call on Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, on Friday evening and discussed with him the situation. While no official statement was made with reference to the conversations, it is reported that they were satisfactory and that methods have been devised by which the adverse balance may be wiped out.

According to a spokesman of the City Government, the income for 1931, amounting to $8,210,000, constituted a record, it being an increase of more than a million dollars in comparison with the revenues for 1930. Had it not been for the outbreak of hostilities between the Sino-Japanese forces in Shanghai early this year, the revenues undoubtedly would have exceeded nine million dollars, he stated. Expenditures for the year 1931 amounted to $9,330,000, which was a decrease of $1,700,000 when compared with 1930. This year will see but there will be an increase in not only a decided drop in income expenditure, some $2,500,000 having been set aside as extraordinary emergency expenses, to be used for rehabilitation purposes in the war areas. All in all, the spokesman stated, the deficit this year should be about $1,500,000.

LATEST CHOLERA RETURNS

The following is the weekly health bulletin issued by the National Quarantine Service over the signature of Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the chairman of the Central Cholera Bureau:—

The past week has seen a distinct break in the spell of hot weather both temperature and humidity having been lowered. The records for July 23-30 are as follows:—

	Max	Min.	Mean
Temperature	94.5 F (July 26)	78.6 F (July 25)	85.6 F
Humidity	92 (July 30)	54 (July 25)	72

The cholera figures for the week ending July 30 show a total of 504, being an increase of 93 over the previous week, thus:—

	Cases	Deaths
Greater Shanghai	94	3
Int. Settlement	*270 (3 F)	29
Fr. Concession	115 (4 F)	7 (1 F)
Unknown	25	2
	504 (7 F)	41 (1 F)
Brought forward	2,066 (35F)	134 (11F)
Total	2,570 (42F)	175 (12F)

*Notifications.

The extraordinarily low mortality rate of cholera in Shanghai is still maintained.

Some cases of infection on board vessels have been brought to our attention.

Mass inoculation among the population of Shanghai district continues apace as the following figures show:—

	July	B/f	Total
Gt. Shanghai	184,300	305,526	489,826
Int. Settlement	50,121	85,287	135,408
Fr. Concession	19,923	29,586	49,509
	254,344	420,399	674,743

The total number of inoculations done in 1931, namely 534,446, has already been exceeded.

THE str. Haiping on Saturday ran into the Chinese Eastern Railway Wharf, of which one pontoon was damaged, while the bridge on the pontoon was unshipped and slightly damaged.

PERSONAL NOTES

M. Rene d'Aanjou, Commissioner of the Chinese Customs Service at Harbin has been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Hubert MacGowan, formerly passenger agent of the Dollar Line at Manila, has arrived here to take up duty in the Shanghai office of the Dollar Line.

MESSRS. Chaillan and Charleux, both residents of Shanghai, have been awarded honour medals for physical culture, a Havas message from Paris states.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. M. Cosgrave left hospital on Aug. 8 and is now resting at home. He has much improved following his recent operation.

MR. A. Loonis, vice-president of the China Realty Co., returned to Shanghai from Europe on Sunday. He travelled to Dairen viâ Siberia and to Shanghai by the str. Hoten Maru.

Dean Henry Landes, of the University of Washington, Seattle, arrived in Shanghai on Aug. 4 on the str. President Jackson. He is heading a tour of students and professors through the Far East.

Captain E. R. Kennedy, Lord Li Ching-mai, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. G. Harris, Mr. B. M. Harris and Mr. W. J. Simpson left Shanghai on August 5 by the L. T. str. Conte Rosso.

MME. Wang Chung-hui, wife of the president of the Judicial Yuan and only Chinese member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, has returned to Shanghai from a visit to Europe.

GENERAL Chang Chun, former Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who is now in Peking, has been offered concurrent posts as vice-president of the Peking Cultural Society and director of the Peking Museum but it is understood that he has decided to reject both offers.

MR. Chen Hsu-tseng, director of the Chapei Laboratory of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Health, has been appointed by the National Health Bureau to study health conditions in various foreign countries. Mr. Chen will leave for abroad early next month.

DR. Li Shih-tseng, member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and one of the leading educators in China, and Mrs. Li left for France on Friday by the Lloyd Triestino str. Conte Rosso, to attend the World's New Education Conference as China's representative.

Mrs. Sergio Osmenia, wife of the acting President of the Philippine Senate, is a passenger on the str. President Jackson, bound for Washington where she will join her husband, Senator Osmenia has been at Washington, D.C., as chairman of the Philippine Independence Commission. MRS. Osmenia is accompanied by Miss Rosie Osmenia.

VICE-Admiral K. Nomura, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Third Japanese Squadron in Shanghai, who was wounded during the Hongkew Park bombing outrage, has left hospital after a lengthy period of treatment, reports the Tokyo press. He has been fitted with a special glass eye, presented to him by the Empress of Japan. Immediately after being discharged from hospital, Admiral Nomura paid a special call on the Japanese Emperor and Empress.

LIEUTENANT Gonella, of the Royal Italian Marines at Tientsin, left that port several days ago for Italy, his period of service in China having expired. Lieutenant Gonella had been stationed in Tientsin for about three years and there he made a large number of friends. He was well-known in amateur dramatic circles and his most recent performance was as "Palchinello" in "A Pierrot's Dream," by Cav. L. de Luca, Commissioner of Customs in Tientsin.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, August 5, 1932

REPORT No. 31—1932 FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, Compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

STOCK	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Interim £3 1932 Less I/T	Pending
A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	2,000,000	121,790	M$20	Dec.	Final 7% (Mkg. 12%, 1931)	8-2-32
do. "B"	100,000	93,817	M$20	Dec.	Final 7% (Mkg. 12%, 1931)	8-2-32
Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Dividend T0.60, 1932	20-5-32
Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	(Special Tax Divid. T0.27½, 1931 / (4th Quarterly Dividend Tls. 0.15	14-3-32 / 31-12-31
do. (Pref) 8%	600,000	201,715	T5	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend T0.10	30-6-32
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co. Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.35 (mkg. T0.60, 1930)	6-2-31
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Dividend T0.25, 1932	20-5-32
Union Mobiliere	50,000	25,000	M$20	Dec.	10% For 1931	10-6-32
INSURANCE.						
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s (Mkg. 40s) a/c 1930. Int. 24s a/c 1931	27-5-32
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	30,000	G$5	Dec.	Interim G$0.50 1931	25-9-31
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (ord)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T1 (Mkg. T2, 1931)	25-4-32
do. (Cum. Pref) 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4%, for half year ended June, 1932	30-6-32
do. (Cum. Pref) 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½%, for half year ending Mar. 1932	31-3-32
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	..		
LANDS.						
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Interim Divd T0.30, 1932	30-7-32
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co. Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Final T6 and Bonus T2 (Mkg. T12 a/c 28/2/32)	5/4/32
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	10 000	10 000	T100	Dec.	Final 5% (Mkg. 12% 1931)	9-2-32
do. New Issue	..	..	..	..		
West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23/4/27
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	M$100	Dec.	Final 7% & Bonus $3 (Mkg. $15, 1931)	5-2-32
do. "B"	150,000	53,811	M$20	Dec.	Final 7% & Bonus $0.60 (Mkg. $3, 1931)	5-2-32
do. (Pref "A") 8%	10,000	10,000	M$100	Dec.	4%, for half year 1931	31-12-31
do. (Pref "B") 6%	50,000	7,506	M$100	Dec.	6%, for year, 1931	31-12-31
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50 (Mkg. T1.50, 1931)	29-2-32
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 5% (Mkg. 9%, 1931)	25-4-32
City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	500,00	T10	Dec.		
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	2,650	M$100	Dec.	Interim 2½% 1932	30-6-32
do. "B"	50,000	49,014	M$10	Dec.	Interim 2½% 1932	30-6-32
do. 7½% cum. Pref. "A"	200,000	108,620	M$5	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend 7½%	1-7-32
Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co. Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Divid. T1, year to 30-9-31 (on 100,000 shares)	23-10-31
do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.		
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3% and Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929)	21-2-30
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	..	T10	..	Incorporated the 15th April 1932	
DOCKS WHARVES, TRANSPORT.						
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Divid. T5, for year to 30/4/32	29-7-32
G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1931	6-4-32
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.		
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ordinary	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1931	7-3-32
do. (8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1931	7-3-32
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T100	Dec.	Final Divid. T11 (Mkg. T14 1931	12-5-32
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. (ordinary	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T2.50, 1931	7-3-32
do. (7% pref.	10 000	10,000	T50	..	Pref. T3.50, 1931	7-3-32
UTILITIES.						
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2. (Mkg. T4, 1931	21-4-32
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend T1.50, 1932	30-6-32
Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.		
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Bear"	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	FinalDiv. 7½%(mkg. 12½%1931) FreeI/T,couponNo.43	26-5-32
do. "Reg."						
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final 27/8d. @1/11 (Mkg. 40/3.2d. 1931) Coupon No.36	31-3-32
do. "B"	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Final 11½d. @ 1/11 (Mkg. 1/7.3d. 1931) Coupon No. 9	31-3-32
do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Final 11.7d. @ 1/11 (Mkg. 1/7.2d. 1931) Coupon No. 5	31/3/32
do. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.		
COTTONS, ETC.						
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (ordinary	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Divid. T1.80, 1931	29-4-32
do. (8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Divid. T8, 1931	29-4-32
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	T2.50 for ½ year to 30/4/32	30-5-32
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150 000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1930-31	7-10-31
INDUSTRIAL.						
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. Divid. 6d. free of I/T a/c 1931-32 Coupon No. 40	10-5-32
S'hai Exploration & Develont. Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.		
General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	200,000	114,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	8-4-31
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	T5	Dec.		
S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50. (Mkg. 10%, 1931)	5-2-32
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.60, 1931	11-5-32
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 7½%, 1931	15-3-32
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 4% (Mkg. 8% 1931)	8-4-32
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1931	29-4-32
do. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1931	29-4-32
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	H$10	Dec.	Dividend T0.60 on Old; T0.30 on New, 1931	18-3-32
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	210,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10% and Bonus 5%, 1931	18-3-32
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	20 000	20 000	T10	June	T1 1930/31 and Bonus T0.50 (on 10,000 shares)	15/10/31
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	50,000	17,945	M$10	Dec.	2nd quarterly divd. $0.37½ 1932	10-7-32
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd	75,000	45,000	M$10	Feb.	Final $1 & Bonus $0.50 (Mkg. $2, 1931-32)	16-6-32
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	160,000	T10	Dec.	T1, 1931	5-5-32
United Theatre Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	..		
GREYHOUNDS.						
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ltd. (Luna Park) ord.	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$3.10, 1929-30	30-12-30
do. found.	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) F.	30,000	30,000	M$20	Dec.	}Divid. $4.50, 1931	22-4-32
do. non-F.				Dec.		
do. Found.		6,490	Free	Dec.	Divid, $4.62, 1931	22-4-32
PLANTATIONS.						
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000 £1	(T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000 10s.	(T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
Ayer Tawah Rub. Planatation Co., Ltd	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	400,000	400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	1,200,000	(T0.10)	Dec.		
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ltd.	500,000	375,000 2s.	(T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less I/T 4/-in. £ (Coupon No. 30)	9-4-30
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-3-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1¼, 1929	16-4-30
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921) Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	[illegible]

STOCK		Opening Cash Prices August 5: Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Last Week, Business Done on Friday Morning: Cash	Aug.	Sept.	This Week—Closing Friday Noon, Business Done on Friday Morning: Cash	Aug.	Sept.	Closing Auction Quotations, Aug. Settlement: Buyers	Sellers
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	M$	1,690										
A. O. Finance Corp. "A"	M$			30								
do. "B"	M$			27								
Inter. Invest Trust Co.	T			7.40								
Ch. Finance Corp.	T	5.45						5.40			5.45	
do. (Pref) 8%	T			4.60								
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co.	T			2.30								
Yangtsze Finance Co.	T	5.95	6.10					6			5.95	
Union Mobiliere	M$			24								
Union In. Society of Canton	H$	470										
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F			85								
Asia Life Insurance Co.	T			65								
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)	T			27								
do. (Cum. Pref) 8%	T			96.50								
do. (Cum. Pref) 7%	T			92.50								
International Assurance Co.	T	4	4.05			4.05			4.05		4.05	4.10
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	T	24.75							25		24.75	25
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.	T			240								
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T			190								
do. New Issue	T			185								
West End Estates	T			2.75								
Asia Realty Co. "A" (ord)	M$			135								
do. "B"	M$	27.25									27.50	
do. (Pref "A") 8%	M$			105								
do. (Pref "B") 6%	M$			84								
China Realty Co.	T	11									11	
Cathay Land Co.	T	11.30									11.50	
City Realty Co.	T			9								
Realty Invest. Co. "A"	M$	92.50										
do. "B"	M$	9.50									9.75	
do. 7½% cum. Pref. "A"	H$			4								
Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co. "A"	T	10.50									10.80	
do. "B"	T			10								
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	T.T.			138								
San Sing Properties	T			8								
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co.	T	82.50									82.50	
G. E. Marden & Co.	T	13.50									13.60	
Ch. Transport & Storage Co.	T		4.50								4.30	4.75
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works (ordinary	T	5.75										
do. (8% cum. pref.	T			5.40								
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.	T		220								215	220
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. (ordinary	T	63									63	
do. (7% pref.	T			52								
China General Omnibus Co.	T			10								
Shanghai Gas Co.	T		81									
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	T		91		91							
Shanghai Telephone Company	T	51.50										
S'hai Electric Construction Co. "Bear"	T	28.75									29	29.25
do. "Reg."	T			29								
S'hai Waterworks Co. "A"	T	275										
do. "B"	T			10.80								
do. "C"	T			11				11				
do. 7% cum. pref.	T	10.70						10.80				
Ewo Cotton Mills (ordinary	T	13.60	13.70		13.90	13.80			13.70		13.70	13.80
do. (8% cum. pref.	T			112								
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co.	T			71							67	
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills	T	10.60			10.70							
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co. "Bearer"	T	13.70						14	13.90		13.90	
S'hai Exploration & Develont. Co.	T		2.10									
General Forge Products (1929)	T			6								
China Aerocrete Co.	T		6									
Millington	T		3.10									
S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co.	T			9.50								
Auto Palace Co.	T	7.90									7.80	
Mark L. Moody	T		10									
Office Appliance Co.	T		10									
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. (ord.)	T			14.50								
do. 8% cum. pref.	T			10.70								
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels	H$			10.25								
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co.	T			2.25								
Culty Dairy Co.	T			45								
Bakerite Co. "B"	M$	15.20										
Hall & Holtz	M$				29.50							
Lane, Crawford & Co.	M$				70							
Kelly & Walsh	M$				16							
Union Brewery	T	16										
United Theatre	T	5.10									5.10	
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) ord.	M$				5							
do. found.	M$				14							
Champ de Courses Francais F.	M$				39.50							
do. non-F.	M$				37							
do. Found.	M$	72										
Alma Estates	T	1.90										
Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations	T	0.75										
Anglo-Java Estates	T	2.25										
Ayer Tawah Rub. Planatation Co.	T	0.70	1.50									
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests.	T	0.08										
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests.	T	0.03										
Bute Plantations (1913)	T	0.25										
Chemor United Rubber Co.	T	0.09										
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est.	T	0.50										
Cheng Rubber Estates	T	0.06										
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914)	T	0.45										
Dominion Rubber Co.	T	0.45										
Gula-Kalumpong R. E.	T	4.50										
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est.	T	0.30										
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates	T	0.10										
Kapayang Rubber Estates	T			0.10								
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921)	T	0.07										

STOCK	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon, Highest: Cash	Aug.	Sept.	Lowest: Cash	Aug.	Sept.	Business Done Year 1931: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1932: Highest	Lowest
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.									2,300 Feb	1,525 Dec	1,665 July	1,560 Jun
A. O. Finance Corp. "A"									182.50 Ag	126 Feb		
do. "B"	100								37.50 Sep	26 Mc	29 Jan	24.25 May
Inter. Invest Trust Co.									16.42½ Ap	9.70 Nov	10.30 Jan	7.35 June
Ch. Finance Corp.	1,000	1,300	5.40	5.50		5.40	5.50		7.85 Oct	5 Apl	7.07½ Jan	5.40 Aug
do. (Pref) 8%									5.02½ Oct	4.60 Nov	4.75 May	4.60 Jan
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co.									7.55 Feb	3.75 Ag	3.90 Jan	2.10 June
Yangtsze Finance Co.	180	1,000	6			6			11.80 Oct	6.30 Dec	7.50 Jan	5.60 Ap
Union Mobiliere									23.50 Nov	23.50 Nov		
Union In. Society of Canton									615 Mc	560 Sept.	435 June	435 June
Assurance Franco-Asiatique												
Asia Life Insurance Co.									75 July	75 July	80 Jan	80 Jan
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)									46.50 Oct	23.50 Mc	30 Jan	24 Jan
do. (Cum. Pref) 8%									105 Oct	102 Jan	99 Jan	99 Jan
do. (Cum. Pref) 7%									100 Feb	95 Nov	92 Jan	90 July
International Assurance Co.	7,200	5,500	4	4.05		4	4.05		7.35 Oct	4.60 Dec	4.92½ Jan	3.90 June
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	1,400	900	25	25		25	25		43.65 Oct	28.90 Dec	31.50 Jan	23.30 Ap
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.									295 Mc	228 Jan		
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine												
do. New Issue												
West End Estates												
Asia Realty Co. "A" (ord)									215 July	145 Dec	150 Jan	125 Jun
do. "B"									47 Jan	27.50 Nov	31 Jan	25 Ap
do. (Pref "A") 8%									105 Ap	105 Apr	100 Jan	100 Jan
do. (Pref "B") 6%									89 July	89 July	100 Jan	100 Jan
China Realty Co.	100	1,250	11			10.90			18.25 Feb	11.60 Nov	13.55 Jan	10.80 July
Cathay Land Co.		50	11.20			11.20			17.85 Oct	12 Nov	13.10 Jan	10.85 Ap
City Realty Co.												
Realty Invest. Co. "A"									111 Sep	109.50 Feb		
do. "B"		500	9.25	9		9	9		11.35 Jan	10.95 Feb	9.50 June	9 Aug
do. 7½% cum. Pref. "A"												
Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co. "A"		500	10			10			21.75 Sep	12.50 Dec	13.70 Jan	10 Ap
do. "B"											11.40 May	9 July
Tientsin Land Investment Co.												
San Sing Properties												
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co.	100	100	80			80			116 Jan	90 Dec	91 Jan	80 Aug
G. E. Marden & Co.		1,010	13.80	13.80		13.70	13.70		14.25 Ap	11.75 Feb	14.75 Ap	13.40 July
Ch. Transport & Storage Co.									6.35 Sep	4.75 Feb	5.20 Jan	4.30 July
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works (ordinary		450	5.75			5.25			6.80 Jan	5.75 Nov	6.60 Jan	5.75 Aug
do. (8% cum. pref.									6.10 Feb	5.40 Dec	5.50 Jan	5 Ap
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.									305 Ap	215 Nov	230 Ap	215 Jan
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. (ordinary	100								85.50 Jn	63.50 Dec	63 June	60 Ap
do. (7% pref.									52.50 Jn	50 Nov	51 Ap	51 Ap
China General Omnibus Co.									19 Feb	16.25 Dec	14.80 Jan	13 Ap
Shanghai Gas Co.									84 Nov	79 Ag	83.50 Jun	80 Ap
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	152	529	91			91			100 Sep	95.25 Nov	95 Jan	90.50 July
Shanghai Telephone Company	137	79	51	51.50		51	51.25		66 Mc	51 Feb	58 Jan	50 Ap
S'hai Electric Construction Co. "Bear"	800								36.70 Dec	27.70 Jn	34.50 Jan	28.75 July
do. "Reg."									35 Dec	27.30 F	33.60 Jan	32.50 Jan
S'hai Waterworks Co. "A"									327.50 Sep	295 Oct	272.50 Jun	235 Jan
do. "B"									15 Sep	10.50 Oct		
do. "C"	600	1,500	11			11			15 Jn	10 Nov	11 Aug	9 Jan
do. 7% cum. pref.		630	10.80			10.80					10.80 Aug	10.20 July
Ewo Cotton Mills (ordinary	14,874	15,100	13.76	13.90		13.60	13.60		17.00 Oct	12.85 My	16.80 Jan	13.10 Ap
do. (8% cum. pref.									122 Mc	105 Ap	120 Jan	114 Jan
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co.									111 Ap	82 Dec	82.50 Jan	68 July
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills									13.80 Oct	9.80 Jn	11.30 Jan	10.20 Apr
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co. "Bearer"		300	14	14		14	13.90		30 Mc	13 Dec	16.80 Jan	13.90 Aug
S'hai Exploration & Develont. Co.									2.70 Dec	1.56 Mc	2.25 Apr	2 Apr
General Forge Products (1929)									8.10 Nov	4.75 Jn	7.50 Jan	7 Jan
China Aerocrete Co.									21 Sep	16.25 Jn		
Millington	375								6.35 Mc	4.60 Ag	3.50 Apr	3 July
S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co.									10.20 Sep	10.20 Sep		
Auto Palace Co.									11 Sep	9.40 Ap	10.15 Jan	7.50 July
Mark L. Moody									13 Mc	10 Ap		
Office Appliance Co.									10.25 Ap	10 Mc	10 Jan	10 Jan
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. (ord.)									15.75 Oct	13 Feb	14.50 Jun	14.50 Jun
do. 8% cum. pref.									11.60 Oct	10.75 Ap	10.50 Jun	10.50 Jun
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels									18 My	13.90 Mc	10.75 July	10.75 July
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co.									2 Ag	1.50 Nov	2.30 May	1.85 Apr
Culty Dairy Co.									55 Dec	28 Jn	57 Jan	48.25 July
Bakerite Co. "B"		150	15.30			15.20					15.30 July	15.20 Aug
Hall & Holtz									36 Sep	26 My	30 Jan	27.50 Apr
Lane, Crawford & Co.									73 Ap	55 Jn		
Kelly & Walsh												
Union Brewery		300	16			16					16 Aug	16 Aug
United Theatre		1,100	5.10			5.10					5.10 Aug	5.10 Aug
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) ord.									13.35 Jn	5 Dec	7 Jan	4 July
do. found.									37 Ag	10.25 Ap	14 Apr	14 Apr
Champ de Courses Francais F.									41 Ag	15 Jn	42 May	42 May
do. non-F.	20								42 Ag	15 Jn	45 May	35 July
do. Found.									100 Sep	18 Mc	80 Ap	74 June
Alma Estates									5.50 My	5.25 Ap	2.85 Jan	1.50 June
Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations									3 Jn	3 Jn	1 Jan	0.65 June
Anglo-Java Estates	1,000								5.50 Mc	2.90 Sep	3.50 Jan	2 July
Ayer Tawah Rub. Planatation Co.									2.10 Mc	1.01 Dec	1 July	1 July
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests.									0.50 Mc	0.50 Mc	0.09 July	0.08 June
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests.									0.77½ Mc	0.12½ Sep	0.02 Jun	0.02 Jun
Bute Plantations (1913)									0.65 Ap	0.40 Feb		
Chemor United Rubber Co.									0.90 Feb	0.40 Oct	0.10 Jun	0.10 Jun
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est.											0.60 June	0.60 June
Cheng Rubber Estates									0.15 O[illegible]	[illegible].15 Oct	0.10 June	0.10 June
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914)									1.70 M[illegible]	[illegible].10 Jr	0.50 July	0.37½ Jun
Dominion Rubber Co.									1.25 Mc	[illegible] My		
Gula-Kalumpong R. E.											3.05 July	3 June
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est.									1.25 M[illegible]	[illegible]0 Oct	0.45 June	0.25 June
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates									[illegible] Ap	[illegible] Ap	0.25 June	0.25 June
Kapayang Rubber Estates									[illegible]	[illegible]		
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921)									[illegible]	[illegible]	0.15 June	0.12 June

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T	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	0.45 June	0.25 June	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-3-29
T	0.10			i Ap	Ap	0.25 June	0.25 June	Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
T	....		0.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	[illegible],000	[illegible]	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1929	16-4-30
T	0.07			0[illegible]	[illegible]	0.15 June	0.12 June	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	....
T	0.40			1[illegible]	[illegible]	0.55 Jan	0.25 June	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	700 000	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	27-9-20
T	1.50			7 [illegible]	[illegible] Oct	3.25 Jan	1.50 June	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	13-3-30
T	0.13			0.4[illegible]	.25 J	0.06 June	0.03 May	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	3-5-30
T	....		0.20	0.60	.50 Jr	....	....	Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	19-7-29
T	....		0.25	....	....	0.10 June	0.10 June	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	15-7-28
T	0.06			0.55 Feb	0.55 F	0.10 June	0.10 June	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....
T	0.27½			0.85 Ag	0.85 Ag	0.25 July	0.25 July	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	272,700	T1	..	..	7-4-30
T	0.08			....	....	0.12 June	0.10 June	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	6,000,000	T0.10	Sept.	..	....
T	0.09			....	....	0.08 June	0.08 June	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
T	0.15			1.30 Feb	1.05 Ap	0.35 Jun	0.25 June	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd. ord.	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
T	0.45			1.15 Feb	0.80 Dec	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	390,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
T	0.07			0.25 My	0.10 Dec	0.10 June	0.10 June	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	1,050,000	776,692	T0.10	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
T	0.10			....	....	0.08 June	0.08 June	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
T	0.50			....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ltd. ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
T	1			....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ltd. 8% cum. part pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
T	0.17½			0.60 Mo	0.50 Mo	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
T	0.20			0.60 Ap	0.35 Dec	0.20 June	0.10 June	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
T	1.30			5.25 Mo	3.50 F	1.75 June	1.50 June	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
T	0.10			0.45 Ap	0.35 Nov	0.10 June	0.10 June	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
T	0.15			0.70 Ap	0.57½ Jl	0.15 June	0.15 June	Sungala Rubber Estates, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
T	0.25			7 Feb	3.10 Nov	2.50 July	1.80 June	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. T0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
T	0.45			1.05 Mo	0.40 Sep	0.85 Jan	0.35 June	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
T	0.15			1.60 Mo	0.70 Ag	0.40 Apr	0.20 June	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Divid. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
T	1.90	2.25		5 Ap	2.75 Sep	2.25 June	1.60 July	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30

For all Mex. Dollar shares on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-8-31	1931 Sep.	1931 Oct.	1931 Nov.	1931 Dec.	1932 Jan.	1932 Feb.	1932 Mar.	1932 Apr.	1932 May	1932 June
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-31	564,022	..	..	54,200	50,900	48,000	60,500	37,800	37,400	41,500	46,000	46,000
Anglo-Dutch	„ 1,575,000	31-12-31	1,370,044	..	..	..	..	..	107,000	115,000	140,000	136,000	125,000	133,000
Anglo-Java	„ 2,093,011	31-12-31	3,103,869	..	..	..	..	..	207,000	245,000	315,000	303,000	300,000	321,000
Ayer Tawah	„ 335,499	30-9-31	785,162	..	..	71,876	71,520	72,947	75,706	58,120	53,500	..	..	..
Batu Anam	„ 40,000	31-12-31	506,500	..	..	..	..	..	48,700	36,000	35,000	40,000	43,000	44,000
Bukit	„ 500,000	31-3-31	781,652	299,200	43,500	46,500	50,000	50,400	53,600	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ
Bute	„ 300,000	31-12-31	391,200	..	..	..	..	..	37,000	31,000	30,500	30,000	33,000	33,500
Chemor United	„ 120,000	31-12-31	611,490	..	..	..	..	..	49,900	59,900	48,100	61,700	7,000	NIL
Chempedak	„ 232,177	31-10-31	324,800	..	..	..	28,500	38,000	41,000	29,000	33,500	30,000	34,000	32,000
Cheng	„ 274,875	30-6-31	263,000	49,500	21,000	28,000	24,000	38,000	35,000	32,000	29,500	31,000	30,[illegible]00	31,000
Consolidated (1924)	„ 281,250	31-12-31	1,341,000	..	..	..	..	..	115,000	105,900	99,500	95,000	105,800	108,800
Dominion	„ 166,745	31-12-31	846,315	..	..	..	..	..	82,089	67,782	61,559	71,903	79,943	73,793
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-31	2,596,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-31	1,037,223	..	..	..	..	..	70,500	77,060	78,000	97,300	101,000	100,000
Kapayang	„ 148,000	31-12-31	130,080	..	..	..	..	..	10,600	10,600	18,800	21,200	21,000	18,000
Kota Bahroe (1921)	„ 292,500	30-6-31	604,139	122,500	57,700	63,000	61,200	54,200	62,000	49,800	50,000	48,700	55,200	52,100
Kroewoek	„ 473,000	31-12-31	992,997	..	..	..	..	..	84,300	81,500	90,400	92,900	93,000	93,000
Langkat	„ 1,325,000	31-10-31	886,763	..	..	..	83,021	85,262	90,707	72,921	78,362	..	80,426	..
Padang	„ 500,000	30-4-32	23,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NIL
Pengkalan (1931)	„ 150,000	[illegible]-3-32	162,134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NIL	NIL
Permata	„ 226,585	[illegible]-10-31	141,902	..	..	..	17,823	18,741	16,888	11,682	16,761	11,477	..	..
Repah	„ 450,000	31-[illegible]-31	868,500	..	..	..	..	..	86,000	55,000	64,500	66,000	61,000	75,000
Samagaga	„ 411,000	30-9-31	365,676	..	..	29,500	31,000	29,500	35,000	24,600	25,500	32,000	35,000	35,000
Semambu	„ 300,000	31-12-31	447,200	..	..	..	..	..	38,200	38,200	39,000	31,000	34,000	31,000
Senawang (1921) Ord.	„ 285,000	31-1-32	689,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,200	50,000	49,000	58,000	53,000
Senawang (1921) Pref.	„ 33,943													
Shanghai Kedah	„ 300,000	30-9-31	683,583	..	..	62,544	717 40	74,550	72,711	60,737	61,135	61,017	67,713	68,450
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	„ 77,669	31-12-31	208,203	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
S'hai-Klebang	„ 313,613	31-12-31	226,872	..	..	..	..	..	21,500	17,800	15,500	16,500	19,000	20,000
S'hai Malay Ord.	„ 300,000	31-12-31	796,571	..	..	..	..	..	69,100	59,000	55,100	62,100	66,000	60,000
S'hai Malay Pref.	„ 273,800													
S'hai Pahang	„ 200,000	30-6-31	470,100	84,700	41,700	38,900	39,700	36,400	41,200	35,400	33,600	28,300	30,900	32,000
S'hai Seremban	„ 325,000	31-12-31	411,150	..	..	..	..	..	41,800	34,000	32,300	33,400	36,000	35,000
S'hai Sumatra	„ 384,780	31-10-31	685,000	..	..	..	..	..	68,520	58,385	65,000	..	55,115	..
Sua-Manggis	„ 270,000	31-12-31	154,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	„ 150,000	31-3-32	172,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,081	..	..
Sungei Duri	„ 340,000	30-6-31	523,929	80,800	40,000	44,000	47,000	44,000	49,000	41,500	34,500	38,000	43,000	44,200
Tanah Merah (1916)	„ 1,300,000	31-3-32	1,386,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,659	120,430	113,755
Tebong	„ 710,000	31-1-32	1,578,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,000	109,000	122,000	120,000	126,000
Ziangbe	„ 1,030,043	31-12-31	1,282,537	..	..	..	..	..	85,000	94,000	104,000	108,800	116,500	120,000

5% Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£63	0	0	Nominal
5% Gold Loan, 1912	£40	0	0	„
5% Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G.$500)	£91	15	0	„
5% Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£30	10	0	„
5% S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£58	10	0	„
5% Hukuang Railway Bonds	£16	to	£20	Unofficial
5% Lung-Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 7	10	0	Nominal
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "Bearer"	£ 1	3	9	„
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "Bearer"	£ 2	7	6	„
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£114	0	0	„
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£13	0	0	„
Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates	£ 0	10	0	„
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	£ 2	5	0	Sellers

Rubber Prices

July	29th	30th	Aug. 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
London Spot	2.3/32d	CLOSED	HOLIDAY	2.1/8d	2.1/16d	2.5/32d
September	2.1/8d			2.5/32d	2.3/32d	2.3/16d
Oct./Dec.	2.5/32d			2.7/32d	2.1/8d	2.1/4d
Market	Quieter			Closed quiet	Steady	Steady
New York Spot	3.1/8	3.1/8	CLOSED	3.1/16	3.1/16	3.1/4
September	3.1/8	3.3/16		3.1/8	3.1/8	3.5/16
Oct./Dec.	3.5/16	3.3/8		3.1/4	3.1/4	3.3/8
Market	Quiet; steady	Quiet; steady		Quiet easier	Steady	Quiet; steady
Singapore Spot	6.1/16	CLOSED	HOLIDAY	6.1/4	6	6.1/4
Oct./Dec.	6.1/4			6.1/2	6.3/16	6.9/16
Market	Steady			Steady	Steady	Steady

Debentures

Opening Prices 2-8-32			Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	
S.M.C.	7%'22 (10/30)	Tls.	102	..	..	102	4-8-32	8,000,000	June-Dec.
„	6%'23 („)	„	100	..	..	100	23-7-32	4,920,000	do.
„	6%'24 („)	„	100	..	..	100	5-8-32	5,000,000	do.
„	6%'25 („)	„	100½	..	..	100½	5-8-32	2,000,000	do.
„	6%'26 („)	„	101	..	..	100½	5-8-32	1,860,000	do.
„	7%'27 (10)	„	..	..	103½	101	5-8-32	1,750,000	do.
„	7%'28 (5/10)	„	101	..	..	101	5-8-32	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6%'11 (10/30)	„	..	..	96	97	3-6-32	304,900	May-Nov.
„	5½%'14 („)	„	..	..	91½	91½	27-7-32	457,500	June-Dec.
„	5½%'16 („)	„	..	..	91½	91½	27-7-32	316,200	do.
„	8%'21 („)	„	..	..	101	101	14-7-32	1,956,300	do.
„	6%'23 („)	„	..	..	96½	97	16-7-32	800,000	May-Nov.
„	7%'24 („)	„	..	..	100	100	27-7-32	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
„	6½%'25 („)	„	..	..	98½	98	2-6-32	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
„	6½%'26 („)	„	..	..	98	98½	14-7-32	1,000,000	Jan.-July
„	7%'28 (10)	„	..	..	100	99½	2-12-31	500,000	15/4-15/10
„	7%'29 („)	„	..	..	100	100	2-6-32	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
„	6%'30 (10/25)	„	..	..	97½	98	23-7-32	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
„	6%'31 („)	„	..	..	97½	98	28-7-32	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
Am. Club	8%'22 (10/20)	„	101	..	..	102	18-7-31	750,000	August
A. F. Land	6%'31 (10/20)	„	97½	..	..	96	5-7-32	2,000,000	June-Dec.
Asia Realty	6%'30 (Coupon)	„	..	..	90	90	12-7-32	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
„	6%'30 (Regd)	„	91	..	..	91	4-8-32	1,401,000	Mar.-Sept.
Cathay Land	6%'30 (20)	„	..	..	95	95	3-8-32	3,000,000	June-Dec.
China Realty	8%'30 (10)	„	..	..	96½	96½	4-8-32	3,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
„	8%'31 (10)	„	..	..	96½	96½	4-8-32	1,840,700	1/4-1/10
Ch. Transport	8%'31	„	..	..	89	89½	28-5-32	600,000	June-Dec.
C. C'try Club	8%		101	..	..	102	3-8-32	..	do.
Country Club	6%'01 (Perpl)	„	..	..	100	100	21-1-32	139,000	do.
Fonc. et Immob.	6%'30 (15)	„	..	..	96	..	..	1,000,000	do.
French Club	7%		90	..	..	90	19-7-32	500,000	do.
Int. Inv. Trust	6%'30 (10/25)	„	..	..	94½	94½	9-7-32	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Marden	6%'30 (10/15)	„	..	..	97	97	4-8-32	500,000	June-Dec.
Race-Club	6½%'23 (25)	„	102½	..	..	102	25-5-32	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
S'hai Land	6%'13 (5/20)	„	98	..	..	96	5-5-32	750,000	Various (3)
„	6%'14 („)	„	..	..	96	100	28-10-31	250,000	June-Dec.
„	5½%'16 (5/25)	„	92	..	..	93	9-7-32	237,600	do.
„	6%'22 („)	„	..	..	96	97	19-5-32	1,250,000	Various (2)
„	6%'25 („)	„	..	..	96	..	..	500,000	do.
„	6%'26 (20/30)	„	..	..	96	96½	12-1-32	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
„	5%'30 (15)	„	87	..	..	88	30-7-32	5,000,000	31/5-30/11
„	6%'31 (10/20)	„	..	..	98½	99	5-8-32	3,000,000	June-Dec.
S'hai Properties	5%'31	„	..	..	97	..	..	5,000,000	do.
Tientsin Land	7%'29 (12/22) T	„	..	..	100	..	..	1,422,100	do.
W'works	7%'22 (10/30)	„	..	..	100	100	3-8-32	1,000,000	do.
„	6%'25 („)	„	..	..	100	..	..	500,000	do.
„	6%'31 („)	„	..	..	100	100	27-7-32	2,800,000	do.
„	6%'32 („)	„	..	..	100	100	4-8-32	2,800,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyers pay interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review:—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

London, July 29:—

"With America displaying more interest and a fair demand by the Home and Continental trade together with some activity on the part of speculators, the London raw rubber market during the past week has showed a steady improvement, while, latterly, the weakness of sterling has also assisted the upward trend.

Regarding American buying here, it is rumoured that some American financial interests are accumulating rubber.

Prices fluctuated slightly today, but the undertone of the market has remained very steady.

The rubber market is remaining closed on Saturday and Monday, July 30th and August 1st."

New York, August 4:—

"A good demand for raw rubber by commission houses forced up values of the commodity in this market during the past week, but failure of the London and Singapore markets to respond to this movement brought out some light selling. Values, however, later firmed up to their previous levels in sympathy with the stock market and grain prices. At the present time the market rules steady with some speculative buying in evidence."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on July 30th totalled 106,199 tons, showing a decrease of 524 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,770 tons, compared with 1,439 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:

	London Spot	London Oct./Dec.	New York Spot	New York Oct./Dec.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Oct./Dec.
July 28	2-3/32	2-3/16	3¼	3½	6	6¼
Aug. 4	2-5/32	2¼	3¼	3⅜	6¼	6-9/16
	Steady		Quiet; steady		Steady	

Share Market Report:—The market has been quietly steady since our last report with only a moderate turnover to record. It closes, however, with a firmer undertone. More enquiry for Ewos has been noticeable in the last two days at Tls.13.60 cash and Tls.13.70 but only a small business has been done. The debenture market has been comparatively active again, with approximately 8 lakhs changing hands.

Chinese Government Bonds:—This market has been quieter than of late with prices remaining more or less steady. The following are the latest quotations received this morning from London:—

Company's Notices

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—An Interim dividend of £3 per share has been declared, subject to deduction of income tax, will be payable on August 8, 1932. The Register of Shares will be closed from July 25 to August 6, 1932, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be effected.

THE CHINA AEROCRETE CO., LTD.—The 3rd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., on Thursday, August 18, 1932, at 3 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from August 10 to 18, 1932, both days inclusive.

G. E. MARDEN & CO., LTD.—An Interim Dividend of Candareens Seventy-five per share will be paid to the Shareholders on the Register of the Company at 10th August, 1932. The Transfer Books will be closed from August 7 to 10, 1932, both days inclusive.

THE SAMAGAGA RUBBER CO., LTD.—The Certificates for the Pro Rata issue of New Shares are now ready and may be had in exchange for Banker's Receipts at the Office of the Company, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, during office hours.

Forward Settlements for 1932

August 30, Tuesday — September 27, Tuesday — October, Tuesday
November 29, Tuesday — December 20, Tuesday

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (Tel. Transfer) opening Aug. 5, 1932
LONDON £1, @ 1/8¼ = Tls. 11.73 — NEW YORK G.$100, @ 29½ = Tls. 337.55

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above Details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY AUGUST 9

BAR SILVER 17½

MARKET SELLING RATES

£1 at 1/8⅝=₮11.64 at 68.55=$16.98
U.S. $100 at 29¾=336.13 at 68.55=$490.35
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling ₮68.95
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying ₮68.55
Native interest per day in ₮1,000, ₮08
Copper Cash per ₮100, 431,000
New York on London G.$3.46¼
Customs Gold Unit, 1.345

BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATES

£1 at 1/9=₮11.43 at 68.95=$16.58
U.S. $100 at 30⅜=₮329.22 at 68.95=477.47

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Tel. transfer	1/8⅝
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	29¾
PARIS—Demand	Francs 759
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 113¾
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 74
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 76¾ nom.
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 90 nom.
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 135¼

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Demand	1/9
4 months' sight credits	1/9⅛
4 months' sight docts	1/9¼
6 months' sight credits	1/9$\frac{5}{16}$
6 months' sight docts	1/9$\frac{7}{16}$
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$30⅜
4 months' sight credits	30⅝
4 months' sight docts	31
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Frs. 788

The National City Bank of New York

10.00 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.8794
Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.7517
Demand selling rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $16.911
Demand buying rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $16.465

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100.00	Sh. $477.13
Stg. £1.0.0	„ 16.51

SELLING

U.S. $100.00	Sh. $487.94
Stg. £1.0.0	„ 17.01

SELLING RATES

London T/T	1/8$\frac{9}{16}$
London D/D	1/8$\frac{9}{16}$
Paris T/T	759½
New York T/T	29⅞
New York D/D	29⅞
Berlin T/T	125½
Hongkong T/T	76⅝
Yokohama T/T	90
Singapore T/T	135

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. $100.00	Mex. $487.94
Stg. £1.0.0	„ 16.86

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. $100.00	Mex. $477.13
Stg. £1.0.0	„ 16.47

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg	₮100=Rm. 125.00
„	Mex. $100=Rm. 85.63

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire	5.78	₮1
It. Lire	3.96	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs.	1.52	₮1

Domestic Exchange

Peking	₮1,000=	Shanghai	₮1,054
„	$1,000=	„	$1,008
Tientsin	₮1,000=	„	₮1,062
„	$1,000=	„	$1,007
Hankow	₮1,000=	„	₮1,024
„	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	„	$1,002
Tsingtao	$1,000=	„	$1,002
Chefoo	$1,000=	„	$1,007
Nanking	$1,000=	„	$1,001
Wuhu	$1,000=	„	$1,003
Kiukiang	$1,000=	„	$1,003
Hangchow	$1,000=	„	$1,001
Foochow	$1,000=	„	$1,015
Amoy	$1,000=	„	$1,015
Canton S.	$1,000=	„	₮ 550
Swatow	$1,000=	„	$1,002
Mukden	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Dairen	$1,000=	„	$1,016
Harbin	$1,000=	„	$ 800

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =₮68.775; p.m. 100=₮68.7375.

Kiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =₮60.1; p.m. 500=₮60.1.

Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= ₮58.375; p.m. 500=₮58.375.

Coppers:—a.m. 430,500 coppers= ₮100; p.m. 430.500 coppers=₮100.

SMALL CHANGE:—
5 silver 20-cents and 44 coppers=1
295 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 4 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=₮68.775
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.45

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsey Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK OCTOBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/9$\frac{3}{16}$	1/8$\frac{13}{16}$
U.S. G.$	30⅝	30$\frac{3}{16}$
Yen	88¾	85½

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES (del August)

BANK SELLING		BANK BUYING	
£ T.T.	1/8⅞	4 m/s. l.c.	1/9⅜*
G. $T.T.	30	4 m/s. l.c.	30⅝*
Fcs. T.T.	765	4 m/s.	788 *
Rs. T.T.	115½	7 d/s.	118½*

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	17½	17$\frac{9}{16}$
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	27½	—

Bombay market closed
Market closed very firm.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Aug. 6.

At the close of business on the 4th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 101,519,000 and $216,380,000.

These figures include Tls. 22,980,000, and $182,820,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 594 bars.

BAR SILVER

Arrivals were:—
789 bars from America
Shipments were:—
Nil.

SYCEE

Arrivals were:—

₮4,000,000	$72 lacs face value Canton 20 ct. pieces melted.
1,470,000	Mex. and Dragon $21 lacs melted a/c local Chinese.
380,000	from Hankow
₮5,850,000	

Shipments were:—
Nil.

DOLLARS

Arrivals were:—

$1,300,000	from	Tientsin
700,000	„	Hankow
600,000	„	Tsinanfu
500,000	„	Nanking
200,000	„	Wusih
150,000	„	Wuhu
140,000	„	Tungchow
100,000	„	Kiukiang
100,000	„	Yangchow
100,000	„	Wenchow
100,000	„	Chunking
50,000	„	Chinkiang
50,000	„	Anking
$4,090,000		

Shipments were:—
$2,100,000 melted a/c local Chinese.

Silver

Last quotations come as 17$\frac{7}{16}$d. ready and 17½d. forward being $\frac{1}{16}$d. up for each delivery as compared with a week ago.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/8⅜d. as against 1/8¼d. a week ago. The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold in Sterling and U. S. Dollars the equivalent of £1,500,000.

Selling T.T. 1/8$\frac{11}{16}$d. U.S. 30\frac{1}{16}$d.
Buying 4 m/s L/C 1/9⅜d. U.S. $30⅞.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	August 6	8.
Chinese Govt. Bonds:—		
5% Reorgs. 1913 Lond.	63½	63
4½% 1898 Eng.	94¾	95½
4½% 1908	63½	63½
5% 1912	40	40
5% 1925	91½	91½
Imperial Rly 5%	80½	79½
S.N.R. 5%	28-33	28-33
Canton-Kowloon 5%	5-10	5-10
Tientsin-Pukow 5%	15-25	15-25
Tientsin-Pukow 5% 2nd	12-22	12-22
S'hai-H'chow-N'po 5%	56-61	56-61
Hukuang 5%	16-20*	16-20*
Honan 5%	5-10	5-10
Lunghai 5%	5-10	5-10
Marconi 8%	5-10	5-10
Vickers 8%	5-10	5-10
H. & S. Bank	114	112**
Chartered Bank	13	13
Mercantile Bank	21	21
I.C.S.N. 6% cum. pref.	3½	3½
I.C.S.N. def. ord.	2	2
Gula Kalumpong	10/-	10/-
B.A.T. Reg.	85/7½	85/7½
Shell T. & T. Reg.	45/-	46/10½
P. & O. def.	17/6	18/-
Jap. 5% £ Loan, 1927	63¾	63¾
Jap. 6% £ Loan, 1924	71½	71½
Chinese Eng. & Min Co.	25/-	25/-
Consols	72	70¼
War Loan 5%	101¾‡	101¾‡
Canadian Pacific	18¾	21¼
Victory Bonds, 4%	106⅝	105⅞
Ger. 7% Int. Loan, Br.	84½	83½
S'hai Ele. Con.	47/6	46/3

*Unofficial quotations.
‡Cum bonus.
**Ex dividend.

—Reuter.

The following additional quotations have been received by the United Press:—

	August 6	8.
I.C.I. ord.	17/6	18
Courtaulds, ord.	26/10½	27/6
Dunlops, ord.	12/1½	12/9
Cables & Wireless "B"	8	8½
do "A"	19	19½
do. per.	61½	60XD

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Piece Goods' Market Lethargic: Silk Active

Aug. 6.

Piece Goods' market continues dull. Silk active. At Yuenfong auctions increased sales reported. Shortage of Chinese wheat causes prices to rise. Firm tone in Chinese cotton and yarn markets. Artificial silk shows no reaction to increased duties, dealers refusing to pay higher prices. Growing anti-Japanese boycott movement influencing markets in diverse directions.

PIECE GOODS

The market has been very dull during the week under review, and there is little to report.

Clearances appear to be improving, more especially for light woollen goods, but as regards new business, this has fallen away during the last few days, the dealers being disposed to await some indication of the trend of prices before covering further quantities.

Reports from the Yangtze outlets are better, and it is anticipated that the Autumn season will see a gradual recovery from the effects of the flood of last year.

The northern markets are still showing no signs of interest in new purchases. No doubt the unsatisfactory political situation in these areas is responsible for this state of affairs.

Manchester and Bradford prices appear to be slightly firmer, but in some cases where spinners have made favourable purchases of cotton, offers are being accepted at prices well below current values.

YUENFONG AUCTIONS

At the Yuenfong auction on Thursday, sales increased to 144 packages. The sale was characterised by good tendencies and a not unsatisfactory demand. It is therefore still possible to speak more favourably on the state of the market, which seems once again to be influenced by boycott conditions, and it is also deriving a certain amount of strength from those centres which are fortunate enough to be able to report favourably on their crops. The chief feature still continues to be a good support for dyed goods, particularly Italians, but Venetians continue to attract plenty of attention, while velvets and coatings all showed signs of greater strength. Black poplins were dull, and reds failed to maintain last weeks values.

As regards bleached goods, white lawns declined to the extent of 5 mace, but shirtings were steady and firm, high qualities being in some demand from Chinkiang, and cheaper goods seeming to benefit by the boycott.

Deliveries showed signs of falling off, and there is not much doing apart from river ports and the local market.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:

Chinese Cotton: Our market remained in a more or less firm position throughout the past week, the principle feature being a fair volume of purchases of the domestic staple by Japanese spinners. Holders of the indigenous growth showed no inclination to make any concessions to buyers views and had it not been for the weakness now being experienced in the yarn markets, prices would have manifested considerable advances. The rates current during the week under review have not exhibited any recessions from the level last ruling, notwithstanding the monetarial stringency which is again making itself felt, and which is induced to a more or less extent by rumours of a variety of unfavourable internal political indications. The weather conditions for the growing crop have been rather droughty for a longer period than is usual at this stage of the season and rain is badly needed all over the cotton delta to reassure the hitherto general expectations of a bountiful crop outturn for the coming season. The general trend of the market in the near future points to a continuation of the firmness now prevalent but may be modified either one way or the other by any marked estimate of the American crop as will be published by the Bureau of Agriculture on the 8th., July, 1932, in the U.S.A.

Yarn: The brisk demand that prevailed during the preceding period having been fully satisfied was followed by very quiet and weak markets during the period under review and prices reacted Tls. 3.50 per bale lower than that last ruling. About 2,000 bales in all changed hands, in that business was very much restricted due to stringency in the financial circles engendered by the uncertainty evolving from circumstances surrounding the internal political situation.

SILK

We look back on a very active and firm market, with a goodly number of transactions in steam filatures mainly for Europe. America showed a further interest in size 20/22, in which additional business was booked at rising prices. Szechuen filatures also were asked for, and about 100 bales were done on a slightly lower level. After the conclusion of these transactions, merchants quoted higher prices, and some orders remained unfilled.

Tsatlee rereels new style continue to remain neglected, but holders offer slight concessions in an endeavour to attract some business.

Latest reports from Japan and New York indicate a weaker market, and in consequence our market is becoming quiet again.

RICE

There is no change to report in the rice market. The price of Rangoon small mills remains at about 9.50 per zah.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

Chinese wheat and flour prices improved considerably at the beginning of this week owing to a shortage of Chinese wheat. There was some interest shown by millers but on account of disparity in prices business has been very difficult.

Chinese wheat at the close of Thursday's market was Tls. 3.56 for August and Chinese flour Tls. 1.90½ August.

METALS

The situation remains unchanged, and during the past week no fresh orders were booked. There is little

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range of Fluctuation and Dividends in Daily Share List

By courtesy Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Capital: Funded Debt ($600,000)	Capital: No. of Shares Outstdg. (000) Pref.	Capital: No. of Shares Outstdg. (000) Com.	Price Range 1925 to Date: High	Price Range 1925 to Date: Low	Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual Rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book Value	Earnings: 5 yr. Average 1926-31	Earnings: Actual 1931	Latest Quotations: Aug. 5	Latest Quotations: Aug. 6	Yield in %
10	76	1,715	75	1⅝	Adams Express	—	—	—	—	0.91	4⅞	4¾	nil
none	393	2,401	354¾	42½	Allied Chemical and Dye	6*	Feb. 1	90	10.25	6.74	69	78	9*
14	none	1,360	82¾	4	Allis Chalmers	—	—	33	2.85	0.96	10	11½	nil
none	412	2,474	184¼	29⅝	American Can	4*	Feb. 15	58	6.29	5.11	45⅜	49	9*
182	3,182	1,668	199¼	2	Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	43	1.43	(d)3.09	5	5¼	nil
—	—	—	31¼	1¼	Am. and Foreign Power Warr	—	—	—	—	—	3	3¼	—
36	500	1,830	130¼	5½	American Smelting	—	—	48	7.27	(d)2.09	14⅜	14½	nil
472	none	18,641	310¼	71⅞	Am. Tel. and Tel. 100	9	Jan. 15	144	11.30	8.93	101⅞	108	9
1	53	3,077	134⅞	44	Am. Tob. "B" 25	5*	Mar. 1	36	6.00	9.07	75⅞	79½	7*
180	200	1,751	199	11	Am. Waterworks	2	Feb. 1	31	2.80	2.80	22⅜	23⅝	9
m.37	none	8,912	174⅜	3	Anaconda Copper 50	—	—	58	4.97	(d)1.22	8⅝	9⅜	nil
m.4	none	203	514	28⅞	Auburn Automobile	4*	Jan. 1	86	9.72	17.04	68⅞	72⅞	6*
633	589	2,563	145½	3⅞	Baltimore and Ohio 100	—	—	137	11.36	0.56	9	10½	nil
136	1,000	3,200	140⅞	7½	Bethlehem Steel	—	—	138	7.06	(d)2.12	15¼	18	nil
3	none	4,406	100⅜	20⅛	Borden Company 25	2	Mar. 1	32	4.91	3.47	28	28⅜	7*
m.2	4	1,033	152	3⅜	Borg Warner 10	—	—	22	2.91 (3)	0.81	8	8½	nil
457	1,293	13,400	73½	7½	Canadian Pacific Rly. 25	1.25	Jan. 1	45	3.11	0.63	14¼	15¼	9
none	102	195	51⅜	16⅞	Case, J. I. 100	—	—	194	14.53	(d)3.77	37⅞	49½	nil
none	none	7,400	286	19	Chase Bank 20	2	Jan. 1	39	4.049 (3)	2.87	31½	32½	6
47	none	1,800	112⅞	5	Chesapeake Corp	2	Jan. 1	50	3.15 (4)	3.60	8⅞	9⅞	22
46	none	4,416	140⅞	5	Chrysler	1	Mar. 30	22	4.61	0.33	10	10½	10
512	2,485	32,471	68½	1½	Cities Service Corp.	—	— 13	8	—	0.46	4	4⅛	nil
161	986	11,684	140¼	4½	Columbia Gas and Electric	1.00†	Feb. 15	18	2.08	1.42	10⅜	12	10
484	1,500	34,011	29⅝	1⅝	Commonwealth and Southern	0.30	Semi-ann	6	0.67 (2)	0.40	2⅜	2⅞	—
—	—	—	2¾	¼	Commonwealth and So. Warr	—	—	—	—	—	5/16	5/16	—
312	2,098	11,476	182	31½	Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	4	Mar. 15	59	4.50	4.93	50½	52½	8
18	none	4,739	63⅞	3⅜	Continental Oil	—	—	29	0.64	(d)2.54	7	7	nil
2	250	2,530	126⅞	25	Corn Products 25	3*	Jan. 20	34	4.41	3.54	39⅛	39	8
1	1,140	6,315	30¼	⅜	Curtiss Wright Com.	—	—	4	—	(d)1.01	1¼	1½	nil
43	none	3,502	126½	23	Drug, Inc.	4	Mar. 1	19	5.92	5.55	39⅛	41½	10
m.1	995	11,005	231	22½	Dupont de Nemours 20	3	Mar. 15	35	5.17	4.29	33½	36½	9
none	62	2,261	264⅞	36	Eastman Kodak	5	Jan. 1	58	9.42	5.78	53½	59½	10
none	1,355	15,040	189⅞	5	Electric Bond & Share 5	6% stock	Jan. 15	39	2.15 (2)	1.15	14⅞	15½	6
31	769	3,307	103¼	2⅞	Electric Power and Light	—	—	21	2.55	1.21	5⅛	6	nil
47	none	2,426	119⅞	1	Fox Film "A"	—	—	42	7.31 (4)	(d)1.69	2⅞	3¼	nil
2	4,293	28,845	100⅞	8½	General Electric	0.40	Jan. 25	14	1.81	1.33	17½	19½	2
none	none	5,257	77½	19⅝	General Foods	2	Feb. 1	11	3.86	3.34	26½	26⅝	8
none	1,875	43,500	91⅞	7⅝	General Motors 10	1	Mar. 12	16	4.83	2.01	13½	14½	8
none	24	323	153	6½	General Railway Signal	1	Jan. 2	20	7.99	3.33	16¼	16⅞	6
13	310	1,999	142½	9⅝	Gillette Safety Razor	1	Mar. 31	1	5.41	1.24	15⅝	17⅞	7
none	none	1,798	143½	8½	Gold Dust	1.60	—	14	3.58 (3)	1.72	14½	15⅝	11
59	15	1,167	109¼	2⅞	Goodrich Rubber	—	Feb. 1	30	2.09	(d)9.37	4⅝	5	nil
63	785	1,435	154¼	5½	Goodyear Tire and Rubber	—	—	27	5.12	(d)2.83	13	13½	nil
18	none	636	102⅞	3⅝	International Cement	—	—	57	7.27	0.79	9½	10½	nil
m.04	99	1,050	103½	⅛	Int. Combustion Eng.	—	Mar. 31	14	1.24 (4)	nil	Mutl.	⅛	nil
none	810	4,409	142	10⅜	Int. Harvester	1.80	—	59	5.11	d 1.03	28⅛	28⅜	7
7.4	276	14,584	72⅞	3½	Int. Nickel	—	Jan. 15	10	0.85	0.22	7½	8½	nil
188	none	6,402	149⅞	2⅝	Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	45	3.45	0.80	7⅞	8½	nil
none	75	750	242⅞	10	Johns-Manville	—	—	31	5.81	0.08	16⅞	19	nil
m.3	none	9,393	104⅞	5	Kennecott	—	—	29	3.67	0.41	9⅞	10½	nil
49	none	6,983	46⅞	1/32	Kreuger and Toll 5.36	—	—	—	—	—	3/32	1/32	—
28	225	2,277	128	34½	Liggett and Myers "B" 25	4*	July 1	36	6.90	6.87	56½	59½	7*
32	145	1,464	95⅞	13½	Loew's Inc.	3*	Mar. 1	38	6.71	7.43	25⅞	28	11
34	113	1,909	46⅞	9	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	1.20	Mar. 30	23	1.27	2.12	15½	15½	9
none	50	204	108⅞	1½	Ludlum Steel	—	—	—	1.62	(d)2.09	4⅞	5	nil
none	205	4,565	156⅞	3⅞	Montgomery Ward	—	—	23	2.51	(d)2.25	10⅞	12½	nil
none	none	5,500	585	23½	National City Bank N. Y. 20	2	Feb. 2	41	10.58 (3)	—	41	41	5
none	none	4,857	62⅞	2½	Nevada Cons. Copper	—	Jan. 1	16	2.03	(d)0.57	5½	5½	nil
669	none	4,993	256½	8⅞	New York Central 100	—	—	161	2.63	0.49	17⅞	19½	nil
316		6,659	186⅞	13⅞	North American Co.	10%s	Jan. 1	32	4.47	3.41	25½	27	10
311	none	6,240	98⅞	16½	Pacific Gas and Electric 25	2	Jan. 15	27	2.83	2.73	25½	27	8
none	none	15,000	32¼	1½	Packard Motors	—	—	4	1.11	(d)0.19	2½	3	nil
107	none	3,324	77½	1½	Paramount Publix	—	—	40	4.78	2.02	5	5	nil
606	none	13,162	170	6½	Pennsylvania Railroad 50	—	—	89	7.01	1.48	12⅞	13⅞	nil
none	none	9,090	30	1	Pennroad	—	—	16	—	1.34	2½	Unq.	nil
36	none	4,280	89½	2	Phillips Petroleum	—	—	36	3.69	(d)1.34	6½	6⅞	nil
230	1,762	5,503	137⅞	28⅞	Public Service of N. Y.	3.20	Mar. 31	30	3.15	3.82	41⅞	43½	8
5	1,199	13,161	114⅞	2½	Radio Corp.	—	—	nil	1.32	(d(0.13	7	7⅞	nil
58	103	2,444	51½	1½	Radio Keith Opheum	—	—	15	0.89	(d)2.44	Unq.	4	nil
none	none	9,000	66	26⅞	Reynolds Tobacco "B" 10	3	Jan. 1	16	3.04	3.41	33½	34	9
none	none	4,994	197½	10	Sears Roebuck	—	—	38	5.03	2.73	21⅝	23½	nil
125	400	13,071	39⅞	2½	Shell Union	—	—	20	1.38	(d)2.15	4⅝	6⅞	nil
21	39	1,133	188	3	Simmons Company	—	—	23	2.57	(d)0.97	7	7⅞	nil
m.98	none	31,914	48½	5½	Socony Vacuum Corp. 25	0 80	Mar. 15	18	—	(d)0.13	10½	11	7
138	2,552	2,808	93½	15⅞	So. California Edison 25	2	Feb. 15	24	3.07	2.53	24	25	9
494	757	2,103	243⅞	7⅞	Standard Gas & Electric	2	Jan 25	67	6.59	3.88	15	16⅞	13
139	none	25,518	84⅞	19⅞	Standard Oil of N. J. 25	1*	Mar. 15	48	3.47	0.34	24½	35½	3*
119	none	9,851	74⅞	9⅞	Texas Corp. 25	1	Jan. 1	45	3.91	(d)1.01	15⅛	15½	7
none	none	2,540	85½	12⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	2	Jan. 15	13	5.21	3.52	19	20	10
none	none	24,847	67⅞	2	Transamerica	—	—	6	0.82 (2)	0.25	4⅞	5	nil
m.10	none	9,001	140	15½	Union Carbide & Carbon	1.20	Jan. 1	30	3.40	1.62	22	24	6
360	995	2,223	297⅞	28	Union Pacific Railway 100	6	Jan. 1	202	7.53	1.06	52½	63	12
02	240	2,084	162	6½	United Aircraft and Transport	—	—	14	2.88 (2	1.05	12½	13⅞	nil
none	2,489	14,531	75½	3	United Corp.	0.40	Jan. 1	31	0.55 (2)	0.76	7½	7	6
m.240	765	23,254	59⅞	9½	United Gas Improvement	1.20	Mar. 31	13	1.29 (4)	1.46	16½	17⅞	8
94	651	1,464	97½	2	U. S. Rubber	—	—	16	nil	11.59	4½	4½	nil
m.99	3,603	8,701	261⅞	21½	U. S. Steel 100	—	—	199	2.90	(d)1.48	34⅞	41½	nil
5	none	378	143½	5½	Vanadium	—	—	49	4.59	(d)3.00	12	14½	nil
101	103	3,801	80½	½	Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	20	1.84	(d)2.19	2½	2⅞	nil
none	80	2,586	292⅞	15⅛	Westinghouse E. and M. 50	—	—	81	7.22	(d)1.52	30½	34½	nil
8	none	9,760	103⅞	22	Woolworth 10	2.40	Mar. 3	17	3.47	4.24	33⅞	34⅞	7

M: Entirely Subsidiary. *plus extras paid in current year. (e) estimated (d) deficit ‡Paid in 5% preference Stock

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prospect of any large business being done before the end of August.

Chinese dealers are not meeting their obligations punctually on account of financial stringency.

The growing anti-Japanese boycott movement has against become a factor to be reckoned with, since it tends to handicap business, native dealers fearing their shipments may be either seized or unduly detained.

TIMBER

Oregon Pine: The market has remained quiet with little enquiry.

Hardwoods: There is still a little market, but the volume of business brought to book has been small.

PRODUCE

There is no change from last week, and all markets are practically lifeless.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

There has been a fair amount of buying during the week, mostly speculative, and prior to the announcement of the increase of duty which came into effect on the 4th instant. It is disappointing to record that the market has not responded at all to the increase and sellers are offering freely on the basis of the old duty.

Apart from speculative purchases, there has been a fair turnover in 100 deniers, local weavers favouring this count at present to the exclusion of 120 and 150 deniers. The near distributing centres are in the market as buyers but will not pay any increase in prices.

The Northern markets remain inactive.

TEA

Black Tea:—Keemuns have seen the slowest week since the season opened, only 425 h/c having changed hands since out last report, while the highest price paid has been Tls. 100. But, in fact, there are few tea left worth more than this.

Ningchows continue to be neglected.

Green Tea:—Chunmee market has been very busy and 12600 h/c have been settled during the week. Finest teas are now extremely scarce and all prices have advanced sharply in the face of some competition for the best available teas of each kind. Fine and near-fine Ningchows and Tienkais are now often realising the same tael prices as those previously paid for finest.

Sowmees. 3,600 h/c have been settled; demand continues keen and remains unsatisfied.

Country Chops. A fair business has been done and prices, considering the poorer quality now available, may be described as slightly higher.

Hoochows. Some business has been done in whole chops and several more have been broken for Africa, at slightly easier prices.

Pingsueys. The market has been opened with the purchase of one chop, but there has been no other business.

DECLARING that the establishment of Japanese post offices at Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, etc., is an infringement of China's sovereignty, the Federation of National Salvation Associations is reported by the Chinese press to have addressed letters to the General Chamber of Commerce and other local foreign commercial bodies, requesting the foreign community not to utilise the "illegal" post office set up by the Japanese. A telegram has also been despatched to Nanking by the Federation, requesting the suppression of the activities of Japanese post offices in China.

THE death has occurred at her residence, Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon, of Mrs. Maria Antonia Place da Silva, at the age of 91 years. Mrs. da Silva was born in Macao on February 26, 1841, and came of a family of remarkable longevity, several relatives attaining a great age. She was the widow of the late Mr. Joao M. A. da Silva, who had been in Hongkong Government service from 1856 to 1893, when he retired on pension, and died in 1907. The couple were married in 1861. There were five sons and two daughters of the marriage, some of whom are deceased. Three generation of descendants are surviving to-day. The deceased lady's family has been connected with Hongkong for the whole of its history. Her father was the late Antonio Joao Place, who was a captain in the Portuguese mercantile marine trading with these parts more than a century ago.

GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

Review of Business Conditions for the First Week of August

By courtesy of S. D. Wang & Co.

The first day of August trading on the Government bond market was put through on the floor of the Merchants Stock Exchange on July 30 right after the news was published from Peking that the Japanese Legation had evasively announced in reply to questions from newspapermen that the movements of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops were being closely watched. This announcement taken with the reported activities of the Japanese forces along the Jehol border was interpreted to mean imminent and further invasion of Chinese territory.

The bond market on its opening day for August, therefore, experienced a slump that averaged a point and a half. After the week-end recess, and in the absence of news reporting an aggravation of the northern situation, coupled with the announcement by the Ministry of Finance of the decision to increase the tariff rates, the market recorded fair but mostly fractional recoveries. This improvement was aided by short covering operations. For the next three days recovering from the shock of the first day's depression was the notable feature of the trading. Fractional gains were recorded every day from Monday to Thursday inclusively.

These were largely the result of the increasing activities of the Chinese volunteer forces in Manchuria as well as of the publication on Thursday of the new tariff rates. The continuous rise for several days induced considerable numbers of long commitments.

A break, however, occurred on Friday when the day closed with fractional declines. Hhis weakening process continued through Saturday, the last day covered in this review, with additional losses of from .20 to .75 of a point. The reaction of the last two days of the period marred a record of recovery, causing the week to clese with the entire list off although mostly fractionally. Only 18th Year Customs and Disbandment showed declines of more than a point. The rest of the issues were fractionally off from .20 for 20th Year Customs to .80 for Salt Revenue.

The turnover for the period was quite light, barely passing $12,250,000, excluding the business for Saturday.

The record of the first week of August follows:

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	July Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Yr. Customs								
Aug.	25.80	26.30	24.90	25.50	26.80	—1.30	1.40	195,000
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reorganisation								
Aug.	25.50	26.95	24.95	26.20	26.45	— .25	2.00	725,000
Sept.	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	—	—	—	5,000
Disbandment								
Aug.	42.50	43.55	40.70	42.05	43.65	—1.60	2.85	1,890,000
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19th Yr. Customs								
Aug.	34.50	36.50	34.10	35.80	36.40	— .60	2.40	1,080,000
Sept.	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	—	—	—	5,000
Rehabilitation								
Aug.	32.50	34.50	32.10	33.45	34.20	— .55	2.40	1,050,000
Sept.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	—	—	—	5,000
20th Yr. Tobacco								
Aug.	31.00	33.00	30.30	31.90	32.40	— .50	2.70	1,365,000
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20th Yr. Customs								
Aug.	31.00	33.00	30.60	31.90	32.10	— .20	2.40	1,125,000
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated Tax								
Aug.	32.50	34.00	31.90	32.75	33.40	— .65	2.10	1,860,000
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt Revenue								
Aug.	33.00	34.55	32.20	33.50	34.30	— .80	2.35	2,685,000
Sept.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	—	—	—	5,000

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FOR EXTERMINATION

Importers on the Rack

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Now that it is "open season for Exterminators, we having with us at present—"Traitor Exterminators", Insect Exterminators and many other varieties and agencies, why not review some of the outstanding virtues and accomplishments of still another "group" who have been diligently laboring and of whom little praise seems to be forthcoming,—"The Exterminators of Imports & Importers."

A few years ago, an International Group of Business and Financial Doctors appointed from various Nations came out to China (Tariff Conference, Peking 1926) in an endeavour to diagnose the then already sick China who had been bitterly complaining of not being able to develop sufficient energy revenue) with which to keep her sick and rapidily decaying body alive. The "doctors" who had been attending China sat in with the International Doctors to assist them in prescribing the proper remedy or cure for their "patients" malady. They proferred several suggestions, as to what their "patient" could do under proper guidance and support from the International Doctors.

During the diagnosing period, the International Doctors intimated that if the "patient" would confine itself to strict application of the "diet," that is abstain from the avaricious gourmandising of foods which had brought about the distressed conditions, such as "Likin" and other Provincial Taxation, that after a period of about three years, the "patient" might (?) become well and sufficiently strong and able to take care of itself without the supervision of the International Doctors, who it was openly admitted were the real cause of the illness, or in other words were the "Monstrous Evils" which prevented their "patient" from regaining health and achieving its "Ideals and Aspirations."

Unfortunately before the "consultation" finished its diagnosis, a recalcitrant relative of the "patient" bolted and pounded at the rear doors of Peking, presumably over an uneasy feeling that the "patient" was likely to be given too much medical advice and might recover. Result,—the "patients" local doctors suddenly decided that their presence was urgently required in other parts of the land, not quite so close to Peking, and forthwith "folded up their tents and disappeared into the night." However, as is quite usual at Clinic and Diagnosis Lectures, notes were carefully made regarding what the International Doctors had to say about the "patient" and those notes were carefully preserved and carried away to be referred to again when conditions were more favourable.

The diagnosis "party" being over at least for the time being offered no other alternative to the International Doctors than to return to their homelands, and of course make a report based on the conversations as far as they had gone. Briefly those reports to put it in a few words, stated that if Mrs. China will observe the prescribed diet faithfully, it is quite possible that they (the International Doctors) who have nothing but the kindest feelings and wishes toward the "patient" will be able to discharge the "patient" in from say two to three years time, always providing of course that the "patient" discontinue the use of the drugs "Likin" and other Irregular Taxation and unifies the collection and disbursement of the legitimate medicines (such as Surtaxes and Duties) in the discharge of its past "Doctors Bills" (Loans and various other obligations) and that if and when such an improvement in the "patient" had taken place, then they (The International Doctors) would review the "chart" and if found clean and checkable, then proceedings for the discharge of the "patient" would be taken in hand and accomplished without delay (Customs Autonomy).

A few months passed, the "patient" suffered many relapses, evidently due to the local doctor's being unable to placate the feelings of and unify the many "relatives" of the patient" residing in various parts of the land and all of which resulted in the "patient's" non-adherence to the "Diagnosis Suggestions". An alarming crisis occurred, —the "patients" life seemed almost despaired of. Calls went forth to various parts of the land summoning the local doctors to another consultation and the findings of that consultation were that the condition of the "patient" called for drastic action and therewith and thereon it was proclaimed to the International Doctors that their services were no longer required and that they would assume full charge of the "patient" and its "medicine shop" without the further interference of the "Bungling International Doctors". And They Assumed Complete Charge there and then and the International Doctors due to the strict code of ethics governing their profession, felt they could do none other than retire from the case "gracefully".

Then the period of "reforming the patient's diet" set in. She must have more energy (revenue). So the local doctors discovered that the "patient" could secure this required extra energy from "Luxuries" and forthwith decreed that henceforth.

Condensed Milks (used for feeding infants and nursing the sick back to health); Tinned Fish, Asparagus, Fruits, Condiments, Wines, Spirits and Tobaccos, Motor Vehicles, Accessories, etc., Medicines, Drugs, Medicinal Substances, Compounds and Preparations (especially for use in Missionary and Endowed Foundation Hospitals engaged in the care and nursing of sick Chinese and others), Toys and Games and countless other "Luxuries".

should be taxed so that the "sick patient" might have more energy to nurse herself back to health and strength.

That accomplished, the next step taken to provide more energy was the discontinuance of the old antiquated system of Hwaikwan Tael Unit Valuation Basis for Imports in favor of the Gold Unit Basis. It was found that the old method still enabled those "Luxuries" to leak into the land too cheaply. The results of this change were very gratifying (for the moment) so much so in fact that the Doctors convened once again and decided that those "pesky luxuries" should bring them in still more energy for their "patient" and so again another increase was Imperially Decreed.

In the meantime, the International Doctors back in their own homelands became so heavily engrossed in the diagnosing and the concocting of potions to effect relief and cures for the Fallen Arches of Wall Street, The Replenishing of Chicago's Coffers and the Redemption of the City from the Racketeers. The Enforcement (?) of Prohibition, The League of Nations and Lausanne Conferences, Mr. De Valera's Delirium Tremens, Political Conventions, Formation of Leagues to Proceed to the Far East to form "Human Walls of Resistance Between the Combating Armies of China and Japan", etc. etc. that they probably just didn't have the time or inclination to think much about how their old "patient" was progressing. And besides, the "Patient" was a long way off and at home they were confronted with the taxpayers who had voting rights. But the "patient" was "getting on" so well that certain parts of the body had become dismembered and "more energy" was required to enable that body to reclaim some of those lost members and in addition to suppress an old disease which was virulently attacking the body and commonly known as "Banditry", sort of an excema which attacks portions of the "patient's" body from time to time sometimes breaking out simultaneously in various places.

Then "Old Man Yangtze" got angry and overflowed. It was necessary to find some more energy for Noah's Arks for Flood Relief. So the "Luxuries" which mind you still continued to leak in to a certain extent came in for another "small surcharge". Now we are informed of a further impost, to create "more energy" the "patient" is still sick, yes very sick. Attacks of Banditry, Leprosy and what not continue to attack that poor old body.

But why after the application of all the medicine, energy (revenue) does the "patient" still ail? Can it be possible that those "Luxuries" have dropped off and off and off in volume to the extent that not so much "juice" was retrieved as anticipated? Perhaps so. Well now who's to blame for that situation? Most likely those "spineless, unprincipled Government Officials" of the past who in the first instance allowed those "Luxuries" to be introduced and imported into China. It inculcated evil ways and taught the people of the land extravagant and unpatriotic habits.

The discontinuance of the Drawback Customs Privileges has helped admirably in re-educating the masses to be "patriotic" and brave by using only "locally manufactured products" but the poor old "patient" has suffered, whilst other ports nearby and some of her relatives not within the "sphere of influence" of her local doctors have profited and the smugglers are very busy bringing in the "luxuries" without the necessity of paying any "energy."

Perhaps the present situation will be alleviated materially by the "patients" representatives abroad and their assistance with Consular Invoices. Who Knows? Who Cares? But willy-nilly let us have more Extermination Groups and Societies, It unifies the country—It satisfies.

PATRICK HENRY.

Shanghai, Aug. 5, 1932.

THE LATE MR. TIBBEY

An Anonymous Benefactor

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The many friends of the late Mr. H. M. Tibbey would, I am sure, fully appreciate the excellent obituary notice which appeared this morning, but there is one aspect of his activities in Shanghai which has inadvertently escaped the notice of the writer of it.

I refer to what he did for the United Services Association when it was formed. Not only did he subscribe Tls. 10,000 anonymously to the funds, and his stipulation to that effect has been carefully observed up to now, but in other ways he helped ex-Service men individually. In every instance he did good by stealth.

The Committee of the Association, I am informed by the Chairman, despatched a telegram of condolence to his widow yesterday, an action which will have the approval of every ex-Service man here.

J. G. C.

Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1932.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

A Remedy Repudiated

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—This refers to "Caledonian's" letter. His suggestion will receive little sympathy even amongst the Britishers. He fails to see the point of the question which is to relieve unemployment in general. To put one man on the street to replace him by another one will not change the situation. Maybe he will sit down and try to find another remedy instead of advising British firms to throw non-British subjects on the street.

AN AMERICAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1932.

No Charity Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read with very great interest the article in to-day's issue "Shanghai's Unemployed," and heartily endorse the writer's opinion that it is time that we Britishers got together as we did in the latter stages of the Great War, as our people are doing to-day in the old Country, and see what can be done to end, or at least alleviate, the serious unemployment existing amongst Britishers in Shanghai.

Help is being given by different bodies, National Societies, The Salvation Army etc., but mostly in the form of charity, if I know Britishers rightly, they don't like and don't want charity, as your correspondent suggests, it may be that capital could be found to finance sound business propositions, who knows what specialists we have in our midst, what ability there is amongst our unemployed, is it not possible that a Committee be formed of hard headed business men, who are willing to give their time and brains to assist their less fortunate brothers, and there are very many to be found who will be only too pleased to give of their best for this purpose. I would suggest that a British Committee, assist the unemployed, be formed in every port and city, from Colombo to Yokohama, from Shanghai to Peking, for this purpose, and that lists of desirable men and women be circulated ever so often to every other Committee, transportation charges could be easily arranged if a position was vacant in another city.

As an employer, I assure you it is pathetic to listen to the daily applicants for positions. Lets get busy, not "Wait and See," as we are doing at present.

I would also suggest that preference be given to our own country people, our own people are our first responsibility and should be studied first, let each nation shoulder its own responsibilities.

Let's arrange right away a Bureau where all unemployed Britishers can register giving full particulars of their capabilities, etc., but let's do it.

A BRITISHER.

Shanghai, Aug. 4, 1932.

Another Scheme

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I with your very kind permission add another suggestion to that which appears in your issue of August 4, relative to the solving in a practical manner this very grave and growing question with which the Shanghai British are now faced. The chicken ranch idea I fully appreciate is mooted with every good intention; however, such a venture would only mean work for a limited number; so it behoves others to come along with additional propositions to augment this. So with your kind permission I offer this solution:—

Is it not a fact that numerous things scrapped by the Shanghai Municipal Departments and by other large concerns must run into a very large figure annually? Could not the majority of these be salvaged through the medium of reconditioning? Would not such an enterprise continually grow calling for more labour of both British men and women?

Permit me to cite a few items re. reconditioning to be run under their respective departments thereby not only providing work but also saving the S.M.C. and other large concerns a vast sum of money per annum:—

Electrical accessories and appliances, Electric Motors, Electric Fans, Motor Cars, Truck & Lorries; Vulcanizing of Rubber Tyres & Goods; Electro-Plating in all branches; Upholstery; Painting, Duco Finishing and Varnishing; Office Furniture fittings and fixtures; Houses decoration external and internal; Typewriters and other appliances, Tailoring (Police and Volunteer Uniforms) &c., &c.

Let us stop and consider for one moment and think of the awful waste going on around us. Take electrical appliances, such as sockets, cut-outs, switches these are thrown to waste because of some slight defect which could be easily remedied. Motors are thrown to scrap which could be overhauled and used. Motor Cars, Trucks, Lorries and other vehicles are scrapped which also could be reconditioned and used for a few years more. Electro-Plated articles such as radiator covers and other things too numerous to mention are scrapped because the coating may have worn off, and which could be re-plated and come out of the bath as good as new. Police and Volunteer Uniforms could be made and repaired by seamstresses. I could continue on but space forbids.

Every item passing through the Reconditioning Depot would be good for further years of service.

One or two godowns could be rented to start this venture on its way. Each godown being sectioned off for each department. The success of such a venture would have to depend upon British generosity and support because the idea is to provide work for British men and women. The probability is that due to good workmanship other nationalities would be inclined to give their work to this organization. By shrewd and careful management such an enterprise would develop into a very large and paying proposition, and there is no reason other than to believe that it would be self-supporting once launched, calling for more men and women. There is work waiting, so what is wanted is for the Shanghai British wealthy folk to come forward with the ready Capital, and to take an interest in the welfare of their brothers and sisters in distress. Yes, indeed, distress, for there are many with wives and children who do not seek charity, who seek work, and who are hourly and daily suffering in silence.

W.N.R.

Shanghai, Aug. 5, 1932.

A Disclaimer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In answer to "An American's" letter, I would like to point out that in my previous letter I stated "many British firms here employ non-Britishers at a low salary which they fight shy of offering to fellow-countrymen." But I did not mean that these firms should throw these workers out. Oh! no, not at all. I think "An American" will agree that both his own people and mine are not built that way. I only meant that in the event of future vacant positions, why shouldn't British firms try fellow-Britishers first?

To-day's "North-China Daily News" contained an article written by an unemployed Englishman, in which he suggests that we all get together, and a careful dossier be kept of non-employed Britishers and their particulars. A good idea! And if said Englishman would care to get in touch with me through your columns, or apply to you for my address, I would be only too glad to give my services to a good cause. Let's try it anyway.

CALEDONIAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 4, 1932.

Who Will Help?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you please allow me to thank "Caledonian" through the medium of your paper, for the expression of approval of my suggestion to arrange a bureau where all unemployed Britishers would be registered. Caledonian also kindly suggests that I get in touch with him, to see what can be done in the matter. I greatly appreciate Caledonian's suggestion and shall hope at no very distant date to serve in some humble capacity, on such an organisation, as I feel sure that it would be of inestimable service to our less fortunate but none the less deserving country people.

I would like to suggest that the Editor of the "North-China Daily News" takes the initiative to bring into being a "Self-Help Bureau" by his notifying through the column of his paper, his willingness to receive names of persons willing to give their services to form and assist in conducting such a bureau, when he considers a sufficient number of names have been received. I would further suggest that he then notifies all those who have sent in their names to him, through the columns of the "North-China Daily News," that a meeting for the purpose of considering the practicability of forming a "Self-Help Bureau" to assist unemployed Britishers, will be held at a stated time, and asking all those who have sent in their names to him to attend, at the same time, inviting all others interested to be present, it should be easy enough to secure a suitable room for such a purpose without cost.

But don't let's wait and see. Actions speak louder than Words.

A BRITISHER.

Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1932.

***Perhaps the simplest way would be for all interested to send in their names to "Britisher" care of this journal if he would be ready to accept that modification of his suggestion.

Co-operation Offered

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As the writer of the article in your issue of August 4, with reference to unemployed Britons, I beg to express my desire to bring into being some form or constructive co-operation by making a list of unemployed as outlined in the article.

I should be pleased to receive (with your kind permission) full data, addressed to me care of your office, in respect of each individual. I might state that I have a couple of original ideas whereby some of us can keep the wolf from the door by our own efforts for some little time: indeed, one of my ideas might very well create permanent and profitable occupation for a few of us.

I would also take this opportunity of expressing my willingness to meet your correspondent "Caledonian," if he will get in touch with me.

H. MORRISON.

31, Rue Massenet
Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1932.

Poultry Farming at Woosung

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A sufferer from the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities, I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly publish my comments on the article re poultry farming appearing in your paper under the heading "How Self-help can be encouraged."

Having rented several mow of land in the Woosung district last November, and a bungalow and land on Kiangwan last December, where I resided, I invested and ventured in the poultry business with the idea of giving the Shanghai public poultry fed and bred under foreign supervision and sanitary conditions. At the outbreak of hostilities the business, although in its infancy, was proving a success and becoming exceedingly interesting.

During the month of January I was receiving more orders for new laid eggs than I could supply, also an excellent demand for young birds and well-fed ducks at profitable price.

Although holding out for some time, on February 6 I was chased to "Hell and Hackney", with my stock roaming the country from the Rifle Range to the Kiangwan Race Course. However, the past is forgotten, with the exception of the thought of receiving a nice fat cheque from the Japanese authorities who were wholly responsible. Now I, as one one interested in the business and knowing the possibilities, would only be too pleased to make another start should capital be available, as like my unfortunate fellow-nationals in Shanghai, finding a position I experience next to impossible.

A modern poultry farm would unquestionably prove a success and the outlay in comparison to the possible profits would be comparatively small, also give employment to several foreigners, which undoubtedly is the aim of the many correspondents writing in your paper.

In the Kiangwan district, which is most suitable, ground can be rented from $5 per mow per annum. Poultry houses and appliances, incubators and brooders, can be purchased in Shanghai from stock. Native labour is not required, foreigners, as in England and America, can do everything necessary.

It is hard work, but a paying business—"if" the capital is available.

ANOTHER UNEMPLOYED BRITON.

Shanghai Aug. 8, 1932.

An Organiser's Offer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The correspondence on the above question has proved interesting, and the step is to get going and do something practical.

I know from experience the difficulties that exist in the placing of men and women in remunerative employment. I played a by no means small part in the organising of ex-Service men in the north of England after the War, and the problem of doing something to secure permanent employment for "those who had fought to make Britain a land fit for Heroes" brought constant disappointments. I was employed in the Ministry of Labour, in a number of Labour exchanges, and I shall be pleased to place at the disposal of any committee of employers or business men my services.

I feel that if the whole question is dealt with now, something could be done to secure employment at a rate of remuneration that will provide not mere existence but a decent standard of living.

What is required is action and at once.

BRITISH LEGION.

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 1932.

***It should be pointed out that Major Darby of the Salvation Army has kindly offered to open a register at his office, 8 Yang Terrace.

TSINGTAO'S AUTUMN SEASON

A Bid for Support

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It may be of interest to your readers to know that Tsingtao is making a bid to encourage autumn visitors from Shanghai to this seaside resort, in the most practical fashion. Tsingtao's two leading hotels are dropping their rates forty per cent. in order to lead the way in offering inducements to people to spend the Autumn season at Tsingtao, and it is likely that the effort will meet with a great measure of success. The question is, what have we to offer?

If you will discount the bias which the writer as editor of "The Tsingtao Times" is expected to exhibit towards everything regarding this seaport at the gateway of Shanghai, there still remain ample attractions at Tsingtao which speak for themselves. The autumn is the very finest time of the year here because:—

(1) The days are bright with sunshine, and the humidity and dampness have all gone with the heat and fogs.

(2) September bathing at the numberless beaches here needs no Spartan to essay entering the sparkling waters still untouched by the cold of the later months.

(3) Sea fishing is at its very best in the autumn, forty to fifty fish (including plaice, flounder, bream, codling and bass) being a by no means uncommon "bag" for a quartette of lines fishing from a boat in the outer harbour or off Iltis Hus.

(4) The renewed energy given by the autumn season encourages picnickers to take jaunts far afield along our coast, or to the Laoshan Mountains, and a trip to Tang Shan Ling, the grape vine district, there to pick and eat the sweet grapes directly off the vine, and buy great baskets of them to forward to friends at Shanghai, is another outing that can only be enjoyed at that time of year.

(5) Besides the above pleasant things I ought to mention that somewhere between September 25th and October 8th, we get the flighting of the woodcock from the northlands, and forty brace of them to one gun in a dawn flight, when the wind blows from the north, is often secured. Indeed the woodcock shooting at Prince Heinrich Mountain (four miles north of Tsingtao) is very likely the best in China.

Then too, the riding here is excellent. The July and August horseflies have gone in September and there are riding trails to be followed along new ways every time you go out, and good ponies are to be hired from the local riding school.

For those who like golf and tennis, the local Clubs offer every inducement to visitors to become temporary members.

I don't want to take up too much of your valuable space, but I would conclude by pointing out that many of your people at Shanghai who need a holiday are prevented on the ground of expense, and I believe the autumn reductions here will largely obviate that ground of complaint. Moreover, local garages plan to reduce their charges together with the hotels, and we are making a set at the shipping companies—especially the Dairen Kisen Kaisha—to reduce fares for the autumn season. Fares to Japan from Shanghai are far cheaper than to Tsingtao, and there is no reason why this should be so.

Jardine's and Butterfield's steamers are well booked up with their more reasonable prices, but if people would put their pride in their pockets and travel with three or four friends in a party by deck fare at a $17 rate the one night the voyage takes by D. K. K. steamer to Tsingtao from Shanghai, their stay here would make that by no means uncomfortable night under the stars aboard ship thoroughly worth while.

COLIN STOCKWELL,
Editor, "The Tsingtao Times".

Tsingtao Aug. 6, 1932.

CURRENCY REFORM

Copper Coins Condemned

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One hears so much of the abolishing the tael during the last few days that one cannot help thinking of "the beam in thy eye and the mote in thy neighbour's eye."

I mean that before the abolition of the tael, the big and small money nuisance should be done away with. Then again, the inconvenience from which the public is suffering by carrying heavy and dirty coppers is really wonderfully and patiently borne. In some cities like Harbin, for instance, very few coppers are seen. There they use 5, 10, and 20 cent paper money notes, all big money. It is true that some of these notes are exceedingly filthy, but this is a mere detail.

It seems more understandable that the Government should work on the abolition of this big money and small money nuisance before that of the tael, because in the long run the common people will be benefited.

ONE OF THE COPPER CARRIERS.

Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1932.

A FOREIGN constable of the French Police on Sunday evening arrested a Chinese girl of the student type, as she was addressing a meeting in Koukaza Park. As he took the girl to the gate of the park five or six youths of the student type threw stones at him, but without effect.

THE "Osaka Daily News" of July 26 published a statement that the Tientsin (Chinese) Post Office had detained diplomatic correspondence destined for Manchuria. The Postal Commissioner for Hopei (Tientsin) reports that the statement is without foundation.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

LIGHT HORSE "B" WIN TYRO CUP

Considering the fate of the Tyro Cup depended upon it, and that the Light Horse "B" in particular have been doing very well of late, Thursday evening's match between that team and the Embryos was a very tame affair. The Light Horse won the match and thereby gained possession of the trophy. Their win was deserved on the run of the play, for they were much superior, but unfortunately that compliment only makes it worse for the Embryos, for, being honest young men, the members of the Light Horse "B" will not be boasting about the game in their next letters Home.

E. H. Browne, considered by many the most promising amongst the younger players, on this occasion was distinctly off form. Maitland did lots of good things, but was not reliable, and probably the major part of the credit for the victory should go to Murray-Kidd. The best work on the other side was done by Henry White and Lewis, especially the latter.

Embryos.—Hughes (1), Lewis (2), Henry White (3), Moller (4).

Light Horse "B".—Maitland (1), Ferguson (2), E. H. Browne (3), Murray-Kidd (4).

Friday's match in the Army Polo Cup series was a very tame affair and distinctly one-sided. It was not altogether that the League of Nations completely outplayed the East Lancashire Regt., although unquestionably they were a more experienced team, but their ponies had far more speed and it was simply impossible for any of the soldiers ever to get away. Conceeding two goals, the League of Nations won by eight goals to four, so it is not necessary to emphasise the fact that their hitting was far from accurate or powerful; if it had been, their total might have reached alarming figures.

League of Nations.—Du Rivau (1), Heyn (2), Ridgway (3), Del Bono (4).

East Lancashire Regt.—Sutherland (1), Eccles (2), Spurrell (3), Arnold (4); receive two goals.

Umpire.—E. H. McMichael.

The two matches in the Army Polo Cup series played on Aug. 6 did not produce any great excitement, nor any particularly showy play. The Blue Pigs did their best to put some "go" into their play and there was general satisfaction over the fact that they won, for they have been most assiduous in their practice and they played throughout the match with a perfect understanding and an utter lack of selfishness which was good to see. Their's was a very narrow victory, for, receiving one-third of a goal, they only beat Sing Fong by 3¾ to 3. In the other match, the Troopers, receiving four goals, won without their allowance, for the difference in the end against the Patrol was 7-2.

Patrol.—Ferguson (1), Liddell (2), Howell (3), Robinson (4).

Troopers.—Mark (1), Franklin (2), Sutterle (3), R. N. Harris (4); receive four goals.

Umpire.—N. F. Allman.

Sing Fong.—J. O. Harris (1), C. O. Cumming (2), Burdick (3), Fritz (4).

Blue Pigs.—Hayes (1), Keble (2), Beaver (3), Palmer (4); receive one-third of a goal.

Umpire.—E. H. McMichael.

SHANGHAI YACHT DOES WELL

Mr. Carl L. Seitz will be remembered as long as there is a Yacht Club in Shanghai as one of the half-dozen who have done most for the encouragement of yachting on the Whangpoo, not only by building boats, but by his masterly handling of them and his readiness always to assist novices. Just before he retired, he took over the Winsome, one of the biggest and best-built boats on the river—and, incidentally by himself—made several alterations to her hull and rig and took her with him to America.

It is of great interest to learn that the Winsome recently won the Perpetual International Trophy, for a race from Victoria, B.C., to Port Townsend, for American and Canadian yachts. Also, at the Seattle Regatta, the Winsome won two firsts and one second in the three big events for Class "A" sloops, which put her at the top as the fastest yacht in the northwest waters.

McMasters, the South African champion, on Aug. 6 won the 55 miles walk from Nottingham to Birmingham in 9 hr. O min 35 sec.

SHANGHAI WATER POLO LEAGUE

The East Lancashire Regt. water polo team met with another defeat on August 2 in the league, contrary to expectations, when the Swimming Bath Club beat them by three goals to two. At the Rowing Club, the two senior team met and the "A" ran out winners over the "B" by six goals to two. The Wiltshire Regt. secured two point on a default by the Police, while the Foreign Y.M.C.A. similarly claimed two points from the British Small Units.

Two matches took place on August 4 at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. pool when the Swimming Bath Club further heightened their chances of assuming a higher position in the league by defeating the home team by three goals to one after a hard tussle. Preceding this match the East Lancashires defeated the Wilts by six goals to nil, scoring five of their points in the first half and only adding one in the later period.

Two games were played off on Aug. 5 both revealing the strength of the winning teams. The "A" side further consolidated their position at the top of the league defeating the Wiltshires by the overwhelming score of twelve goals to nil, while the French Club found the Lincolnshires fairly easy opposition and won by seven goals to one. Both the losing teams showed pluck in playing hard to the end, especially the Wilts who were pitted against a much superior side.

Two water polo matches in the league were played off on Aug. 8, the S. R. C. "A" side defeating the "C" by six goals to nil, while the French Club won from Sokol by four goals to two. The British Small Forces defaulted to the Swimming Bath Club, who received two points and a goal.

ROTARY TENNIS TOURNAMENT

An enthusiastic crowd of about 500 watched the opening of the third annual Rotary tennis tournament on the courts of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, on Aug. 6 when China, the defenders of the beautiful trophy which was presented by the local Rotarians, met Portugal, and America faced Great Britain. The Chinese led the Portuguese, winning the two singles played, while the Americans won one match, the other being postponed owing to a slight misunderstanding on the part of the British as to playing time.

Gordon Lum and Guy Cheng were the Chinese representatives and they defeated Joe Tavares and Raoul Canavarro in straight setts. The scores were 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, and 6-3, 6-5, 6-1. "Dud" Squires, America, disposed of L. F. Stokes in the same manner. Gordon Lum was too much for his opponent and the tilt was a very tame affair. The other two engagements saw close play. Stokes had bad luck in falling to Squires, for he was leading most of the way, only to be overtaken towards the close of each session.

China on Aug. 7, qualified for the final of the Rotary tennis tournament when she won a doubles match against Portugal.

A moderate crowd turned out to witness the contests, Gordon Lum was in his usual form, with Paul Kong giving able assistance. They showed a strong service, which neeted them numerous points. Lum's deliveries were especially devastating. However they were kept in the back-court most of the time, even in service games, when Costa and Collaco sent over long lobs. The latter pair elected to play the net. Costa was very clever and was responsible for a series of interesting rallies.

The Anglo-American fight which took place before the China-Portugal clash was comparatively a much weaker game. Squires lost his old partner in Maxcy Smith and was paired with Parlatto, the Navy Y.M.C.A. league champion, and, without proper team-work, they bowed to their opponents. Parlatto played an erratic game and could not control his shots. There was practically no understanding between him and his partner and their defeat was no surprise. Wade did good work in spite of having a weak partner.

Great Britain and America drew level in the Rotary tennis tournament when each nation won a match on the Chinese Federation court on Aug. 8. E. L. Stokes (Britain) defeated Y. MacDaniel by 7-5, 6-2, 6-3 and C. C. Squires (America) beat E. Turner, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-2.

SHANGHAI CRICKET MATCHES

Local league cricket was resumed on Aug. 6, when three games were played, all to a definite conclusion. A remarkable feature was that in all three cases the team who won the toss and elected to bat lost their match. The S.C.C. Nomads under-rated Shaforce and thereby lost the match and the League leadership. The Recs go to the top of the table by virtue of their win over the Armoured Cars.

Recs Conquer the Cars

ARMOURED CAR COMPANY

A. L. Piper, c. H. Cochran, b. Allan	69
D. W. Leach, c. W. Cochran, b. Allan	43
R. A. Joscelyne, b. Allan	0
R. S. Elliott, c. W. Cochran, b. Allan	12
R. Booth, c. T. Madar, b. Allan	33
H. O. Bramble, c. Baker, b. Allan	8
E. G. Gardner, stpd. Baker, b. P. Madar	6
J. S. Blandford, c. Divecha, b. P. Madar	8
O. Sidebotham, not out	1
R. B. Foster-Kemp, b. Allan	1
C. J. Spraggett, stpd. Baker, b. Allan	0
Extras	15
Total	196

Bowling:—Allan took 8 for 39, P. Madar 2 for 30.

S.R.C.

W. E. Cochran, b. Elliott	15
C. J. Smith, c. Sidebotham, b. Elliott	13
M. J. Divecha, c. Sidebotham, b. Booth	35
P. Madar, not out	103
H. B. Cochran, b. Booth	13
T. A. Madar, S. F. Shroff, E. B. Cumine, T. J. Allan, A. A. White, N. Hart Baker, did not bat	—
Extras	18
Total (for 4)	197

Bowling:—Booth took 2 for 60, Elliott 2 for 30.

Shaforce at Last Find Form

S.C.C. NOMADS

C. G. Robson, c. Weston, b. Booth	73
P. V. Simpson, c. Vance, b. Booth	48
F. Marshall, c. Bolton, b. Schofield	2
W. James, b. Vance	39
A. C. Sinclair, b. Spurrell	37
R. W. Lane, run out	0
O. Moore, b. Spurrell	4
P. J. Wilson, not out	4
Extras	10
Total (7 wkts., dec.)	227

Bowling:—Vance took 1 for 43, Spurrell 2 for 60, Booth 2 for 37, Schofield 1 for 39.

SHAFORCE

Lt. Eccles, c. Findlay, b. Wilson	87
Lt. Schofield, b. Wilson	29
Cpl. Bolton, c. and b. Wilson	38
L/C. Mavis, not out	35
Sgt. Vance, c. and b. James	2
Capt. Spurrell, b. Findlay	11
L/Cpl. Booth, c. and b. Findlay	10
Pte. Weston, b. Wilson	7
Capt. Harris, not out	12
Lt. Young, S. Sgt. Carter, did not bat	—
Extras	3
Total (for 7)	234

Bowling:—Wilson took 4 for 34, Findlay 2 for 64, James 1 for 65.

Splendid Victory for Wanderers

S.M. POLICE

C. T. Eager, c. Barson, b. Anstice	6
A. C. Barton, c. Barson, b. Jenkins	6
S. V. Gash, c. Baxter, b. Anstice	54
T. Darvill, c. Barson, b. Thomson	5
E. C. Baker, c. and b. Anstice	86
B. B. Boddy, c. Thomson, b. Anstice	5
J. A. Isaacs, c. Barson, b. Jenkins	3
S. M. Aston, c. Coward, b. More	21
R. Lingard, c. Crickmer, b. More	0
R. Eynstone, c. Baxter, b. More	3
A. Scott, not out	3
Extras	0
Total	192

Bowling:—Anstice took 4 for 66, More 3 for 12, Jenkins 2 for 59, Thomson 1 for 7.

WANDERERS

A. J. Barson, not out	102
H. A. Coward, b. Isaacs	15
C. E. M. Thomson, b. Isaacs	37
E. H. Anstice, b. Aston	5
J. C. Jenkins, not out	38
L. Heap, H. J. M. Cook, G. C. More, C. Knight, R. Baxter, H. A. Crickmer, did not bat	—
Extras	7
Total (for 3)	204

Bowling:—Isaacs took 2 for 79, Aston 1 for 45.

ACCORDING to a statement published by the Bureau of Public Health for Greater Shanghai, no fewer than 208,409 persons were inoculated against cholera during the month of June.

OWING to a staff member of the Min Sun Factory, Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao, interfering with female workers, trouble occurred in that establishment during the week-end, which has resulted in the management declaring a lockout.

SHANGHAI LAWN BOWLS

There were no fewer than four league lawn bowls matches on Aug. 6, two being played on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club's greens, one in Hongkew Park and one at the Country Club.

Yangtszepoo *v.* S.L.B.C. "B"

This was the most interesting match of the day, the visitors making a great finish in the last six ends to win by 5 shots. Yangtszepoo in the last two weeks have beaten both the S.L.B.C. teams and on their present form will be a hard team for any to beat. They won on three rinks, losing the fourth by 10 shots, when H. Gordon-Wright's four beat J. Drysdale's by 28-18. A. G. Raitt beat A. McGregor, 21-13; J. Brierley beat A. A. Malcolm, 21-18; and J. E. Harvey beat G. L. Campbell, 23-19. Going away at the start, the S.L.B.C. "B" led by 24-9 at the 5th end, at the 10th by 42-25, and at the 15th by 66-47, but on the last six ends Yangtszepoo took matters in hand and scored no less than 36-12, winning by 83-78.

J. G. C. *v* H. G. C.

The Junior Golf Club had an easy win over the Hongkew Golf Club, by 22 shots, winning on three rinks and losing the fourth. At the start the J.G.C. went away to lead at the 5th end by 23-12, at the 10th by 40-33, and at the 15th by 70-45, running out winners by 92-70. P. Keefe, J.G.C., beat J.C. Aquino by 24-20 in a close game; A. Braid, J.G.C., beat C.M. Sequiera after a hard fight, by 20-18; C. M. Maher, H.G.G., beat A. J. Hall by 24-15; and R. Dorrance, J.G.C., beat J.M.B. Gutierrez in the easiest fashion, 33-8.

Recs *v.* Country Club

The Recreation Club bowling team had a close game with the Country Club on the latter's green, winning by 18 shots. On rinks, the match was halved, each winning two. At the 5th end the Recs led by 26-7, at the 10th by 40-27, and at the 15th by 68-42, but on the last six ends the Country Club pulled up considerably, scoring 23 shots to their opponents' 15. T.G. Main, beat V.H. Lanning in a close game by 23-20; C.W. Porter, C.C., beat G.B. Stormes after a tough fight, by 18-17; K.H. Martin, C.C., beat A.J. Brown in a close game, 16-14. G.V. Jensen, Recs, was mainly responsible for his side's win, by beating I.A. Beith by 29-11.

S.L.B.C. "A" *v.* Lusitano

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club "A" team had the easiest of tasks in defeating the Club Lusitano, winning by no less than 51 shots. Going away right from the start, they led by 40-9 at the 5th end, at the 10th by 64-14, and at the 15th by 89-32, and they won on the 21st end by the big score of 108-57. G. M. P. Remedios's rink were the only visitors to beat their opponents, getting the better of A. McLure's four by 24-15. G. Dunlop beat J. M. Lopes by 30-9; C. Richards beat J. M. Britto by 35-13; and W. Turnbull beat F. Medina by 28-11.

S.L.B.C. "B" *v.* Police

The Lawn Bowls Club "B" team had an easy task in the only league match on Aug. 7, when they beat the Police Bowling Club by 94-56.

The Police Bowling Club put up a very poor show against the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club "B," losing by 38 shots on their own green. Turning up two men short, they were never in the picture from the start, at the 5th end they were down 14-26, at the 10th, 28-51, and at 15th 41-73, losing the final by 56-94. The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club "B" won on three rinks by good margins, the fourth (R. J. Bowerman's) lost to J. Lovell by 14-20. A. McGregor (S.L.B.C.) ran right away with N. Harrison's, beating them by 21 shots, 30-9. C. W. Glover (S.L.B.C.) beat R. Conduit 22-14 and A. A. Malcolm (S.L.B.C.) had an easy win over C. Bull, 28-13.

Y'poo Captain *v.* Vice-Captain

The Yangtszepoo Bowling Club's Captain *v.* Vice-Captain match resulted in an easy win for the latter by 26 shots. On rinks, the Vice-Captain's team won three and lost the fourth by a big margin, A. Sharpe being beaten by J. Brierley, 13-34. J. M. Smith beat J. W. Jackson easily by 32-7; A. G. Raitt beat J. Colquhoun, 26-17; and H. McGuinness beat E. L. Grey, 27-14. The Vice-Captain's team led all through; at the 5th end by 25-14, at the 10th by 49-29 and at the 15th by 77-41, running out winners by 98-72.

Following are the standings of the various club in the lengue to date:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
S.L.B.C. "A"	10	8	—	2	870	702	16
Recs	9	7	—	2	737	598	14
S.L.B.C. "B"	9	5	—	4	748	654	10
Police	8	4	1	3	633	626	9
Y.B.C.	8	4	—	4	622	636	8
H.G.C.	9	3	1	5	674	721	7
J.G.C.	9	3	—	6	648	725	6
Country Club	8	2	—	6	554	683	4
Lusitano	6	1	—	5	409	500	2

PISTOL SHOOTING

The annual Shanghai all-comers pistol and revolver championship, which was concluded at the Revolver Club at the end of last month, has been won by V. T. S. Gordon, of the American Company, S.V.C., who also claimed the prize for the three highest scores. Three points behind the winner, Lieut. A. E. Green, of the East Lancashire Regt., and Det.-Sergt. A. G. Marmorat, of the French Police, tied for second place.

V. T. S. Gordon	168
Lt. A. E. Green	165
Det.-Sergt. A. G. Marmorat	165
B. E. Efremoff	162
Sergt. P. Peschi	158
T. M. Hsu	157
1st Sergt. D. B. Wallace	154
L./Cpl. Z. A. Scroope	152
Lt. A. F. Moe	149
Sergt. E. Taylor	146
Lt. J. G. M. B. Gough	145
L./Cpl. A. Stevenson	144
Major E. H. Impey	141
Lt. M. L. Shively	141
Capt. R. W. Cave-Orme	129
T. J. Moohan-Woo	128
Lt. F. W. Young	125
Inspr. V. Sharman	113
R.-S.-M. P. H. Segon	107
Sumin Li	100

The second pistol competition for the Experts Cup was held by the Filipino Company at the 30 yd. range behind the butts, on July 31, and resulted in a win for Sergt. Joquico. Lieut. Evangelista, who has just returned from a six weeks trip to Manila, came in second, while 2nd Lieut. Templo, the winner of the first competition, was third.

	Nett	Allow.	Total
Sergt. R. Joquico	76	15	91
Lt. Evangelista	85	0	85
2nd Lt. Templo	81	0	81
1st Sergt. Luchangco	66	15	81
Cpl. Austria	66	10	76
Pte. Wee	46	25	71
Pte. Arca	50	20	70
Pte. D. Geronimo	38	25	63
Pte. Manlangit	37	25	62
Sergt. Legaspi	36	20	56
Pte. Samper, Jr.	31	25	56
Corp. S. Samper	35	20	55
L/Corp. M. Asuncion	34	20	54
Pte. G. Orden	37	15	52
Q.M. Sergt. Lakan-Ilaw	31	20	51
L/Corp. F. Samper	23	25	48
Pte. I. Palma	27	20	47
Pte. Espino	22	25	47
Pte. D. de Leon	22	25	47
Sergt. A. J. Orden	31	15	46
2nd Lt. A. Y. Celis	44	0	44
Pte. T. Cruz	19	25	44
Corp. J. Asuncion	23	20	43
Pte. Santillan	27	15	42
L/Corp. S. de Leon	20	20	40
Pte. Chacon	12	25	37
Pte. Samson	10	25	35
L/Corp. E. Palma	6	20	26
Sergt. Mendoza	4	20	24

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LONDON SPORTS LETTER

England Losing Three Famous Athletes: Women's Growing Interest

By "ATHENIAN"

Arrangements have been made for a weekly letter from London by a well-informed sports writer. The first one follows and it is hoped to be able to publish succeeding articles regularly.

London, July 15.

The sportsmen—and women—who have gone to represent their respective countries at the Olympic Games at Los Angeles must have a great variety of experiences behind them, not all pleasant to recall. Some may be experiencing the mere crowning success of a whole career of glory in the sporting world; but these must surely be very few. Probably the presence of the great majority at the world-wide festival is the culmination of a romance of good and bad fortune, faced throughout with pluck. Such, at any rate, is the case of England's rowing pair, H.R.L. Edwards and Louis Clive. Both have had experiences which would have finished some oarsmen with the river for ever! Clive, after rowing in the Oxford boat in 1930 and 1931, was dropped this year, although he was secretary; while Edwards, after collapsing in the middle of the race as a freshman, returned to the boat two years later and rowed brilliantly.

The arrival in Nigeria, shortly, of Jerry Cornes, the mile champion of the English Amateur Athletic Association, will mark the beginning of a long period of absence from England of another of the Mother Country's great athletes. With the conclusion of their attendance at Los Angeles, both he and R.M.N. Tisdall, the Cambridge Blue who won four events against Oxford last year, cease to give England the benefit of their excellence as sportsmen. The latter, who has been a first-class gymnast since boyhood, has been offered a chance in the film world by Gary Cooper, while Cornes is due to take up an appointment in Nigeria, which Colony will benefit considerably by a stay of several years.

In these cases, England's loss will be someone else's gain, but in the case of Lord Burghley her loss in the sphere of athletics will be her own gain, in the realm of politics. Before he left England to defend his hurdles title at Los Angeles, Lord Burghley expressed his intention of "going all out" to retain the 400 metres and to win the 120 yards hurdles, and of then giving up running. For Lord Burghley's other activities—he is a Member of Parliament, as well as having business in the City—leave him little time for anything else. All the more credit for his sporting achievements.

The type of batsman who "makes life very hard" for slow bowlers is the type with the quickness of eye to run out of the wicket and deal drastically with the ball. Frank Woolley is a case in point. Many slow bowlers would prefer to tackle "great guns" like Hobbs, Sutcliffe, or Hammond rather than such men as Woolley. And no wonder, for all their effort is wasted if the ball is not even given a chance to do its work. Moreover, a few "sixers" would be enough to discourage most bowlers and cause them to go off their length. Fortunately for bowlers, such batsmen are few. Only those who are really skilled in judging a ball can risk leaving the wicket, and only those with a quick foot and a quick eye can be such a terror to slow bowlers.

Just as Australia watches closely the progress of the Test Matches played by her representatives in England, so England will keep an eye on the fortunes of her players in Australia, during the coming season. But this enthusiasm may well lead to some disappointments, especially in the matter of bowling. It may be that England's bowlers will not come up to the expectations of their countrymen. Whereupon, many of the said countrymen will begin to have their doubts about the players. But those who know the bowlers best (or who think they do)—that is, those who come from the same county of England—will still have faith.

A man who bowls very well on an English pitch might easily give a very different performance in Australia, on account of the difference in playing conditions. In fine weather, for instance, Australia produces an extremely firm and true wicket, such as hardly ever is met with in England. This provides a severe test which only the most versatile bowlers can pass successfully. Moreover, such a wicket is the batsman's paradise, and the deep fields must be very quick runners to check the flow of boundaries.

More and more women are taking up the sports that have, hitherto, been regarded (perhaps for no stronger reason than tradition) as the special activities of men only. It is not surprising, therefore, that the men are continually debating the desirability of women going in for this or that game or sport, but there seems to be a growing conviction that the activities for which women are most suited are hockey and cricket. In both these games the fair sex has produced some doughty exponents. Miss Mabel Bryant, for instance, is a fine example in both spheres. As long ago as 1901 she played hockey for England, and her cricketing laurels include a very large number of records.

An example of what can be done by starting training in early childhood is to be found in the remarkable feats of a young pole jumper named F. R. Webster, who, at the age of seventeen, has cleared 11 ft. 3 in. With this height he tied for third place in the recent English championship, having won the English junior championship at eleven feet.

No fewer than three pole jumping records have been gained by this young athlete this season. He started with a new Public School record of 10 ft. 8 in., and subsequently raised two local records. In addition, he represented the Amateur Athletic Association against Oxford and Cambridge, and probably is the youngest athlete to receive a medal for an English open championship. The secret of his success probably lies in the fact that he started vaulting with a curtain rod at the age of five, under his father's supervision.

The age-long rivalry between Eton and Harrow Schools in the cricket field is tending to develop into a friendly rivalry of another kind—one between the respective coaches, both of whom are great Yorkshiremen. For some time now, George Hirst has been educating the young idea at Eton, and for some time Eton has been holding the lead. During the last season, the coaching of Wilfred Rhodes has had a marked effect upon the fortunes of the Harrow boys, with the result that the contests are more even, and consequently keener.

The football season will open once more in England without the much-talked-of "goal judges." The controversy as to whether or not there should be an official whose duty it would be to act as a sort of extra linesman between the last defender and the goal-line arose, out of the disputed goal by which Newcastle United won the English Football Association Cup from the Arsenal at the end of last season, but it is interesting to note that, before the final was played, one of the Arsenal players advocated goal judges in an article in the London press.

Theoretically, the idea sounds a good one, but there is no reason to suppose that, in practice, the arrangement would meet with any more success, let alone approval, than the present system of relying upon the linesmen to do their job properly. It would be as easy, probably, for a goal judge to make a mistake as for a linesman to do so; for it must be very rarely that a linesman is unable to be on the spot when the ball travels towards the goal-mouth, as appeared to be the case in the last Cup final. A more efficient, as well as a more desirable, remedy for such rare occurrences, therefore, seems to be the one adopted, of impressing upon the linesmen the need for the most careful co-operation with the referee.

CHOCOLATE DEFENDS HIS TITLE

Chicago, Aug. 4.

"Kid Chocolate" (Eligio Sardinias), world junior lightweight champion, successfully defended his title to-night by taking a 10-round decision from Eddie Shea of Chicago. The Cuban weighed in at 127½ lb. and Shea at 128 lb.—United Press.

New York, Aug. 4.

Lou Brouillard, the world welterweight champion, gained a decision over Jimmy McLarnin in ten rounds here to-night. Brouillard, a French-Canadian-American of 22, who has been in the ring three years, gained his world title in October last year.—United Press.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL LEAGUE

Establishing a new League strike-out record, Bartlett, the burly U. S. Marine pitcher, fanned seventeen Navy batters on Aug. 3 and led his team to a 16 to 1 victory at the Race Course. The former record of 16 strikeouts, established by Lakin of the 31st Infantry during the first half of the series, was tied in the last half of the final inning and then, with two out, Pierce, the Navy first-baseman, swung three times and a new record was established.

In a league baseball game at the Race Course on August 4, the Japanese Business Men's Club came through to defeat the Shanghai Amateurs 3 to 1, thereby avenging the shut-out victory scored by the local players on their last meeting.

Hitting the ball for all they were worth, the Fourth U.S. Marines baseball team scored one of the most overwhelming victories ever witnessed on any of the local diamonds, with the Shanghai Amateurs as the unfortunate opponents who were unlucky enough to run into the Marines while they were on a batting spree. The score was 28 to 2, the Marines connecting for 26 bingles in the process of making the runs. Six went for home runs, one for three bags and one for two. They knocked four Amateur pitchers out of the box and made a race track out of the diamond for nine innings of excitement, laughter, and cheers.

The Japanese Business Men made the day complete by coming through in the second game of the double-header to defeat the Navy by 6 to 4 in a seven-inning game which followed the contest between the Marines and the Amateurs. The Japanese played heads-up baseball and won the game by chasing down the breaks, whereas the Navy had the game in their hand, but threw it away by poor base-running in the sixth inning, coupled with a close decision on a deciding run.

By staging a sensational eighth inning rally, the U.S. Navy baseball nine came through on Aug. 7 to score their second victory in the last half of the Shanghai baseball series, defeating the Amateurs by 18 to 15 a long drawn out contest which lasted well over two hours. It was a free-hitting affair with two home runs and three triples, and two doubles thrown in for good measure. The local players scored a goodly number of runs in the early part of the contest but allowed the sailors to get two or three markers each inning and a quintette of runs in the eighth to win the game.

The Chinese Baseball Club finally managed to defeat the Marine Headquarters nine, on Aug. 7, by 10-7, after seven hectic innings. The game was the third meeting between the two teams, the previous two contests being won easily by the Marines. The Headquarters team started a substitute battery in order to balance things between the two teams.

INTERPORT BOWLS

At a meeting of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association, the following were elected to serve as a selection committee to pick a team for the three Interport matches with Hongkong to be played between September 10 and 18:—Messrs. J. E. Harvey (president of the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club), J. Munro (Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club), and P. Ephgrave (Shanghai Junior Golf Club). Four names have been submitted to the Association as candidates for a team to go to Hankow in response to their invitation, therefore, there is every likelihood that a team will be sent.

At a recent meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, Messrs. A. O. Brawn, president, J. Russell, F. Cullen, R. Lapsley, and C. J. Tacchi were appointed a selection committee to pick a team for the Interport matches. Mr. A. O. Brawn has also been appointed manager of the team. So far, eleven names have been submitted as candidates:—Messrs. R. S. Nicholl (K.B.G.C.), J. C. Brown (Kowloon Docks), W. B. Muskett (H.E.C.), U.M. Omar, B. W. Bradbury, and G. L. Buchanan (Craigengower C. C.), L. A. Gutierrez (Recreio), W. Mair and G. Moss (Police), H. Hampton (Kowloon C. C.), and E. W. Simmonds (C.S.C.C.). The Taikoo Dock Recreation Club and the Yacht Club are not represented in the list of candidates.

New York, Aug. 2.—Primo Carnera, weighing in at 264½ lb., gained a decision to-night over Hans Birkie, of Germany, 202 lb. The bout was for 10 rounds and was slow and uninteresting.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

New York, Aug. 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	7	1
St. Louis	4	11	1
Philadelphia	18	23	2
Pittsburgh	5	11	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	0	4	0
Philadelphia	1	5	0
Detroit	3	11	3
New York	6	12	0

Aug. 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	4	11	0
St. Louis	3	6	0
Brooklyn	4	11	0
Chicago	2	9	0
New York	3	7	0
Cincinnati	2	11	0
Philadelphia	11	14	2
Pittsburgh	6	11	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	1	6	3
Washington	4	5	0
St. Louis	6	10	1
Boston	4	8	2

Aug. 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

All games scheduled were postponed owing to rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	6	0
Chicago	3	8	1
Washington	1	6	0
Detroit	2	5	1

Aug. 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	5	1
Cincinnati	2	9	1
Brooklyn	7	13	1
Pittsburgh	4	10	0
Brooklyn	6	10	2
Pittsburgh	5	16	1
New York	4	7	2
St. Louis	1	8	1
Philadelphia	1	8	2
Chicago	12	14	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	3	11	1
New York	15	17	0
Cleveland	8	11	1
Boston	2	7	2
Cleveland	8	14	1
Boston	7	19	1
Detroit	11	15	3
Washington	14	17	0
St. Louis	2	8	2
Philadelphia	6	10	0

Aug. 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	2	8	4
Cincinnati	3	9	1
New York	6	8	0
St. Louis	2	2	0
Philadelphia	9	15	1
Chicago	2	9	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	7	11	3
Boston	2	11	1
Detroit	13	15	0
Washington	0	1	1
St. Louis	9	14	3
Philadelphia	8	8	1

Aug. 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	1	5	4
New York	5	9	0
St. Louis	10	21	1
New York	2	7	2
Cincinnati	3	7	1
Boston	4	7	0
Cincinnati	3	9	0
Boston	0	8	0
Chicago	10	17	1
Philadelphia	9	18	2
Chicago	10	15	4
Philadelphia	8	20	4
Pittsburgh	1	8	1
Brooklyn	2	7	0

Aug. 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	2	6	1
Pittsburgh	1	6	1
Boston	7	13	1
Pittsburgh	6	9	2
Brooklyn	6	13	0
Cincinnati	1	8	1
Brooklyn	5	11	1
Cincinnati	9	10	2
New York	2	5	2
Chicago	8	17	0
New York	8	14	0
Chicago	1	8	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	3	9	2
Philadelphia	1	7	0
Chicago	0	3	2
Philadelphia	1	6	1
Cleveland	7	9	1
Washington	4	9	1
Cleveland	6	14	0
Washington	2	5	1
Detroit	3	11	0
Boston	1	10	1
St. Louis	5	11	0
New York	11	19	1
St. Louis	4	4	2
New York	9	10	3

Following are the present standings of the clubs:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	59	47	557
Chicago	57	48	543
Boston	56	52	519
Philadelphia	56	53	514
Brooklyn	55	53	509
New York	50	55	476
St. Louis	49	56	467
Cincinnati	47	65	420

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	73	35	676
Cleveland	64	43	598
Philadelphia	65	44	596
Washington	59	49	546
Detroit	54	49	524
St. Louis	48	58	453
Chicago	36	68	346
Boston	26	79	248

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TO SCOTLAND

Troon, Aug. 5.

Scotland to-day retained the International Golf Championship, defeating England by the margin of one singles. The wooden spoon went to Wales, who lost to Ireland.

The struggle for the championship between England and Scotland was full of excitement and the players were so well matched that no less than six games were halved, three singles and three foursomes. Scotland beat England in the singles by four matches to three, with three matches halved, while in the foursomes each country won a match, with three halved.

In the Ireland and Wales encounter, the Irishmen beat their opponents by 5-4 in the singles, halving one, while they won the foursomes by 4-1.—Reuter.

Durban, Aug. 2—Willie Smith, the South African featherweight champion, lost his title to-day to Len McLaughlin on points in a twelve-round boxing match.

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OLYMPIC GAMES AT LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Aug. 2.

Great Britain won her her first Olympic event this afternoon, when Tom Hampson came in first in the 800 metres. Hampson won by inches in 1 min. 49 8-10 sec., which is a new world and Olympic record. Alex Wilson, of Montreal University and Notre Dame University of South Bend, Indiana, came in second, while another Canadian, Phil Edwards, took third place.

This is Britain's fourth consecutive Olympic success in the 800 metres. Hill won the event in 1920 in 1 min. 53 4-10 sec., and in 1924 and 1928 Lowe came in first in 1 min. 52 4-10 sec. and 1 min 51 8-10 sec. respectively.

The United States won the long jump, which resulted:—Gordon (U.S.A.), 25 ft. 0 3-4 in.; Red (U.S.A.), 25 ft. 0 1-4 in.; Chuhi Nambu (Japan), 24 ft. 6 in Nambu is a graduate of Waseda University and is a claimant to the world record for the long jump, having done a distance of 7.98 metres (approximately 26.18 ft.) in Tokyo in October, 1931.

Very fast times were registered in the semi-final of the 110 metres hurdles. The first semi-final resulted in a win for Jack Keller, Ohio State University, over Lord Burghley (Britain) and D. O. Finlay, of the Royal Air Force. The winner's time was 14.5 sec., a new Olympic record. However, this time was bettered in the second semi-final, when George Saling, of the University of Iowa, came in ahead of Percy Beard, a former student of Auburn University, and Welscher (Germany). Saling's time of 14.4 sec. equals the world record. The first three in each semi-final will run in the final to-morrow afternoon.

A new world record was established in the women's 100 metres final, when Miss Stella Walsh (U.S.A.) came in first in 11.9 sec. She won by two feet from Miss Hilda Strike (Canada). Miss Wilhelmina Breman, a member of the Western Women's Athletic Club of San Francisco, was third, and Miss Eileen Hiscock (Great Britain) fourth.

America won her second event of the day in the final of the women's discus throw, which went to Miss Lilian Copeland with a distance of 133 ft. 1 in., a new world record.

Z. C. Liu, one of the two athletes representing China at the Olympic Games, failed by inches to qualify for the 200 metres final. In the second heat of the event, he ran strongly for three-quarters of the distance, but he was overhauled by Wright (Canada), Metcalfe (United States), and Black (New Zealand). Liu struggled hard for third place to qualify, but failed by the barest margin.—Reuter.

Aug. 3.

Sweden captured the highest honours in the most important equestrian event when Sigfrid Lindman won the equestrian pentathlon, covering the 4,888 metres course in 8 min. 7.4 sec. Richard W. Mayo, United States, was second, and Vernon Barlow, Great Britain, third.—United Press.

Aug. 3.

The unofficial score card at the end of the fourth day of the Olympic Games shows the United States with a huge lead over all other nations. Germany is holding on grimly to second place, but France is rapidly overhauling her and is now only 1½ points behind.

Great Britain has so far scored only 16 points and is ninth on the list.

The positions of the first three countries are as follows:

United States	138½ points
Germany	47½ points
France	46 points

Van Egmond of Holland won honours for his country when he beat Chaillot of France in the final of the 1,000-metres (scratch) cyling race. Van Egmond won two races against one by his rival.

A huge crowd numbering at least 80,000 thronged the Stands to-day and went wild with excitement as one event after another was carried off by United States men and women.

The first three men home in the 110 metres hurdles were all Americans, the Britons, D.O. Finlay of the Royal Air Force and Lord Burghley, of whom much had been expected, coming only fourth and fifth.

George Saling, of the University of Iowa, who equalled the world's record in the semi-final of this event yesterday, came in first, but his time was ½ of a second slower to-day, the watches recording 14.6/10 seconds. Percy Beard, a former student of Auburn University, who ran second to him in the semi-final, was second, while Jack Keller of Ohio State University, who won the other semi-final on Tuesday, came in third.

Eddie Tolan, the famous negro sprinter from the University of Michigan, who had already won the 100 metres dash in record time, put another success to his credit this afternoon, when he won the final of the 200 metres in 21.2/10 seconds, which is a new record for the Olympic Games.

George Simpson, the Ohio State University flyer, came second to Tolan and another United States representative, the negro Ralph Metcalfe, a student at Marquette University, was third.

Then came a success for Great Britain, when Green came in first in the 50,000 metres Walking Race, his time being 4 hours, 50 minutes, 10 seconds—tremendously fast walking time.

The United States then resumed her run of successes, Anderson hurling the discuss 162 feet, 4½ inches.

The Pole Vault came next and this also went to America. The famous vaulter Miller clearing 14 feet, 1½ inches and thus setting up a new world's record.

The Women's 80 metre hurdle race was won by Miss Mildred Didrickson, known to her friends as "Babe Didrickson," who came in first in the world's record time of 11.8/10 seconds. This, however, was only the first heat of the race and not the final.

Aug. 4.

Japan won her first event in the Olympic Games to-day when Chuhei Nambu, who was third in the long jump two days ago, captured the hop, step, and jump with a distance of 51 ft. 6¾ in., which is a new world record. In the last Olympic Games at Amsterdam, in 1928, Nambu was fourth to Mikio Oda, who won with a distance of 49 ft. 10⅛ in.

Italy also secured a win for the first time when Beccali came in first in the final of the 1,500 metres race. He was clocked at 3 min. 51.2-10 sec., which is a new Olympic record. J. F. Cornes, the famous Oxford University athlete, in whom Great Britain had placed her hopes for the event, took second place, three yards behind the Italian. Phil Edwards, Canada, was third.

Another new Olympic record was set up in the javelin throw, which Jarvinen, Finland's world record holder for the decathlon, won with a distance of 238 ft. 6½ in. The new record is no less than 20 ft. better than the old mark (218 ft. 6½ in.), which was established by Lundquist (Sweden) in the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam.

Miss Mildred Didrickson is living up to her title of the "Super-Athlete of Dallas, Texas," for to-day she won another event in world record time. In the final of the 80 metres hurdles she was clocked at 11.7-10 sec., which beats her world record of 11.8-10 sec. set up in the first heat of this event yesterday. On Monday, Miss Didrickson won the javelin throw with a new world record distance of 143 ft. 4 in.—Reuter.

Aug. 4.

The Indian hockey team defeated the Japanese by 11 to 1 at the first trial.

Miss Ellen Preis of Austria won the women's foil championship. Miss Seymour Suiness of Great Britain was second, and Miss Erne Bogen of Hungary third.—United Press.

Aug. 5.

There was an unfortunate incident when the crowd vigorously booed the Finnish runner, Lehtinen, who narrowly won the 5,000 metres. It was alleged that he was responsible for foul tactics and that he swerved in order to prevent his nearest rival, an American, from passing and taking the lead. The finish was sensational, for Lehtinen got home by inches and in record time for the Olympic games.

The crowd felt that an American, Hill, had been robbed of a victory that rightly belonged to him and feeling rose high until an announcer seized a megaphone and reminded the crowd that the Finn was a guest of America. The official result of the race was held up while the case was investigated, but, after consultation among the judges, it was announced that there was no disqualification and Lehtinen was given the race.

Lehtinen's time was 14 min. 30 sec. Hill (United States) was second and Virtanen (Finland) third. Finland sent Lehtinen in the firm hope that he would carry off this event.

The final of the 400 metres also was run off to-day, and again a world record was broken. America claimed this event, Carr winning in 46.2-10 sec. He was only two yards ahead of Eastman (United States). Wilson of Canada was third.—Reuter.

Aug. 5.

Gustavo Marzi, of Italy, won the final of the men's foils championship with an almost perfect score. Joseph Levis, of the United States, finished second, and Gaudine, of Italy, third.

The women's foils championship was won by Miss Ellin Persis, of Austria.

Aug. 6.

Japan and the United States qualified three men each for the final of the 100 metres free-style swimming event, with no other country reaching the finals. Yasuji Miyazaki, the Japanese champion, made the best showing by winning a semi-final in 58 sec. flat bettering Weismuller's Olympic record of 58.3 sec.

In the heats of the women's 100 metres free-style, Miss Cooper of Great Britain won in 1 min. 9.3 seconds, setting a new Olympic record (the former record being 1 min. 11 sec.), but later Miss Helen Madison, United States, won in 1 min. 8.8 sec., and Miss Saville, United States, went still better, with 1 min. 8.5 sec.

In the yachting 12-foot monotype event, Holland leads, whilst Great Britain and the United States are tied for second position.—United Press.

Aug. 7.

The United States established world's records to-day in two relay races. The 400 metres (four men) semi-final was run in 40.6/10 sec. and the 1,600 metres (four men) semi-final in 3 min. 11.8/10 sec.

The 3,000 metres steeplechase went to Finland, Isohollo winning in 10 min. 33⅘ sec. Great Britain took second place. The runners covered an extra lap in this event owing to a mistake by the lap-checker.

The Decathlon went to America, James Bausch creating a world's record with 8,462.23 points.

Sweden claimed the modern Penthalon, Oxenstierna taking it with a loss of 32 points.

Aug. 7.

A crowd of 80,000 spectators to-day saw Argentina win the Marathon in record time for the Olympic Games, a British entrant being only 19 seconds behind. The race was won by Zabala, Argentina, in 2 hr. 31 min. 36 sec. He is young and this is the first time he has competed in an Olympiad. He is not greatly experienced, but he has been called a born runner—a fact which he proved to-day. He took nearly two minutes off his previous best time for the distance.

Behind Zabala came Ferris (Great Britain) in 2 hr. 31 min. 55 sec., then Toivonen (Finland) in 2 hr. 32 min. 12 sec., Wright (Great Britain) in 2 hr. 32 min. 42 sec., Tsuda (Japan) in 2 hr. 35 min. 42 sec., and Kim (Japan) in 2 hr. 37 min. 28 sec. Zabala early established a lead and held it throughout, winning by 100 yd.

In the final of the 400 metres relay race the United States set up a new world record of 40 sec., and in the 1,600 metres relay the United States were first and Britain second, the winners finishing in 3 min. 8⅛ sec., another world record.

The women's 400 metres relay race also was won by America, in 47 sec., again a world's record.

The women's high jump went to Jean Shiley (United States) with a fine jump of 5 ft. 5¼ in., which is a new world record.

Japan scored a good win in the men's 100 metres free style swimming event final. This was carried off by Miyasaki in 58⅓ sec. Miyasaki, who is only 16, holds the Japanese record for the 100 metres free style, but to-day clipped a whole second off his figure.

The women's 100 metres free style was won by Holland, Miss Denouden being first in 1 min. 7⅘ sec.—Reuter.

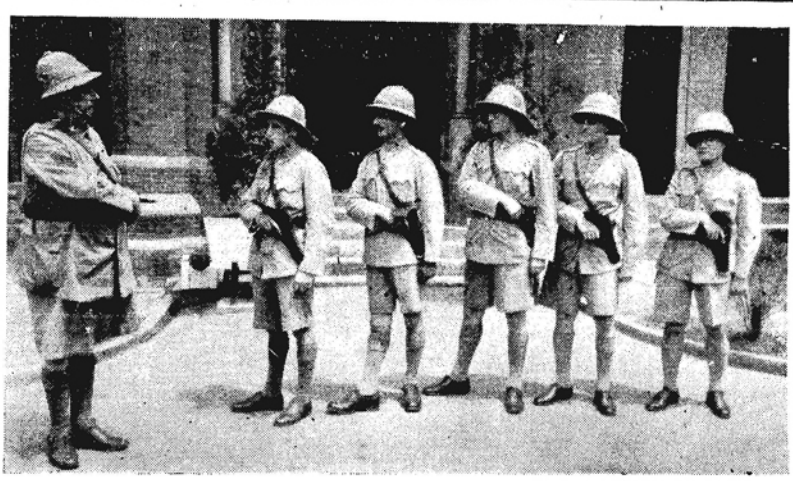

Photo by Photo Service Station.

SPECIAL POLICE AT PISTOL DRILL

The above picture was taken on Sunday morning when some of the Special Police attended at Louza for the purpose of firing their course and drilling.

THE Chinese Educational Investigation Commission to Europe, appointed by the Ministry of Education, sailed on Aug. 5 by the Lloyd Triestino str. Conte Rosso. The Commission, which is making the tour under the auspices of the League of Nations, is composed of five leading Chinese educators, Messrs. Yang Lien, Chen Chi-pao, Li Hsi-mon, Kuo Yu-shou and Hang Yi-wu. The Commissioners, who were entertained by the World's Chinese Students Federation on Thursday, will make a special study of educational administration as well as educational systems and methods in the various countries which they visit with a view to incorporating desirable features into China's educational programme in future.

BRITANNIA WINS AT COWES

London, Aug. 1.

The King's yacht, Britannia, won the opening race for "J" Class yachts at Cowes to-day. Westward was second.

The Britannia, which is 39 years old, recently had its long life lengthened by a sheathing of new copper.

Aug. 3.

Favoured by continued good weather and favourable breezes, there was another good day's sailing at the Cowes Regatta to-day.

Mr. Hugh Paul's Astra won the handicap event for "J" class yachts over a 40-mile course this afternoon. His Majesty's Britannia was second, while Mr. Stephenson's White Heather came in third.

Aug. 4.

The King, looking bronzed and extremely well, sailed his fifth race at the Cowes Regatta to-day and gained his second victory with Britannia in the event for first-class yachts.

Britannia finished within a half-minute of Mr. Sopwith's Shamrock, but won on time allowance. Mr. Stephenson's White Heather was third.

An American boat, Jill, came in first in the race for six-metre international class yachts.

Aug. 5.

Favoured with excellent weather and with all the ships in the roadstead gaily dressed for the last day of Regatta Week, Cowes presented a gala appearance to-day.

The King gained his third success of the week when Britannia finished two minutes ahead of Mr. Sopwith's Shamrock in a race for "J" Class and old yachts exceeding 65 ft. The Britannia won in just over four hours, without calling on her time allowance. Mr. Hugh Paul's Astra was third.

Two American yachts took the first and second places in the race for six-metre international class boats, Lucie just finishing ahead of Jill.

Aug. 6.

The King secured his fourth win of the week to-day when Britannia won the race for "J" Class yachts in the Royal & Southern Yacht Club's regatta at Cowes.

His Majesty's boat finished two minutes behind Mr. Sopwith's Shamrock, but won on her time allowance. Mr. Hugh Paul's Astra was third.—Reuter.

INTER-SERVICES TENNIS MATCH

The R.A.O.C. entertained the 4th U.S. Marine Corps to tennis at the Race Course, on Aug. 7, and some very good sport was obtained by both teams. All the matches were very keenly contested and some spirited play was seen in the doubles, which were won by the R.A.O.C. In the singles, the Marines turned the tables and won five out of the six matches. Thus the contest ended in a draw, as, time being short, only one sett could be played in the last four single matches.

AN highly important order has been issued by the City Government of Greater Shanghai which forbids unscrupulous merchants to manipulate the money market by bringing about rises and falls in currency values.

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AMERICA WINS RIFLE SHOOT

The annual international match held under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association was fired on Aug. 7, eight nationalities being represented, and it was won by America—the successful country last year—with a score of 271, only one point lower than the previous winning total. The team scores follow:—

	200	500	Total
America			
V. T. S. Gordon	47	46	= 93
R. Hutchinson	46	44	= 90
W. Hutchinson	46	42	= 88
			271
Philippines			
H. Evangelista	45	45	= 90
G. Luchangco	39	47	= 86
J. Iglesias	42	44	= 86
			262
England			
W. T. Rose	41	44	= 85
V. Sharman	40	44	= 84
E. O. Wilson	38	34	= 72
			241
Portugal			
A. M. Collaco	42	44	= 86
V. Aguiar	40	41	= 81
Alvaro Margues	35	33	= 68
			235
China			
S. L. Chu	42	39	= 81
P. C. Ho	37	43	= 80
N. S. Li	38	36	= 74
			235
Japan			
R. Okano	38	42	= 80
K. Ariwa	36	42	= 78
Y. Nagai	37	38	= 75
			233
Switzerland			
L. Guillarmod	43	44	= 87
E. Maudelert	35	36	= 71
A. L. Mattu	82	37	= 69
			227
Russia			
Sgt. Davidzik	40	35	= 75
Pte. Ersukoff	34	32	= 66
Pte. Tishlikoff	33	32	= 65
			206

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN TENNIS

Scarborough, Aug. 1.

Great Britain to-day won the tennis tournament conducted on Davis Cup lines against Australia by four matches to one. The only Australian success was in the doubles match last Saturday, when Jack Crawford and Harry Hopman beat Fred Perry and John Olliff by 7-9, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Perry was engaged in a protracted struggle against Crawford, the Australian champion, this afternoon, the Englishman winning only after the match had gone to five setts. The score was 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, 0-6, 6-2.

In the final match, H. G. N. Lee defeated Harry Hopman by 1-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

Aug. 3.

Japan has won the two-day tennis tournament against Australia by 4 matches to 1. One doubles game was unplayed owing to an injury to Kuwabara, who twisted his ankle in the last singles of the day.

Yesterday Japan won all the three matches played, and this afternoon Jiro Satoh won the first singles against Harry Hopman to ensure victory for Japan. Satoh won by 6-2, 10-8, 5-7, 4-6, 10-8.

In the second singles Sproule beat Kuwabara in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.—Reuter.

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PIGEON SHOW

The following prizes have been awarded as the result of the first annual show held by the Shanghai Homing Club, on July 31, at the compound of the Western Loft, the judging being carried out by Mr. D. C. Buscall:

CLASS No. 2

A.U. 8332/27. Mealy Hen 1st Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.

CLASS No. 3

S.H.C. 298/31. Blue Cheq Cock 1st Prize, Dr. Li Mei Ling.
S.H.C. 280/31. Black Cock 2nd Prize, Messrs. W. Dow and E. A. Eva.
S.H.C. 365/31. Blue and White Cock 3rd Prize, Messrs. Sin Wan Pao.
S.H.C. 581/31. Mealy Cock V.H.C. Prize, Mr. F. Jackson.

CLASS No. 4

White 3/31. Park Cheq Hen 1st Prize, Messrs. P. D. Webb and W. Parker.
Red 9/31. Dun Hen 2nd Prize, Messrs. P. D. Webb and W. Parker.
S.H.C. 609/31. Blue Hen 3rd Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.
S.H.C. 299/31. Blue Cheq Hen V.H.C. Prize, Dr. Li Mei Ling.

CLASS No. 5

S.H.C. 713/32. Blue Cock 1st Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.
S.H.C. 711/32. Mealy Hen 2nd Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.
S.H.C. 771/32. Mealy Hen 3rd Prize, Messrs. W. Dow and E. A. Eva.
S.H.C. 764/32. Blue Cheq Hen V.H.C. Prize, Dr. Li Mei Ling.

CLASS No. 6

S.H.C. 729/32. Blue Hen. 1st Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.
S.H.C. 735/32. Blue Cheq Hen 2nd Prize, Dr. Li Mei Ling.
S.H.C. 714/32. Blue Hen 3rd Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.
S.H.C. 788/32. Blue Bar Hen V.H.C. Prize, Messrs. W. Down and E. A. Eva.

INTERNATIONAL

Green 21. Red Cheq Cock 1st Prize, Mr. F. Jackson.
N.U.R.P. 244/31. Red Cheq Hen 2nd Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.
N.U.R.P. 354/30. Blue Hen. 3rd Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.
33. Mealy Hen V.H.C. Prize, Dr. C. Huang.

BEST BIRD IN SHOW

Red 9. Dark Cheq Hen 1st Prize, Messrs. P. D. Webb and W. Parker.
S.H.C. 298/31. Blue Cheq Cock 2nd Prize, Dr. Li Mei Ling.
S.H.C. 713/32. Blue Cock 3rd Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.
S.H.C. 280/31. Black Cock V.H.C. Prize, Messrs. W. Dow and E. A. Eva.
A.U. 8332/27. Mealy Hen H.C. Prize, Messrs. J. Jackson and F. M. Tootill.

IT will be of interest to members of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club to know that, on learning of the tragic death of the late Capt. N. A. Bott when playing polo, Mr. N. L. Sparke, Master of the Hunt, who is Home on leave, sent a wreath and a message of sympathy on behalf of the members of the club.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS

London, Aug. 1.

At Canterbury, Gloucester beat Kent by nine wickets.
Kent 163 (Parker six for 83) and 197.
Gloucester 325 (Hammond 136) and 38 for one.

At Hove, Sussex won by an innings and 37 against Middlesex.
Middlesex 140 (Tate seven for 28) and 98 (Tate six for 30).
Sussex 275.

Aug. 2.

At Manchester Yorkshire won by an innings and 5 runs against Lancashire.
Lancashire 170 and 187 (Verity five for 35).
Yorkshire 362 for nine, declared (Sutcliffe 135).

At Southampton, Somerset beat Hampshire by 28 runs.
Somerset 118 (Bailey five for 30) and 105 (Boyes five for 55).
Hampshire 111 (J. C. White five for 35) and 84 (Young five for 30).

At Swansea, the Indians won by 54 runs against Glamorgan.
All-India 229 (Mercer five for 44) and 87.
Glamorgan 81 (Amar Singh six for 38) and 181.

At Northampton, Leicester won by an innings and 14 runs against Northampton.
Leicester 291.
Northants 110 (Geary seven for 60) and 167 (Jupp 106; Astill six for 74).

At Worcester the home team won on the first innings against Essex.
Worcester 309 (Eastman six for 52) and 196 for five, declared.
Essex 247 and 120 for three.

At the Oval, Notts won on the first innings against Surrey.
Notts 267 (Allom five for 69) and 61 without loss.
Surrey 177.

At Birmingham Warwick won on the first innings against Derby.
Warwick 260 (Mitchell six for 79).
Derbyshire 86 (Wyatt five for 24, Paine five for 49) and, following on, 191 for eight.

Aug. 4.

At Leicester, Yorkshire beat the home county by an innings and 69 runs.
Yorkshire 365 (Leyland 153; Smith five for 80).
Leicester 155 (Bowes four for 30) and, following on, 141 (Bowes five for 32).

At Canterbury, Kent won by an innings and 169 against Glamorgan.
Kent 376 (Ames 130).
Glamorgan 118 (Freeman seven for 42) and, following on, 89 (Freeman six for 42).

On the Clifton College ground at Bristol, Gloucester beat Middlesex by an innings and 94 runs.
Middlesex 177 and 63 (Goddard seven for 19).
Gloucester 334 (Sinfield 122).

Aug. 5.

At Hastings, Sussex won by six wickets against Northants.
Northants 99 (Wensley four for 29) and 211 (J. Parks four for 20).
Sussex 176 (Clark five for 48) and 135 for four.

At Weston-super-Mare, Somerset beat Lancashire by 51 runs.
Somerset 94 and 151 (Sibbles five for 55).
Lancashire 102 (White six for 46) and 92 (Wellard four for 16 and White four for 43).

At Leyton, Notts won on the first innings against Essex.
Notts 290 (Arthur Staples 100) and 203 for two, declared (Walker 95 not out).
Essex 196 and 203 for four.

At Worcester, Derbyshire beat Worcester on the first innings.
Derby 260 and 237 for nine, declared.
Worcester 175 and 227 for five (Gibbons 101 not out).

At the Oval, Surrey won by 129 runs against Hampshire.
Surrey 275 and 131.
Hampshire 137 and 140 (Brown six for 32).

The match between Warwickshire and All-India, at Birmingham, resulted in a draw.
All-India 282 and 344 for eight, declared (C. K. Naidu 162, Marshall 102 not out).
Warwick 354 and 110 for three.

Following are the present standings of the clubs:—

	P.	W.	L.	1st Inns. W.	1st Inns. L.	No Res.	Pts.
Yorkshire	21	12	2	3	1	3	210
Sussex	20	11	0	2	2	5	201
Kent	23	11	3	1	5	3	197
Notts	21	9	3	6	2	1	175
Surrey	22	5	1	9	3	4	145
Lancashire	21	6	4	5	3	3	136
Somerset	21	6	4	2	6	3	130
Middlesex	21	5	5	6	5	0	120
Hampshire	21	6	7	2	5	1	119
Warwick	22	4	4	6	6	2	116
Leicester	22	5	9	6	1	1	112
Derbyshire	22	4	7	4	4	3	104
Gloucester	22	4	10	4	1	3	95
Glamorgan	22	3	8	1	8	2	82
Essex	21	3	9	2	5	2	78
Northants	22	2	11	3	4	2	65
Worcester	22	1	10	3	4	4	58

—Reuter.

THE China Scientific Society will hold its 17th annual meeting from August 13 to 18 at Sianfu, the provincial capital of Shensi, according to an official announcement made yesterday.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Counsel Taken by Surprise

Heated wordy tiffs between counsel characterised an action in H.M. Supreme Court on Aug. 8, before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, sitting as acting Judge, when the Greatlight Engineering Co. sued Mr. E. Carroll for the recovery of Tls. 1,289.82, alleged to be due to them for work done in connection with defendant's house at 55 Rue Moliere. Counsel were Mr. H. A. Reeks, for plaintiffs and Mr. R. F. C. Master, for the defence.

Mr. Reeks stated that he was proceeding under a specially endorsed writ and he was entitled to obtain summary judgment if he could prove his case. Defendant had been owing money to plaintiffs for a very considerable time and had refused to make payment. Plaintiff's manager, Mr. Lo Yui-po, had filed an affidavit.

Mr. Master: There is no evidence that any money is owing and we have not been served with a copy of the affidavit.

Mr. Reeks replied that the affidavit had been filed in the Registry and there was no necessity for him to serve defendant with a copy. If defendant or his counsel were taken by surprise, that was their own look-out.

Mr. Master: It is a matter of courtesy to serve us with a copy.

Mr. Reeks: That is a matter of opinion.

Counsel thereupon proceeded to read the affidavit of Mr. Lo Yui-po, manager and partner of the plaintiff firm, who stated that defendant was indebted to his firm in the sum of Tls. 1,289.82.

Mr. Master: Is he a Christian?

Mr. Reeks: He is. I am very surprised that my learned friend should ask such a question. It is not necessary that a person making an affidavit should be a Christian.

Mr. Reeks went on to read the affidavit which stated that about June, 1, 1931, defendant asked plaintiffs whether they could undertake certain work and plaintiffs replied that they could. In submitting their tender, which was accepted, they asked for an assurance that payment would be made promptly, and this was given by defendant. Plaintiffs thereupon carried out the work but defendant delayed payment. They were, however, given a post-dated cheque for Tls. 200, which was later cashed. Defendant and his counsel had failed to disclose their defence and defendant had failed to file an affidavit. Counsel for the defence had filed an affidavit but he mentioned no defence.

Mr. Master: Why should I?

Mr. Reeks: Defendant, who is said to be in the Sanitorium, could easily have come to Court for a few minutes and sworn an affidavit. Counsel mentioned that defendant was not in the Sanitorium when the writ was served although he stated that he was.

Mr. Master challenged this statement and Mr. Reeks said he would call the Marshal. Further words led Mr. Reeks to say "You are not playing with children."

Mr. Master replied that he was instructed to state that there was a good defence to the action. Defendant had been ill for four months and was unable to put in an affidavit. Counsel asked for an adjournment *sine die* and an order for pleadings. He would also ask for leave to defend.

Mr. Reeks asked that, before an order was made for pleadings, defendant should be required to file an affidavit showing his defence.

The acting Judge said that he must be satisfied that there was a good defence on the merits of the case. There must be something more than a mere statement that counsel believed there was a good defence. Accordingly, he adjourned the hearing for a week.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Indians on Murder Charge

Charged with the murder of a Chinese on August 2, in Zung Shing alleyway, Chapei, five Mahomedan Indians appeared in H. M. Police Court on Aug. 4 for a formal hearing of evidence before indictment. A further charge is laid against two of the defendants of "unlawfully wounding two Chinese by stabbing." After depositions of three witnesses had been taken the case was remanded for one week to enable the Crown Advocate to consider the evidence. The case for the Crown will be prosecuted by Mr. V. G. Priestwood while Mr. F. G. Livingstone has been briefed by the China Realty Co., to conduct the case for the accused, whose employers they are.

The names of the accused are, Ali Haidar, Mirwas Khan, charged with murder and "unlawfully wounding," Zama Khan, Yusuf Khan and Bildad Khan, charged with murder.

A Chinese police constable of the S.M.P. was called first to give evidence of arrest of Ali Haidar and Mirwas Khan. He stated that on August 2, as a result of a report received from a resident, of an affray, he proceeded towards Lee Tsung alleyway, off Yoshow Road, and as he approached it saw the two accused, armed with knives, emerging from it. He drew his pistol and motioned them to stop. They continued on their way, however, so he followed them to Chusan Road corner. He again signalled them to stop and commenced to blow his whistle as he noticed C. P. C. No. 2836 at the corner of Ise Yuhan and Chusan Roads. The two men then started to run west along East Yuhang Road. At the corner of Kungping Road they turned south, chased by witness, and ran into two Chinese constables and a number of civilians, who tried to stop them. While endeavouring to break their way through the crowd two Chinese were stabbed by a knife. Witness stated that he afterwards saw a knife in the hand of Mirwas Khan, but that the other man was then unarmed. They were arrested and taken to Wayside Police Station.

Police Sub-Inspector Wong Yih, of the sub-station of the 3rd station of the 5th Division of the Public Safety Bureau, followed. He stated that a woman came to his station on August 2, and reported a fracas at Zung Shing alleyway, off Fee Hong Road, Chapei. Taking a Sergeant with him he went there and found a Chinese lying on the ground, apparently dead. About 60 spectators were standing round the corpse and after inquiries he sent his sergeant to look for the men involved. He himself proceeded with one sergeant and a constable to Li Sung-li-alleyway, about 300 yards away, and after a short while five Indian watchmen entered the alleyway. Drawing his pistol he ordered them to stop, but two of them, whom witness identified, ran away. The remaining three he arrested and sending two to the station with the sergeant he took the third man to the scene of the crime where he handed him over to the constable there who escorted him to the station. Witness later returned to the station where he ordered the suspects to be searched. No arms were found on them. Under witness's direction a constable then searched the Indians' hut where a knife was found with bloodstains on it. The knife was produced in Court and identified by witness.

Inspector Victor Sharman of the S.M.P. then entered the witness-box to give evidence of having proceeded to the Public Safety Bureau headquarters at Nantao to escort three prisoners to the British Court, there to hand them over.

Counsel for the defence reserved cross-examination in each case. At the conclusion of the evidence of the last witness the Crown Advocate applied for a remand for purposes of going into the evidence, and this was granted until 10 a.m. on August 11.

Bail was applied for by Mr. Livingstone for the accused but was refused.

Inquest on Mr. L. G. Williams

The adjourned inquest on Llewellyn Glyndwr Williams, who died on July 23 from the result of a bullet wound, self-administered in his room at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., was brought to an end at H.M. Police Court on August 2 after a short hearing in which only one witness was called. The Registrar (Mr. C. H. Haines) sitting as coroner returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily of unsound mind.

AN order for pleadings was made by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, sitting as acting Judge, in H. M. Supreme Court on Aug. 8 in the case of Mehraj Din *v.* Sheik Mohamed Magbul. The case concerns a partership accounting. Mr. K. E. Newman, who asked for leave to defend, stated that he wished to ask for leave also to apply as defendant may be leaving Shanghai about the end of September. The application was granted.

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KIANGSU HIGH COURT

Bank Official Sued

Mr. Jian H. Chen, deputy governor of the Central Bank of China and chairman of the committee appointed to study the abolition of the tael, who is one of the most trusted friends of Mr. T. V. Soong, was ordered by the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on Aug. 6 to pay Miss Yen Soh-fan the sum of $50,000, damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff as a result of defendant's breach of promise to marry her. The amount of the judgment was exactly one half of what Miss Yen claimed.

Plaintiff, who is the daughter of a former high official in Peking and the sister of Mr. Yen Quo-yuan, a former Premier of the Peking Government, alleged that she became engaged to defendant some 15 years ago, before the latter went to America to study in the University of Ohio. At the time of the engagement, plaintiff alleged, defendant was not as wealthy as he is at present so she, having money at the time, paid his expenses. However, while in America, defendant met and fell in love with another girl, whom he subsequently married. Defendant, upon his return to China several years later, informed plaintiff of his marriage and offered to give her freedom but she refused and declined to recognise the marriage, saying that she was the affianced wife of defendant. Plaintiff alleged that she had not married and that she would marry into no other family other than that of defendant.

Defendant alleged that, during his absence, plaintiff became engaged to a Mr. Fu, a relative of a former Taoyin of Shanghai and was subsequently married to him. Hearing of this, he naturally concluded that he had been given his freedom so he married another lady.

Plaintiff, denying that she was ever at any time engaged, much less married, to Mr. Fu, said that her relatives, seeing that she was advancing in years, arranged, without her knowledge, for her betrothment to Mr. Fu but, as soon as she heard of the matter, she immediately terminated the arrangement, with the consent of the Fu family, to whom the circumstances of the case were explained.

When the case came before the Shanghai Special District Court, judgment was given in defendant's favour but plaintiff appealed, with the result that she has now been given judgment as stated.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Insurance Case Judgment

An important insurance case came to a conclusion in the Shanghai Special District Court on Aug. 8 with judgment being given by the Court for the insurers. Local business circles attached great interest to the case as it involved a dispute over the causes of a fire which broke out in the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities near Shanghai and a question of whether an insurance agent should be held responsible for damage compensation.

The action was filed by the Tung Tai Co., 3263-3266 Seward Road, against the United Trading Co., an insurance agent with its offices at 3 Hankow Road, for damages alleged to have been suffered in consequence of a fire which broke out in plaintiff's store on February 2 last. The amount claimed was Tls. 10,000.

Represented by Mr. Linn Yun-chin, attorney-at-law, the plaintiffs stated in the Court that on March 18, 1931, they took out a fire insurance policy from the defendants, it being agreed by both parties that the insurance would be good for one year. At about five a.m. on February 2 last, a fire broke out on the insured premises situated at 3263-3266 Seward Road and completely gutted the building and the goods stored therein. As to the cause of the fire, plaintiffs asserted that it broke out through natural causes and was not caused by hostilities between Chinese snipers and Japanese marines as alleged by defendants. In support of their contention, the plaintiffs produced in Court a letter from the 19th Route Army's headquarters, denying having sent any snipers to the Hongkew District during the recent Shanghai fighting.

Mr. Lisiang Y. Sun, of Messrs. Sun & Co., representing the defendants, based his contention on three points. Firstly, counsel stated, the defendants were the agents for Thuringia Insurance Co., a German firm, and that the plaintiffs took out the fire insurance policy not from the defendants, but from the German firm. According to Article 558 of the Civil Code, it could hardly maintain that the United Trading Co. should be sued as defendants in lieu of their principals.

Secondly, counsel stated, condition 21 of the insurance contract in this case expressly provided that the agents should in no case be responsible nor could their personal property be attached on account of any alleged loss of the assured.

Thirdly, the insurance policy in the present case contained, inter alia, the conditions that the insurance did not cover loss or damage occasioned, directly or indirectly, by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities or warlike operations, riot, rebellion, the exercise of military on usurped power, the administration of any place in a state of seige or under martial law, etc.

When the fire of February 2 occurred, defence counsel continued, Hongkew district was in state of siege by the Japanese marine authorities and the S.M.C. declared a state of emergency. An official letter from the Japanese Consulate-General, dealing with the circumstances in which the fire occurred, stated that investigations made by the Japanese consular police revealed that early on the morning of February 2, Chinese snipers from within the upper story of 3263-3266 Seward Road fired on Japanese marine sentries who replied. The letter stated in conclusion that it was most likely that the snipers, in order to seek their path of retreat, set fire to the house.

In support of his contention that the fire was caused by warlike operations, defence counsel also produced a report from the Shanghai Fire Brigade to the effect that the hostilities were going on in Hongkew between Chinese snipers and Japanese marines on February 2. In view of the evidence, defence counsel contended, it was very clear that even if the plaintiffs had suffered damage, such damage was due to warlike operations and therefore the defendants were not responsible for compensation. Basing his case on this contention, defendants' counsel asked the Court to dismiss the plaintiffs' action.

In giving judgment for defendants, the Court held that the defendants and their principal, Thuringia Insurance Co., were jointly liable for loss of their customers inasmuch as the German firm had not been registered with the Government. The Court, however, stated that the most important point in the case was whether the fire of February 2 was caused through warlike operations. The Court held the fire was caused through hostilities on the ground that, although the letter from the 19th Route Army denied any Chinese snipers' activities in Hongkew, it failed to prove that there were no hostile actions on part of Japanese marine sentries and according to both police and fire brigade reports, hostilities actually were going on in Hongkew on the day of the fire.

Foreign Company Defrauded

Eu Loong-san, 60, a land-broker, made his appearance in the First Special District Court on Aug. 6, before Judge Dzien, charged with forgery, in that he unlawfully forged a "chop" and signature to an "instruction" with intent to deprive Tsang Vung-ziang of the ownership of a piece of land valued at Tls. 25,000 and, further, with fraud, in that he presented a bogus letter of the China Realty Co. calling for the transfer of the said property to another.

Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuted; Mr. S. Y. Yeh appeared for the China Realty Co., and Dr. Franklin Chu defended.

According to the prosecution, the China Realty Co. held a mortgage which had been introduced by accused. When the time for repayment arrived, accused came and asked for an extension of time for repayment, which was granted. Later, accused came again with a letter of instruction, which proved to be bogus, to pay off the loan for the mortgage and asking for the transfer of the deed to a third party. The company concerned stated that they could accept repayment but could not transfer the deed of ownership to a third party without the consent of the mortgagor. On the following day, accused came to the company's office with a power of attorney, alleged to have been chopped by the mortgagor, with instructions to transfer the deed. This was eventually done but it later transpired that the power of attorney had been forged and that the chop was a false one, which had been made by one Chang with the knowledge of the accused. Chang was later arrested and convicted to two years' imprisonment and accused had only been taken into custody a few days ago when he was remanded after being charged as an accomplice.

Counsel asked for a further remand in order that inquiries could be prosecuted and this application was granted.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

Gaolers' Trial Resumed

Attempts made by the defence counsel to prove that the complainant and deceased were not brothers and that the complainant had been "instigated to cause troubles" with the Chinese court authorities featured the resumed hearing, in the Second Shanghai Special District Court on August 4, of the prosecution of three officers of the Court's detention house, one of whom was charged with assault, and two others with negligence, causing the death of George Gladkih, Russian, when the latter was serving a week's detention sentence there for disorderly conduct in June last. The Court ruled that according to evidence of the French Police, the complainant was a brother of deceased, and ordered to proceed with the case.

The hearing of the case was adjourned on July 8 for an autopsy to be held on deceased's body in order to determine whether deceased had died from sickness or from injuries received at the hands of the Chinese gaolers. The autopsy was held on July 13 by three prominent doctors, including two foreigners, but the medical certificate was presented to the Court only last week, hence the delay in the resumption of the hearing.

An array of lawyers appeared before the Court for the defedence of the three prisoners, these being Messrs. Li Tse-san, Chao Shen, Soo Yu-hua, Kiang I-ping, and Liu Zee-yung. Mr. Fei Shih-ching, Police Advocate, conducted the prosecution, while Dr. Paul Premet watched the case for Simon Gladkih, a brother of the deceased and complainant in the case.

When the Court was opened, Judge Wong Kang-shu, before whom the case was heard, read to the complainant the contents of the medical certificate. According to this, the three doctors who had conducted the autopsy on deceased's body were unable to determine the exact cause of deceased's death owing to the lapse of time between the date of death and that of autopsy. The certificate stated that a few marks were found on the two pieces of nasal bones taken from deceased's head for examination, but that these had no bearing on the cause of death. The certificate further stated it was also impossible to determine whether deceased had died from dysentery or other sicknesses.

Complainant stated that it was very clear that the three defendants had been negligent in their duties when his deceased brother was a prisoner under their control because, although the second defendant, the gaol doctor, was paid by the court to treat prisoners, he had never treated his brother who was very sick while in the detention house and the two other defendants, one of whom was head of the detention house, had failed to send his sick brother to hospital.

Mr. Li Tse-san, one of the defence lawyers, then raised the question of whether the complainant and deceased were brothers. Counsel stated that the assertion that they were brothers was doubtful because the complainant's body was of a small build while deceased was before his death a man of tall stature. Counsel further stated that, while a prisoner in the court, deceased stated he was without any relatives in Shanghai and from the time deceased was arrested until he died in the prison, complainant had never visited deceased although he claimed to be a brother of deceased. Counsel asked the court to ascertain whether complainant and deceased were brothers before proceeding with the case.

The Court stated that sufficient evidence had been furnished the court by the police, including deceased's photo, etc., to show that the complainant and deceased were brothers.

Complainant told the Judge that he did not visit deceased after the latter's arrest because he did not know of it until he was informed of deceased's death by a friend. Complainant continued that deceased had most of the time stayed at his home in the French Concession, but about June 10 last, he left and had not been seen since. Complainant said he could produce articles left by deceased, including letters, etc., to prove that he and deceased were brothers.

Cross-examined by Attorney Li, complainant stated he was without the citizenship of Soviet Russia, but that his home was formerly at Chita, in Siberia.

Continuing his attempts to disprove that complainant and deceased were brothers, Attorney Li asked the complainant who had "instigated" him to institute legal proceedings against the defendants, who had engaged the lawyer for him, how much he paid his counsel, and how much he earned a month.

The questions put by attorney Li aroused strong objections from Dr. Premet, counsel for the complainant, who asked the Court to stop Attorney Li from asking questions which were absolutely of no bearing on the case before the court.

Mr. Chao Shen, defence counsel, told the Court that the case had been brought by the French Police and that, according to the criminal procedure law, the complainant's lawyer had no right to plead during the hearing of police prosecution unless a joint civil suit against the defendants was involved.

To these contentions, Dr. Premet replied that he was filing a civil claim against the defendants and that he would make a verbal application before submitting his written petition.

The Chinese defence counsel again objected, stating that any intention for a civil claim must be announced by the complainant himself.

Questioned by the Court through an interpreter, the complainant declared that he had already expressed his desires, namely, that he wanted to determine the cause of his brother's death and the punishment of the three Chinese gaolers.

At this juncture, the Judge instructed Dr. Premet to refrain from further pleading. The French practitioner protested against the inefficiency of the court interpreter, asserting that the interpreter had not fully interpreted to his client and suggesting that another and more efficient interpreter should be engaged. His protests being of no avail, Dr. Premet left the Court with his assistant.

The rest of the session was devoted to the examination of the three accused, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing.

Word received from Soochow on Aug. 8 was to the effect that two pirate leaders arrested by the local French Police and later handed over to the Chinese military authorities of Soochow for being concerned in the piracy of a steamer on the Taihu Lake and the abduction and murder of Miss Fu Chung-teh, a school principal were executed on Sunday morning. Prior to their execution, the two men were tried before the Soochow military tribunal and they confessed their crimes.

P. B. Anderson failed to appear in H. M. Supreme Court on Aug. 8 when the action brought against him by Latchman Singh was heard by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, sitting as acting Judge. Service of the writ was proved by Mr. J. J. McGeown, the Marshal, after which plaintiff stated that he held defendant's promissory note for $470, of which $240 had been repaid. Judgment was given for plaintiff, who applied for costs but Mr. Haines stated that no application for costs had been made in the writ and he could not, therefore, allow them. Plaintiff then intimated that he could add the costs on at once but this suggestion was rejected.

Three Chinese appeared in the Shanghai Special District Court on Aug. 6 charged with assaulting a tramway conductor in Yangtszepoo Road on Friday night. A slight accident had occurred as a result of which the conductor and the motorman alighted from the tram to investigate, when the former was set upon by the three accused and badly injured. Accused admitted the charge and were fined $20 each.

Wu-Pao-ching, a Ningpo coolie in the employ of the Head Post Office, was charged before Judge Dzien in the Shanghai Special Disrtict Court on Aug. 6 charged with breaking open three letters without proper authority and extracting the contents and, further, with appropriating uncancelled stamps from letters to the value of $14.25½. The offences, which accused admitted, took place between March and August. The accused was sent to prison for a month on each charge.

Mrs. A. Gibbons, who was sued by Mr. W. E. Jarvis in H. M. Supreme Court on Aug. 8 for the recovery of $400, alleged to be due on a promissory note executed by defendant, failed to appear when her case was called. Service of the writ on defendant's husband having been proved by the Marshal, Mr. J. J. McGeown, Mr. H. Browett, for plaintiff, outlined the claim and plaintiff gave evidence of the signing of the promissory note. Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs by Mr. C. H. Haines, the acting Judge.

It was most satisfactory that the Minghong Garden Beach was able to be thrown open, however informally, for the Yacht Club's successful regatta last week, and many hundreds of patrons availed themselves of this opportunity to enjoy the Garden's beautiful lawn and clean sand. Before the end of the season, it is planned to hold more than one week-end gala with special attractions and first class service, and the public will be duly informed when the management is fully satisfied that this Garden Beach can provide an attraction second to none in Shanghai.

Jagar Singh, who appeared before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, sitting as acting Judge, in H. M. Supreme Court on Aug. 8, on an adjourned judgment summons, was warned that, if he persisted in his refusal to comply with the Court's order, he would go to prison for a period of not less than six weeks and that that would not excuse him of his debt. Defendant owed $91.60 to Hari Singh and in May he was ordered to pay plaintiff $10 a month. He had only paid $8 up to the present, $5 on one occasion and $3 on another. He stated that he had paid $10 to another man who had returned to India and had purchased some clothes. The Registrar observed that defendant had not complied with the Court's order and defendant stated that, when he received his salary, he would pay. An order was made that he should pay $22 on August 15 and $10 a month from September. If he disobeyed, he would go to prison.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

CLASHES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN STATES

Moderating Action by Powers: Bolivia Accepts League Arbitration

Buenos Aires, Aug. 1.

War has virtually been declared between Paraguay and Bolivia in consequence of the Bolivian forces capturing Fort Bourqueron, which is a point of great strategic importance in the Chaco Jungle in Paraguayan territory.

The Bolivian version of the affair is that the rival Republic was the aggressor and made two attacks upon their troops and that as a reprisal they captured two Paraguayan forts.

The well-known Bolivian multi-millionaire, Senor Simon Patino, who is known in South America as the "Tin King," has given 15 war aeroplanes and a sum equivalent to several million pounds sterling to his government to prosecute the war.

Though war clouds are dark, strenuous efforts are being made in many quarters to prevent further hostilities and the outbreak of actual war.

Argentina, Brazil and Chile are reported to have jointly called upon the two neighbouring Republics to cease hostilities and accept neutral mediation. They are also proposing a provisional neutral zone in the disputed territory.

A cable from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, says that that country has cabled to the League of Nations charging Bolivia with violating Articles X and XI of the Covenant of the League.

The Paraguayan Parliament has approved of the request of the President, Dr. Emilaino Navero, for the mobilisation of all the forces of the Republic.

The armies of the two countries are remarkably small, the regular forces of Paraguay totalling only 2,905, while Bolivia's standing army is said to be only 3,577. With conscripts they may be able to muster 8,000 men while Paraguay's force may reach 10,000.

If open hostilities should develop, however, these small forces would speedily be enlarged.—Reuter.

Washington, Aug. 2.

The reports of clashes between the forces of Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco Jungle region and of the mobilisation of the armies of the two countries has thoroughly alarmed other republics in North and South America.—Reuter.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 3.

According to reports received from Posadas, Bolivian troops have attacked Puerto Casado, a strategic point on the Paraguay River.

Senor Isidoro Ramirez, Paraguayan Minister to Chile, has issued the following communique to the press:

"Paraguay proposed to submit the points of dispute to the arbitration of four neighbouring countries, but Bolivia has rejected this offer. It is, therefore, useless now to comment on the past events. The attitude of Bolivia, which commenced hostilities without declaring war is violating the 1907 Treaty, the Hague Convention, Kellogg-Briand Pact and the League Covenant. Bolivia is an aggressor guilty of international crime."—Havas.

Washington, Aug. 3.

Warlike preparations are proceeding apace in both countries, while according to a message from Tucuman, Argentina, 20 battalions of Argentina infantry and one battalion of engineers have been ordered to the Bolivian frontier in order to guarantee Argentine neutrality.

Messages from Asuncion state that the Paraguay Government has ordered a general mobilisation of all its forces in reply to a similar order in Bolivia. The Paraguayan army is extremely small, but 500 of their soldiers have been sent up the Paraguay River to the Chaco region and 300 civilian volunteers are beseeching the authorities to allow them to accompany the next batch of troops, while even women are flocking to the colours and forming an "Amazons' Battalion."

The threatened hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay emanate from 50 years' dissension over the ownership of 100,000 square miles of territory in what is known as the Grand Chaco Region, the frontiers of which have never been accurately demarcated in all the centuries since the splitting up of the old Spanish Empire in America in 1563. Each party is able to advance ancient Spanish charters and imperial decrees in support of its claims.

The perennial friction is due to the fact that both countries occupy parts of the disputed territory and have established forts there.

The United States and 18 other American Republics duly signed the Note this evening, requesting Bolivia and Paraguay to cease hostilities and declaring that they will not recognise any conquest of territory by either nation resulting from a war between them.

A message from La Paz, the Bolivian capital, states that the Minister of War has called up all men between the ages of 22 and 29. It adds that Bolivian aeroplanes are bombing Mennonite colonies

Courtesy of "The Times."

(that is, members of a peaceful fundamentalist sect who have settled in this part of South America).

The British Government has instructed its representatives at La Paz and Asuncion to support the moderating action of other friendly nations assembled at Washington. This action conforms with a League of Nations request to Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain to do what they can in the interests of peace.—Reuter.

La Paz, Aug. 4.

Bolivia has handed in her reply to the appeal of the League of Nations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between herself and Paraguay.

The reply declares that Bolivia will not refuse to accept peaceful means of bringing the conflict to a close and finding a solution of the age-long controversy between the two countries, but at the same time it states: "The facts place Paraguay outside the law and oblige us to defend ourselves energetically."—Reuter.

Asuncion, Aug. 4.

Hundreds of women were besieging yesterday the Asuncion recruiting offices, demanding to be enlisted in the army, and affirming that they have the right to participate in the defence of their country. Answering mobilisation orders, 1,200 men arrived in the Paraguayan capital yesterday from various parts of the country.

The Argentine Government has ordered 20 battalions of Infantry and one battalion of sappers to be sent to Bolivian border in order to ensure Argentina's neutrality in the conflict.—Havas.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 4.

A heavy artillery bombardment of the Paraguayan position in the Pilcomaya sector of the Gran Chaco region is recorded by the commander of the 4th Division, according to a report received here to-day from Tarija, in south Bolivia.

Meanwhile, it is reported from La Paz, the Bolivian capital, that Bolivia is prepared to accept the proposal made by the neutral countries for the suspension of hostilities, but only on the basis that the positions already occupied shall be maintained.

On the other hand, reports from Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, declare that the people have accorded a warm welcome to the proposal of the neutral countries. Mobilisation, however, is continuing.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 4.

The British diplomatic representatives in La Paz and Asuncion today informed the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments of Britain's support of the appeal made by the League of Nations and the appeal of the friendly nations assembled at Washington urging both Governments to exercise moderation.

Aug. 5.

The Bolivian Government has issued a statement here declaring that a "final settlement of the Gran Chaco problem is vital to Bolivia's present and future welfare."

It points out that during the past 50 years, Bolivia has experienced a steady economic growth and her need for free access to the sea has become increasingly important.

The logical egress, it goes on, is the Paraguay river, which is Bolivia's by right. "To sacrifice those rights would be to throw away hopes of future prosperity."

It also points out that intervention by neutral powers implies economic boycott of the two disputants but as Bolivia is entirely landlocked and as Paraguay has free access to the sea such action would constitute a blockade of Bolivia, hence a virtual alliance between the neutrals and Paraguay. Therefore, concludes the statement, outside intervention would serve no purpose unless accompanied by some definite plan for a final and permanent settlement of the Chaco problem.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 6.

The crisis between Bolivia and Paraguay continues and a virtual state of war exists in spite of declarations from both capitals protesting peaceful intentions, and a readiness to suspend hostilities and submit to arbitration.

Diplomatic efforts to effect a compromise are continuing in Washington.

Dispatches from Buenos Aires state that the Chaco region continues to be the scene of occasional skirmishes. According to a Paraguayan report, their outposts have repulsed a Bolivian attack on Fort Ayala.—Reuter.

La Paz, Aug. 6.

The Bolivian reply to pacific overtures of 18 Western Hemisphere Powers to-day said that the Stimson doctrine that victory confers no territorial rights does not apply to the present situation between Bolvia and Paraguay, arising from a boundary dispute in the Chaco grazing area.

This is so, the reply declared, because the disputed territory belongs to Bolivia juridically and historically.—United Press.

London, Aug. 8.

The efforts of neutral Powers to avert the threatened war between Paraguay and Bolivia has hitherto met with little success. Paraguay, however, has thanked Great Britain for her interest in the dispute and has assured her that only purely defensive measures are being taken.

Bolivia, on the other hand, has not replied to Great Britain's note, but her attitude was made clear by a La Faz dispatch which stated that the President, Dr. Salamanca, issued a message to Congress attacking the neutral Powers for their attempts to intervene. The message also reaffirmed the sovereignty of Bolivia over the disputed territory. Dr. Salamanca added that he was unable to understand why the situation should involve other nations unless they wished to compromise themselves in a question which affected neither their rights nor their future.—Reuter.

BRITISH FILMS IN FAR EAST

London, Aug. 2.

A larger proportion of British films will be exhibited in the far East as a result of the five-year year contract to take the whole of the British film output of the Gaumont British Film Corporation, which was signed to-day by Mr. Osborn, the managing director of the Associated British Picture Corporation which controls 175 cinemas in the Far East.

It is understood that instead of nearly 100 per cent. of American films now shown, 80 per cent. will be British.

The Associated British Picture Corporation is also purchasing 25 British talking machines to replace the existing equipment of the two studios in Hongkong and Shanghai for the making of Chinese and Japanese talkies.—Reuter.

DOUBLE CROSSING OF ATLANTIC

London, Aug. 6.

Mr. J. A. Mollison, the famous aviator who recently married Miss Amy Johnson, is to try an ambitious flight. He wants to make a double crossing of the Atlantic and may start on Monday or Tuesday next.

He plans to start from Portmarnock near Dublin and fly to Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. There he will refuel and continue to New York.

While his machine is being refuelled and attended to in New York he will snatch a few hours sleep and as soon as the plane is ready again, he will take off on the return flight by the same route.—Reuter.

SINO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP

London, Aug. 4.

The most cordial welcome was extended to Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the new Chinese Minister to London, who arrived at the Waterloo station at noon to-day from Southampton where the Majestic docked from New York this morning.

A large crowd, among whom were members of the Chinese legation with their wives and children, was waiting for him. The greetings accorded the new Minister were of of an informal nature and gave a family party effect to the welcome.

Mr. Quo was wearing a grey suit and a panama hat. The whole party lined up for a press photograph with Mr. Quo Tai-chi beaming delightedly all the while. Dr. Chen Wei-chen Counsellor of the Chinese Legation took the entire party to the Legation.

In a Reuter interview Mr. Quo declared that whatever the Lytton Commission report might be, China would give her hearty endorsement to it in the hope of arriving at a peaceful settlement in accordance with the spirit of the League Covenant and the Nine-Power Pact. China had the greatest faith in the League as an agency of peace and as the beginning of a new world order. Ever since the Japanese aggression, he said, China had observed every resolution of the League Council. He added that China had every confidence in the integrity and fairness of the Lytton Commission.

Mr. Quo recalled his visit to London after the Peace Conference in 1919 with Dr. Alfred Sze and testified to the most cordial and friendly relations between China and Great Britain. He emphasised the community of Chinese and British national interests and attitude of mind.

The new Minister also stressed the fact that like the British, the Chinese possess common sense to a high degree and love reason and justice.

Mr. Quo eulogised the work of Sir Miles Lampson, Minister to China, in bringing about a closer and more sympathetic understanding between the British and the Chinese.

Mr. Quo in reference to trade between China and Great Britain, expressed the belief that such trade would increase tremendously with the inauguration of a new era of peace and reconstruction.

He said, "I believe that the Chinese market, with all its immense potentialities, when developed, will offer the ultimate solution to the world's economic ills and unemployment problems. We believe that Sino-British interests are fundamentally in harmony."

Aug. 5.

"Japan must fail in the Manchurian adventure," said Mr. Quo Tai-chi, new Minister to London, in an interview which was printed in to-day's "Manchester Guardian."

He continued "The Japanese cannot thrive as settlers on the cold plains of Manchuria and compete with 30,000,000 Chinese. The Japanese occupation in Manchuria has brought chaos and confusion instead of the promised law, order and prosperity.

"The farmers have decreased their production, thus the South Manchurian Railway, which previously was run at a profit of Yen 80,000,000 is now running at a loss.

The Japanese population, is under 200,000 and this includes a large number of railway workers and a large army stationed along the South Manchurian Railway.

"In view of all these circumstances, added to the present serious situation in Japan, Manchuria, instead of being an asset, is a liability to Japan."

Mr. Quo Tai-chi concluded the interview by saying that China hoped that the League Commission report would show the way to an equitable and honourable solution to be found through the League of Nations, which would both maintain the League's prestige and the permanent peace of the Far East.—Reuter.

CHINESE PEOPLE IN MEXICO

New York, Aug. 6.

Following representations by the Chinese Legation, the Mexican Foreign Office has given promise to cease further illegal deportations of Chinese subjects from the state of Sonora, according to a message received here to-day from Mr. Sung Young, the Chinese Minister at Mexico City.

Mr. Sung, however, points out that he has been informed that 24 Chinese nationals have been arrested at Guaymas, the chief port in Sonora, while 15 have disappeared from Hermossillo, the State capital. He presumes that they have been forced across the border into the United States.

"The condition of the Chinese in Sonora is deplorable," adds the Minister.

The Chinese representations followed anti-Chinese policy of the Mexican authorities, who for many months have driven Chinese nationals out of the country.—Reuter.

Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 6.

The United States Attorney here informed the State Department today that he has requested the Mexican Government to investigate the alleged "dumping" of Chinese aliens into Arizona.

He said that upwards of 2,000 Chinese have been deported from Arizona since March of this year, at a cost to the U.S. Government of G.$400,000 under provision of a law which says that the United States is compelled to pay the expenses of deportation all the way to China although many of the Chinese were wealthy merchants well able to pay their own way.

Most of the Chinese arrested in Arizona had been expelled by Mexican authorities from the state of Sonora, it was learned.—United Press.

VERDUN MAUSOLEUM INAUGURATED

Verdun, Aug. 8.

The inauguration ceremony of the gigantic mausoleum erected in memory of 400,000 soldiers who gave their lives for France in Verdun battles, took place in Douament yesterday. The train which brought President Albert Lebrun to Verdun was met by an enormous crowd.

In his speech, President Le Brun said the sacrifices made by France after the War for achievement of the good entente among the nations, and for the economic recuperation of the world, showed that France did not need the painful sight of her still ravaged soil, to feel all the horrors of the War. France wanted peace, and she would persevere in that desire. However, she must not be asked to abandon the preoccupations of her own security as long as other nations were not inspired by the spirit of peace, and as long as the world had not established the basis of general security in which all nations, great and small, would be able to find an ensured shelter.

M. Paul Boncour, the War Minister said that the terrible sufferings and the sacrifice of live must serve as a lesson to all those who did not agree to consider that all these sacrifices were useless and think that wars is inevitable.

"In the presence of these dead," he declared "our eyes are turned towards Verdun, and let us draw strength for our double task of maintaining our security and organising peace."—Havas.

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IRISH FARMERS DISAPPOINTED

British Stand on Dispute Clarified: Ready for Arbitration by Empire Tribunal

Dublin, Aug. 2.

Mr. de Valera has disappointed the Free State farmers. Although his Government refuses to pay the Irish land annuities to the British Government he says the Irish farmers must pay their annuities to the Free State Government as usual.

This matter was to-day anxiously discussed at a meeting of farmers in Waterford and they passed a resolution to the effect that they viewed the action of the Free State Government with consternation and surprise and they demand a moratorium pending a settlement between Britain and Ireland as to what shall be done concerning land annuities.

Aug. 3.

A most exciting debate took place in the Irish Senate to-day, at the conclusion of which the Senate adopted a motion introduced by the Farmers' leader, Mr. Counihan, requesting the Government to re-open negotiations with Great Britain on the question of the Land Annuities immediately.

Owing to President de Valera's refusal to pay the £3,000,000 due under treaty to Great Britain and the latter's imposition of heavy duties on Irish farm produce to cover the amount, the Irish farmers are feeling the pinch already and many of them desire the matter to be amicably settled as speedily as possible.

During the debate, Mr. Counihan urged his Government to settle the matter and exclaimed: "Leave us within the British Commonwealth. That is the only hope of Ireland's salvation." He deplored that the dispute was really a move by Mr. de Valera to get the Irish Free State out of the Commonwealth and to provide an excuse for the establishment of some kind of republic.

Mr. Connolly, the Free State Postmaster-General, intervened and asserted that the Irish Government's policy was an Irish Republic, including the six Northern counties now forming Ulster. That, he said, would remain President de Valera's policy until it was achieved.

He added: "I can tell Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that he has no hope of getting his war debts to America even considered as long as this question remains open."

President de Valera's scheme to dam the stream of British coal into the Irish Free State in retaliation for the British tariff on Irish goods has hitherto failed.

Many merchants in Ireland are continuing to buy very large quantities of British coal in spite of Mr. de Valera's new duty of 5/- a ton on it. No less than 50,000 tons of coal have arrived from Great Britain since last Sunday. Irish merchants have little faith in the quality of continental coal and say it is cheaper in the long run to pay the higher price for the British product, which is of much superior quality.

Irish gas companies have told their Government that they will have to increase the price of gas to consumers unless British coal is made available to them at the old rates.

President de Valera, however, has warned merchants that unless they transfer their orders to the continent he will apply a prohibitive tariff on British coal and will not rest content with a mere 5/- duty.

President de Valera's economic plans, however, have met with greater success in other directions. Two British chocolate firms have declared their intention to open factories in Dublin in order to avoid the duties which he has imposed upon their goods entering Ireland.

A special session of the Dail has been convened this afternoon to ask for the sum of £2,000,000 to establish an emergency fund to promote the continuation of Irish trade and industry, to open new markets for agriculture and manufactured produce and to establish new industries. The Dail will debate this motion this evening.—Reuter.

Stranraer (Scotland), Aug. 4.

The Attorney-General, Sir Thomas Inskip, made a spirited attempt today to impart a better atmosphere into the controversy between Great Britain and the Irish Free State. He declared that the British Government was still ready to submit the dispute over the Land Annuities to arbitration by an Empire tribunal.

Sir Thomas said that the strength of the case for the British Government was felt to be overwhelming and it had the support of six of the most eminent lawyers in the Irish Free State, including the Attorney-General in the Government of Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, Mr. de Valera's predecessor.

The British Government, he said, had offered to submit the case to arbitration. They stood by their offer and it would continue to remain open. There had been all along and at present only one obstacle: that was Mr. de Valera's inexplicable resolve not to agree to a tribunal wholly drawn from the Empire.

"Let it be clearly understood," declared Sir Thomas, "that the Government is ready to arbitrate at once before an Empire tribunal. Failing arbitration, it is willing to negotiate either as things now are, or on undertakings of a complete restoration of the position as it was before Mr. de Valera impounded the annuities.

"There is no question of pride or wounded feelings on our part," he continued. "It is a question of commonsense. Does Mr. de Valera want to remain a partner in the British Empire or is he pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp republic"?

Sir Thomas declared that if Mr. de Valera declared his intention to remain in the Empire, no annuities could cloud the prospects. Sooner or later and with much loss and suffering, the two countries would have to reconcile their fiscal differences. Why could Mr. de Valera not recognise that at once?

"There is one bright sign," he proceeded, "namely that the Free State delegates at Ottawa have shown an admirable feeling of dignity in a difficult position. They have given no countenance to the idea that they do not recognise allegiance to the Crown. If the delegates can impart the spirit of Ottawa to their colleagues, we shall soon see the restoration of peaceful and profitable relations between Britain and the Free State."—Reuter.

Dublin, Aug. 4.

President de Valera, who has sprung many surprises in the past, sprung another one in the Dail today, when he introduced an emergency estimate of £2,000,000.

He gave no indication from where the money was coming, or how it was going to be spent, the Dail having to content itself with his cryptic explanation that it was "in furtherance of his economic policy."

Part of his economic policy is to divert to other countries the normal trade between Great Britain and the Irish Free State.

Aug. 5.

The Opposition in the Dail mustered in force this afternoon when the debate was resumed on President de Valera's proposal to provide a fund of £2,000,000 to fight an economic war against Great Britain.

Mr. Patrick Hogan, who was Minister for Agriculture in the late Cosgrave Government, opened the attack. He said that it was perfectly obvious that a settlement was possible if Mr. de Valera dropped political humbug.

Mr. Hogan declared that he was entirely convinced that there was no legal case for Ireland to retain the Land Annuities.

Mr. Anthony, an Independent Labour member, said the people believed that Mr. de Valera was actuated by "Spite and hatred of England."

"We are being told," he went on, "that unless we support the Government we shall be shot. The power behind Mr. de Valera is composed of men and women who are potential looters of banks, robbers, and everything evil."

Mr. J. Fitzgerald Kenney, former Minister of Justice, joined in the onslaught and declared that the country was heading fast for revolution, accompanied by bloodshed and violence, which could only be on Russian lines.

The Ministers sat silent under these scathing attacks, but Mr. de Valera finally rose to reply to the debate.

He said that it was at present impossible to indicate how the money would be spent and even if it were possible it would be inadvisable to do so. There was at present very little prospect of establishing alternative markets, but it was worth while making a tremendous effort.

He rejected the advances for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two countries, made in a speech by Sir Thomas Inskip, British Attorney-General, in Scotland yesterday.

Mr. de Valera in reply, declared: "I should prefer independence to a partnership in which if I had advantages I should also have many disadvantages."

At the conclusion of the debate, the Dail adopted the motion by 58 votes to 34.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 6.

An important reference to the Irish Land Annuities controversy was made to-night by Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, in a speech at Barnsley. He said there was no analogy between the land annuities and war debts. Ireland was the one country in Europe, besides Belgium, which had been relieved of its share of war debts altogether.

"Our position is and was that we wish to agree to a procedure fair to both sides but whatever procedure is followed men of goodwill on both sides of the Irish Channel will hope that means will soon be found to end the controversy," he declared.

He particularly deplored the controversy because after a long history of misunderstanding between the two countries, the Irish Treaty was signed ten years ago and had formed the basis on which close and harmonious relations were being built.

He said the essential elements of the land annuities question were very simple. They were based upon actual transactions which had been entered into by Irish farmers for the purpose of buying their holdings. The British government borrowed from individual lenders the money by which the land was bought, guaranteeing repayment on faith in the promise that these instalments would be paid by the purchasers. These annuities thus represented the means by which hundreds of thousands of Irish tenants were becoming owners of their farms by payment of instalments which were little more than half the amount payable as rent prior to the arrangements for purchase.

Before Mr. de Valera came into office, the annuities were collected from the borrowers by the Irish Free State Government and paid over to the British National Debt commissioners who distributed them to the lenders.

Sir John added that the agreement signed in March, 1926, provided that "the Government of the Irish Free State undertakes to pay to the British Government at agreed intervals the full amount of the annuities accruing and due from time to time under the Irish land acts of 1891 and 1909."

Mr. de Valera, however, while still collecting the instalments from the Irish farmers contended that there was no obligation to pay it over to Britain, whereupon the British Government had been obliged out of their own resources to find the money due to the lenders.

The British Government had, therefore, to protect its budgetary position by imposing certain duties on Irish imports to make up for the loss. It was clear that the position could be dealt with in two ways arbitration or negotiation, and the British Government earnestly hoped that one or the other would be speedily adopted.

Sir John described as false any suggestion that the Prime Minister had refused even to negotiate until the land annuities were paid over.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC STORM SUBSIDING

London, Aug. 5.

Lord Irwin, President of the Board of Education, speaking in London to-day, expressed the view that the economic storm, of which Britain felt the full force last year, was beginning to blow itself out.

He described as "openings in the clouds" the agreement at Lausanne, the success of the War Loan conversion scheme, the recognition by European countries of the essential necessity of readjusting their views about disarmament, and the promise of Ottawa, where the whole Empire was hoping to see fulfilled its desires for closer economic unity, which might be both an example and an inducement to the world to return to paths of greater economic sanity.—Reuter.

REBEL MOVEMENT IN BRAZIL

Porto Alegre, (Brazil), Aug. 4.

The indications to-day are that the rebel movement in Brazil will die a quiet death.

The insurgents, discouraged by repeated defeats at the hands of the Federal army, are at present in a conciliatory frame of mind.

Negotiations are now in progress for a peace conference between the Government and the rebels and it is hoped that all outstanding differences will be peacefully composed.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ATTACK ON LEAGUE

Rome, Aug. 1.

A vigorous attack on the League of Nations as a "limited liability company under the control of England and France and, indirectly, America," was made to-day by General Balbo, noted airman and Italy's Air Minister. The attack is made in an evening news paper in an article by General Balbo.

The article is a defence of General Balbo's refusal to sign the Geneva Disarmament resolution upon which the Disarmament Conference adjourned for a summer recess.

He declares that even the highest officials at the Conference were the creatures of France and England who had assured those countries of the complete control of the proceedings and never gave the Italian delegation a chance to make their opinions felt.

The attack has caused a good deal of interest and excitement in Rome.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 8.

A considerable stir has been created in London by the publication this morning of reports that Italy may leave the League of Nations.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald," organ of the Labour Party, suggests there is a possibility of Mussolini assuming the Foreign Office portfolio, in addition to those he already holds, as a prelude to Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations.

He goes on to say that the statement has been freely circulated in Paris that Italy, Germany and Japan may all shortly leave the League.

A report to this effect was given prominence in a Rome newspaper yesterday without denial or comment, which is considered to be significant in view of the strict control exercised over the press by the Fascists.

A Reuter special message from Rome dated August I stated: A vigorous attack on the League of Nations as a "limited liability company under the control of England and France and, indirectly. America," was made to-day by General Balbo, noted airman and Italy's Air Minister. The attack is made in an evening newspaper in an article by General Balbo.

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The attack has caused a good deal of interest and excitement in Rome.

Rome, Aug. 8.

Authoritative sources here declare that there is no question of Italy leaving the League of Nations, as had been reported in some circles elsewhere.

It is recalled that the recent resignation of the Foreign Minister, Signor Grandi, who was an advocate of diplomacy by conciliation, was accompanied by strong assurances here that Italy's foreign policy will not be changed.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BENGAL OUTRAGE

Calcutta, Aug. 5.

Sir Alfred Watson, the editor of the "Calcutta Statesman," narrowly escaped assassination this afternoon at the hands of a young Bengali terrorist.

This distinguished journalist was alighting from his motor car in front of his offices, when the would-be assassin dashed out of a doorway and fired one shot from a revolver. Although he was fired almost at point-blank range, the bullet flew wild. Before the assailant could fire again, employees of the newspaper came to the editor's rescue, and overpowered the assailant.

On the way to the police station, the assailant swallowed cyanide of potassium. He was rushed to hospital, but died within a few minutes.

Sir Alfred is recognised as one of the most distinguished journalists in the British Empire, having been knighted for his services only recently.—United Press.

London, Aug. 5.

"The Times" in an editorial, says: "There has been the closest interchange of views and suggestions between Whitehall and Simla, with the result that proposals for a provisional settlement, considered by the Cabinet yesterday, are not likely to require any prolonged scrutiny by the Government of India.

There is reason to believe that they had a favourable reception and it may be anticipated that an announcement of the terms can be made by the Government here and by the Viceroy in India before the of the month."

After stating that it is the earnest desire of the Government to initiate and carry legislation next year and that the Round-Table method will be continued.

"The Times" adds that it may be anticipated that the third and final conference with necessary limited personnel can be assembled in London in the early autumn.—Wireless Through Reuter.

Calcutta, Aug. 6.

Blood transfusions and other medical efforts have failed to save the life of Mr. Edwin Ellison, 30-year-old Police Superintendent at Comilla in Bengal.

Mr. Ellison was shot in the back by terrorists on July 29 when he was cycling home, followed by an orderly. When the first shot was fired at him he dismounted and returned the fire but collapsed when struck by another bullet.—Reuter.

CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR WALKER

Hyde Park, N.Y., Aug. 6.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York to-day ordered New York's self-styled "night mayor" James J. Walker to appear at the state capital at Albany on Tuesday to answer charges brought by Mr. Samuel Seabury, investigator of New York civil affairs, and implicit in findings of the of the Hofstacter legislative commission for which Mr. Seabury operated.

"Smiling Jimmy" will be expected in particular to explain a number of curious financial negotiations by which he profited in speculations conducted by others, at their own expense and without investment of capital on his part. It is charged that these benevolent folk were allowed to profit by city favours granted at the mayor's behest.—United Press.

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THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Considerable Progress Made: Prospects of Anglo-Indian Agreement

Ottawa, Aug. 2.

Considerable progress has already been made at the Imperial Economic Conference, which is now approaching a decisive stage, although it may be another month before all the many important questions at issue can be definitely settled.

The delegates of the United Kingdom spent the whole day to-day in examining the situation in the light of the requirements of the various Dominions, most of which are now known with the exception of the Canadian requirements, which will probably be submitted to-morrow.

When the proposals of Mr. Bennett and his confreres have been definitely put forward, the United Kingdom will be able to discuss at least tentative proposals directly with the Dominions.

The Monetary Commission of the Conference had an important session to-day, though the proceedings were somewhat informal. They are described as having consisted in an eminently practical talk on commodity prices and a further discussion in a most friendly spirit on the possibility of stabilising exchange within the British Empire.

The successful termination of the Imperial Economic Conference, of which he is the president, was predicted by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, in an interview to-day with the journalists from all parts of the world who have gathered here to "cover" the Conference.

Mr. Bennett gave the impression that the Conference was advancing successfully.

He expressed the opinion that it was desirable that there should be preference on wheat, either by quota or tariffs. Both methods, he said, had been explored, but no final conclusion had been reached.

Referring to textiles, Mr. Bennett said that imports into Canada would be encouraged as far as possible without impairing any efficient Canadian industry. He added, however, that the Canadian cotton industry was one of the most efficient industries in the world.

Aug. 3.

Canada will sell one billion cubic feet of timber annually in the United Kingdom if the Imperial Conference adopts recommendations which have been made following agreement between British and Canadian timber interests.

The principal proposal appears to be an increase in the British preference on Canadian timber to as much as 25 per cent. in order to meet the higher costs of production in Canada.

Aug. 4.

Potential British exports to Canada amounting to £40,000,000 are involved in a wide range of articles on which Canada has offered Great Britain more generous treatment as a *quid pro quo* for British preference on Canadian primary products.

It is authoritatively stated that the proposals submitted to the United Kingdom delegation by the Canadian delegation are distinct and clear-out. The proposals affect wheat, lumber, fish, meats (including bacon) and live cattle; butter, cheese, vegetables, fruits and metals (including copper, nickel, zinc and lead).—Reuter.

Aug. 4.

Great Britain definitely assumed charge of the Empire Conference after waiting for five days for specific proposals from the Dominions on methods of balancing trade for the benefit of all.

Special discussion took place cerning Britain's anthracite exports to Canada, which Britain seeks to increase from 900,000 tons a year to 1,400,000. The British delegation expressed the belief that the United States would be practically unaffected by such an increase.

The Conference also discussed a proposal for preference on British textiles shipped to Canada, as well as S. African meat and Canadian hides.

From authoritative sources it was understood that Canada has offered Great Britain preferences on iron, steel, chemicals, anthracite, machinery, electrical equipment and glass.—United Press.

Aug. 5.

It was authoritatively stated today that British and Australian relations have advanced to a stage that it is expected a concrete agreement will be reached early next week, removing the greatest stumbling block to the complete success of the Empire Economic Conference.

Apparently none of the delegates visualise taking a course that will be harmful to Argentina, which is one of Great Britain's biggest markets and whose interests are being treated with the greatest consideration.

British delegates also expressed themselves to-day as being most pleased over the prospects of an agreement between the United Kingdom and India, with Britain offering concessions on jute, hemp and corn, in return for concessions on some classes of manufactured goods.—United Press.

COMING WORLD CONFERENCE

London, Aug. 3.

Silver will be one of the first questions discussed at the coming World Economic Conference but the three important questions of tariffs reparations and war debts will all be barred, according to the preliminary preparations now being made.

Sir John Simon, who has been made Chairman of the special committee of the League Council to carry out these preparations, will shortly issue invitations to the representatives of seven other Powers on the Committee, namely, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Norway.

He will ask them to come together very shortly to do the preliminary spade work before the convocation of the Conference, which will probably be known as the World Monetary and Financial Conference.

Each of the Powers named will have two representatives at the Conference, to which other Powers will be invited later. It is likely to be held in London but the date somewhat depends on the United States Presidential election early in November.—Reuter.

Washington, Aug. 3.

An invitation to send representatives to the League of Nations approaching world Economic Conference was accepted by the United States Government to-day on the understanding that the meeting will not consider war debts, reparations or tariff questions.

It is expected, however, that there will be consideration of the silver issue, of interest to many western states in the United States as well as to China and other countries of the Far East.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah today requested President Hoover to appoint some American silver expert as a member of the United States delegation.—United Press.

PROF. PICCARD'S NEXT ATTEMPT

Zurich, Aug. 4.

Prof. Piccard, who arrived here yesterday, is putting the finishing touches to his balloon and hopes that he will be able make an attempt to ascent to the stratosphere within the next few days.

In an interview the professor said that every precaution to make the trip a comparatively safe one has been taken. A special fast steamer will be keeping watch on the Mediterranean with seaplanes ready to render assistance, if necessary. Two airoplanes will accompany the balloon as far as possible.

Prof. Piccard chose the aerodrome of Duebendorf near Zurich as the most suitable place for the ascent. By an arrangement with two Belgian film companies one film camera will be taken aboard to register the flight.

Complete with instruments and all the latest modern equipment, the gigantic balloon is expected to be assembled in time for an ascent next week.

On May 26 last year Prof. Piccard rose to a height of 51,793 feet from Augsburg in Germany and descended the following day in the Austrian Tyrol.—Reuter.

SIGNOR GRANDI IN LONDON

London, Aug. 3.

A line of black arms raised in the Fascist salute greeted Signor Grandi on his arrival in London, to occupy the Italian Embassy. He has just relinquished the post of Italian Foreign Minister to take the post in London and is the youngest Ambassador in Europe.

Sir John Simon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was in the front of the large party waiting to welcome Signor Grandi.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE AT THIEPVAL

Thiepval, Aug. 1.

The Prince of Wales arrived today at this small French town, famous to every ex-Service man who fought in the great Somme battles, the first of which continued from July 1, 1916, right on into the following winter with terrible loss of life to both sides, while the second and third battles occurred during the big German offensive and the British counter-advance in the last year of the War.

The Memorial, which he came to unveil, has been erected to the 73,000 British dead who fell in these battles and who have no known grave, and it has been placed here by the Imperial War Graves Committee.

Thus, 14 years after the signing of the Armistice, these dead have been honoured and there is now no dead British soldier whose name does not appear on some memorial.

The Thiepval Memorial is a huge pyramidical arch 100 ft. high. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and stands in a small Anglo-French cemetery just outside the town, which has long since been rebuilt, after having been reduced, like many another Somme town, to complete ruins during the fighting.

The Prince arrived by aeroplane from England this afternoon to perform the unveiling ceremony.

The religious part of the ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Amiens in the presence of President Lebrun, M. Herriot, the French Premier, and many other distinguished persons, among whom were a number of prominent British military officers representing all parts of the Empire.

The Prince, in the course of an impressive speech, said that never before in history had nations shown such a tender yet tenacious determination as France and Great Britain to honour the memory of each one of their dead soldiers.

"These myriads of names carved in stone," he said "and printed on almost endless pages must form no mere book of the dead. If they are to 'live for evermore,' they must be,—I believe they are, the opening chapter of a new book of life—the foundation of, and the guide to, a better civilisation from which war shall be banished and in which national bitterness, selfishness and greed shall flee abashed before the spirits of the dead. The first chapter of the new book will tell of the growth of a neighbourly spirit among the nations as a development and extension of the friendships formed by the Great War."

"Let us advance," he declared in conclusion, "to the conquest of world's peace and international amity."

An eloquent speech was also delivered by President Lebrun.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 2.

The Prince of Wales has returned this afternoon by air from Thiepval.—Havas.

MASS MEETING OF INDIANS

Poona, Aug. 4.

A mass meeting attended by members of the Legislative Assembly, and also prominent politicians of different creeds, was held to-day, when a resolution was passed asking for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Ordinances by the Government and the Civil Disobedience campaign by the Congress.

The resolution included a demand for the re-establishment of the Round-Table Conference in order to resume co-operative methods for discussing India's future Constitution.—Reuter.

GREAT GARBO ARRIVES IN SWEDEN

Stockholm, Aug. 8.

The world-famous film star, Miss Greta Garbo, whose arrival from America had been very keenly awaited by her fellow-countrymen, disembarded this morning at Gothenburg. She received a very enthusiastic welcome in Sweden, but in her characteristic manner she managed to elude the attention of her numerous admirers.—Reuter.

Soviet Russia hopes to become one of the foremost gold producing countries in the world. Her gold production during the first four years of the Five Year Plan increased five-fold, and she is now producing more gold annually than at any time during the Czarist period, according to "Za Industrializatsia," the organ of the Supreme Economical Council. The newspaper optimistically forecasts that by the end of the second Five Year Plan, Russia will be placed in line with South Africa as a gold producing state.

PLOT TO MURDER MR. J. H. THOMAS

Toronto, Aug. 5.

A plot to assassinate Mr. J. H. Thomas, H.M. Secretary of the Dominions, who is one of the delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference, is reported to have been uncovered by the police.

The police have arrested a young Irishman named Dan Malone, the arrest being made at the request of Major-General MacBrien of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Malone is being held on a vagrancy charge at present. Several other arrests have been made in Hamilton and the route the Imperial Conference delegates will take is now being closely guarded by police.

The police describe Malone as a Sinn Feiner.

It is alleged that the plotters intended to kill Mr. Thomas at Hamilton during the ceremony at the opening of the Welland Canal by the Governor-General, Lord Bessborough.

The canal has cost G.$130,000,000 to construct and is part of the vast St. Lawrence waterway scheme, which when completed will greatly improve communications between the prairie provinces and foreign countries.

Aug. 6.

The Canadian Labour Defence League has come to the aid of Dan Malone.

The League denounces the arrest of Malone as a "frame up" by the Canadian police, and asserts that the Ottawa police engineered the case against the Irishman during an unemployed demonstration last week, at which a policeman placed a revolver on the running-board of the motor-car which Malone was driving.

Malone, whom the police describe as a Sinn Feiner, is being held on a vagrancy charge at present.

Several other arrests were also made yesterday at Hamilton, where, the police allege, the plotters intended to kill Mr. Thomas during the ceremony at the opening of the Welland Canal by the Governor-General, Lord Bessborough.

The police indignantly deny the charges brought by the Labour League that the arrest of Malone was a "frame-up." They declare he was arrested at the demonstration last week but was immediately released.—Reuter.

Niagara Falls, Ont. Aug. 6.

Lord Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, performed today the ceremony marking an historic moment in the world's maritime history.

By pressing a lever, he opened the lock of the new Welland canal, part of the gigantic waterway scheme in connection with the Great Lakes to ocean steamers.

The opening of the lock enabled the Lemoyne, the world's largest inland freight steamer, to pass through the canal amid the cheers of thousands of spectators gathered to witness the event.

Among those present at the ceremony were representatives of every part of the British Empire who are attending the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference.—Reuter.

EXPEDITION TO ARABIAN SEA

London, Aug.

A scientific expedition to survey the Arabian Sea and the north-west Indian Ocean is now being organised in this country. The expenses are largely provided for under the terms of the will of the late Sir John Murray, whose researches with the Challenger expedition in the last century immensely extend scientific knowledge regarding oceans.

The new expedition is to be led by Col. Seymour Sewell, director the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

It is known that parts of the Arabian Sea are of immense depth though few soundings have been taken away from the steamship routes. The main object of the expedition will be to study the topography of the ocean bottom by echo soundings and to search for traces of the hypothetical continent of Lemuria, which is supposed to have stretched from India westwards. Oceanic fauna and currents will also be studied.

The committee which is arranging the expedition includes among its members Admiral Douglas, hydrographer of the Royal Navy, and representatives of the Geographical and Natural history societies.—Reuter.

ACHIEVEMENT OF KELLOGG PACT

New York, Aug. 8.

In an address before the Council for Foreign Relations, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, this evening reviewed the history of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact.

He said that before 1914, international law dealt largely with matters relating to neutrality and humanitarianism, but recognised the legality of war which was definitely outlawed by the Kellogg Treaty.

Col. Stimson reviewed the workings of the Kellogg Pact with reference to the troubles between Soviet Russia and China, and between China and Japan, declaring that it had played an important part in preventing worse clashes.

He likewise spoke in some detail on the co-operation between the United States and the League Nations in their joint efforts to prevent wars.—United Press.

MR. ROBERT LAMONT'S NEW POST

New York, Aug. 4.

It is announced to-day that Mr. Robert Lamont, who has just resigned the post of Secretary of Commerce, will be elected president of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. Lamont's resignation from the Hoover administration has come as a general surprise. It is attributed, however not to any political differences, but to the heavy personal losses which he sustained while in office. His re-entry into business is said to be for the sole purpose of recouping his losses.—Reuter.

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GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION

Berlin Speculations on Cabinet Changes: Outbreaks of Terrorism

Berlin, Aug. 2.

When President von Hindenburg returns to Berlin next week he will be faced with a demand from Hitler for the reconstruction of the German cabinet so as to include a large representation of Nazis.

At the moment Hitler is remaining in Munich, his stronghold, but he will go to Berlin in order personally to negotiate with the President for the inclusion of a number of his followers in the Government.

Public interest in politics has subsided following the elections, after several weeks of hectic excitement.

The von Papen Government is contemplating the future with composure, believing that the Centre party, led by Dr. Bruening, will refuse to help the Nazis to dismiss the government by means of a vote of no confidence when the Reichstag meets at the end of this month.

In an interview to-day Chancellor von Papen made his position clear. The Government has no intention, he declared, of trying to form a coalition of parties on which the Government could rely. He said the election had shown that the German people supported the Cabinet's efforts to rid the country of party control. He and his co-adjustors would come before the new Reichstag with a programme of constructive effort and would dare the Reichstag to unseat the Government in face of the supreme need for effective non-party work. He said the time had come for the Nazis to lend a hand in the reconstruction of the Fatherland.

He said he believed the country needed an Upper Chamber to check and balance the activites of the Reichstag and added that he hoped to see the electoral system revised in order to give more personal contact between candidates and their constituents.

He declared that Germany would go as far as any nation towards pulling down customs barriers and facilitating the inter-change of goods. "Live and let live," is his motto he says.

The Chancellor denied that he intended to suppress the communist party. He declared he would act impartially and summarily against whoever proved responsible for terrorist outrages.—Reuter.

Aug. 4.

An important Cabinet meeting was held to-day under the chairmanship of Minister of the Interior. Herr von Gayl for considering measures to put an end to the continued reign of terror obtaining in certain parts of the country, notably in East Prussia, Silesia and Schleswig-Holstein.

During last night, many cases of bomb-throwing against public buildings, shops and dwelling-houses owned or occupied by Social Democrats, local offices of the Social-Democratic and Communist parties and even against the buildings of newspapers connected with the Clerical Centre Party, resulting in some cases in bloody clashes. In several places the police seized depots of arms and ammunition. For the first time since the elections disorders of this kind are reported from near Munich where hand-grenades were thrown against members of the Republican parties.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Aug. 6.

No less than 130 people have been killed in Germany and over 1,000 seriously injured in political clashes between rival parties since the von Papen Government assumed power only just over two months ago, according to official figures just published here.

In addition to these casualties, 322 cases of terrorism have been established in Prussia alone, excluding Berlin, the culprits in 203 cases being Communists, 75 Nazis and 21 Republicans.

Outbreaks of terrorism continue throughout Germany. Sometimes the Communists are responsible, but apparently since the elections on July 31 the Nazis have been more frequently to blame.

As a result of this serious condition of affairs more drastic penalties are to be imposed against the use of fire-arms and explosives and it is expected that a decree to this effect will be published shortly.—Reuter.

Brunswick, Aug. 5.

Heavy charges of explosives were set off in the tenement district here this morning, damaging 21 buildings and injuring several persons. Police immediately threw a cordon about the scene, but no clue has been obtained as to the identity of those responsible.—United Press.

Berlin, Aug. 6.

The continuance of lawlessness in the Reich, despite police vigilance, is illustrated by reports of bomb outrages from Brunswick, Kiel and Breslau, and by the occurrence of political clashes in various other parts of the country.

At Breslau, a bomb was hurled from a passing motor-car into the bedroom of a man named Eckstein, leader of the Silesian Socialist party. The room was completely wrecked but fortunately Eckstein and his family were sleeping elsewhere as he had recently received a number of threats and Swastikas and other Nazi signs had been painted on his windows. The bomb explosion in Brunswick shattered the windows of hundreds of workmen's houses and caused the collapse of 200 house fronts.

The State Attorney of East Prussia has requested the Public Prosecutor to insist on drastic sentences on anyone proved to have participated in outrages and on those found in possession of arms.

Meanwhile, a new emergency decree providing for the death penalty for rioting and providing for the establishment of emergency courts to deal summarily with such outrages, has been drafted but its promulgation is delayed as both the Chancellor and the Minister of Defence are absent from Berlin.

It may, however, be put into force soon if the present terrorism does not cease.—Reuter.

Aug. 7.

Political disturbances continue in East Prussia and elsewhere. In the little East Prussian town of Loetzen the leader of the local group of the Republican organisation Reichsbanner was shot dead early this morning.

At Ratibor, in Silesia, hand-grenades were thrown through the windows of the offices of the local newspaper of the Clerical Centre Party but only slight damage was done.

As a result, the Press demands the early promulgation of the promised emergency decree introducing severe measures against disturbers of peace and order.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Aug. 8.

Reports of forthcoming changes in the German Cabinet were confirmed to-day by a spokesman for the von Papen Government in an interview with the United Press. Negotiations are started this week with a view to inclusion in the Cabinet of "men close to Hitler", the spokesman said, although he would not specify what followers of the militant National-Socialist leader would be given portifolios, nor who would be unseated to accommodate them.

The spokesman, however, emphasised that the Cabinet will retain the so-called "Super Party" character, relying upon the powerful support of President von Hindenburg.

It is believed in authoritative circles here that Herr Adolf Hitler, whose political philosophy of defiance to France and her Allies recently has been sweeping all Germany, may become Vice-Chancellor in the reorganised Cabinet. It is considered unlikely that the leader of the Nazis will assume the Chancellorship, due to the opposition of his own co-leaders, Herr Gregor Strasser and Herr Wilhelm Frick. President von Hindenburg and Gen. Curt Schleicher, Minister of National Defense and the dominant factor in the von Papen Cabinet, also are disinclined to give the highest post to Herr Hitler.—United Press.

SENATOR BORAH AGAIN

(Newport, Rhode Island) Aug. 8.

"I do not favour a mortatorium. It would not materially help conditions", says Senator Borah, in a telegram to a conference here which is discussing world trade conditions.

The Senator adds: "Readjustment on the basis of the capacity of debtor nations to pay would be almost equally ineffective. Neither of these schemes, nor both of them, would open markets and start trade. If, however, post-war problems such as debts, reparations and armaments, can be solved and the restoration of the Gold Standard and the stabilisation of silver for the Orient can be accepted, then I should be willing to see the debt used in any way that would make the programme a success."—Reuter.

THE CONVERSION SUCCESS

London, Aug. 2.

An official announcement to-day said that more than 2,036,000 holders out of the 3,000,000 total of owners of 5 per cent. War Loan had applied for conversion of their holdings during July.

Their holdings, after December 1, will be converted into the new 3½ per cent. War Loan. Since they applied for conversion before July 31, in accordance with Chancellor of the Exchequer's offer, they will receive, within the next two weeks, a bonus of £1 for every £100 they have authorised to be converted.

Many of those who have already applied for conversion have voluntarily renounced their rights to the one per cent. bonus. Those who accept the bonus need not pay income tax on it. Trustees, who have converted the loan on behalf of their wards, may collect the bonus and pay it as income, not subject to income tax. They need not consider it as capital.

One-third of the conversion campaign is now over. Holders who have not yet applied for conversion or for redemption have two more months, until September 30, to advise the government of their dissent from the scheme. Holders who have already done so or who during the next two months apply for redemption of their holdings, will be paid off in cash at par on December 1. Holders who have taken no action and who take no action before September 30 will be considered as having accepted the conversion offer and their holdings will be automatically transferred into the 3½ per cent. War Loan on December 1. The only exceptions to the time-limit will be holders who prove to the satisfaction of the Bank of England that the delay in giving notification was due solely to their permanent or temporary absence from the United Kingdom.

Information is not yet available as to the number of foreign holders of the war loan who applied for conversion durings July. A year or two ago it was estimated that between £300,000,000 and £500,000,000 of the loan was held abroad. On July 7 the Treasury announced that it was estimated that foreign holdings were not greater than £100,000,000, and probably as low as £50,000,000. Apparently many foreign holdings were liquidated during the flight from the pound last summer.

The new 3½ Per Cent War Loan to be issued on December 1 in place of the present 5 Per Cent. Loan, cannot be converted or redeemed until December 1, 1952. When the 5 Per Cent. War Loan was floated the Government reserved the right to convert it or redeem it at any time after 1929, thus authorising the present conversion.—If too many holders decline to accept conversion by September 30 it is confidently expected that the Government will offer them some short term security, carrying probably not more than 3½ interest, which they may accept instead of cash on December 1.—United Press.

The newspapers express great gratification at the undoubted success of the operation and the figures to date fulfil the highest expectations. They show that out of every 100 holdings in respect of which applications have been received 93 are for conversion into the new 3½ per cent. stock and only seven for redemption.

Almost without exception, the big holdings in the hands of insurance companies, banks, municipalities and large firms have been converted—Wireless Through Reuter.

THE BOXER PURCHASING COMMISSION

London, Aug. 5.

The Chinese Government's Purchasing Commission, which was formed to buy railway materials and other goods in England with the returned British share of the Boxer Indemnity money, is making highly satisfactory progress, stated Mr. Wang Chung-chun, the Director of the Commission, in an interview with Reuter to-day, on his return to London.

Mr. Wang expressed keen appreciation of the wholehearted manner in which all the members of the Commission, Chinese and British alike, had been co-operating in its work. The tram-ferry bridges ordered in Great Britain are making rapid progress and among a number of orders placed in England is one for 10,000 tons of rails for the Kiao-Tsi Railway (that is, the railway running from Tsinanfu, the Shantung capital, to Tsingtao). Five leading British steel-works have had this order divided between them.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. G. L. Dickinson

London, Aug. 3.

Mr. Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson died to-day at Guy's hospital following an operation.

Mr. Dickinson, who was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and who was the son of the late Lowes Dickinson, the well-known artist, was an eminent critic and essayist.

He was noted chiefly for his penetrating essays on the Far East which he wrote subsequent to a prolonged world tour. Among these probably the most noted are: "Letters of John Chinaman" and "An Essay on the Civilisation of India, China and Japan" published in 1914.

Mr. Dickinson made his tour of the world during 1912-19 on the Kahn Travelling Scholarship.—Reuter.

Miss E. B. Scripps

La Jolla, (Calif.,) Aug. 3.

Miss Ellen Browning Scripps, lifelong partner of the late Mr. E. W. Scripps and an important factor in the founding and upbuilding of the Scripps League of Newspapers, died here to-day at the age of 96 years.

Benefactions over an exceptionally wide field had been made during her last years, her interests including playgrounds, scientific work, education, world peace and temperance.

No woman had a more important role in the formative period of American journalism than Miss Scripps. She was the life-long partner and assistant of her brother, the late Edward W. Scripps, founder of the Scripps League of Newspapers.

Miss Scripps was born in London October 18, 1836. She was one of 13 children of James Mogg Scripps. When Miss Scripps was six her mother died. A year later James Mogg Scripps moved to America with his family.—United Press.

BRETON FETES MARRED

Rennes, Aug. 8.

An extraordinary outrage marred the Breton fetes commemorating the union in 1532 of Brittany to France which took place yesterday. The citizens of Rennes were awakened at 5 o'clock in the morning by a terrific explosion which smashed all the windows in the town hall and the theatre opposite.

It was subsequently discovered that the modern bronze statuary group commemorating the union, which stood in a niche on the facade of the Town Hall, had been deliberately blown up and had crashed to the ground in fragments.

The greatest indignation was aroused by the outrage, the authors of which have not yet been detected.

Premier Herriot, himself a Breton by birth, presided at the commemorative ceremonies.—Reuter.

BRITISH OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS

London, Aug. 6.

Orders issued simultaneously by the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry announce that the British Government has decided to stabilise officers' emoluments, which will cease to vary automatically with changes in the index figure.

It is pointed out in the orders that the decision obviates the revision which was due to be made on October 1.

The Government has also decided that, subject to the national financial position, final consolidation be deferred until April 1, 1934, and that in the meantime rates be stabilised at current reduction from the standard rates, namely 11 per cent.

Provision is made for review in the event of a large fluctuation of the index figure before the period of stabilisation expires.—Reuter.

MR. HOOVER'S EFFIGY BURNED

Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 6.

All refugees of the "Bonus Expeditionary Force" had departed from Johnstown to-day, at the request of the mayor and to avoid epidemic. As a final ceremony, the veterans burned President Hoover and former Finance Secretary (Now Ambassador) Andrew Mellon of Pennsylvania in effigy.—United Press.

FRENCH MINISTER TO VISIT AMERICA

Paris, Aug. 7.

In connection with the denial of the rumoured appointment of M. Germain-Martin as Ambassador to the United States, it is now announced that M. Germain-Martin will shortly visit Washington on an extraordinary mission for the purpose of discussing with the American Government the problem of war debts.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION OF PORCELAIN CLAY

Goettingen, Aug. 7.

For the first time a method has been discovered for the synthetic production of porcelain-clay, the so-called kaolin. The experiments were conducted by Dr. Noll of the Institute of Mineralogy at Goettingen University, who declares that mass production of the new material will be possible at considerably lower price than that of the natural kaolin.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

New York, Aug. 4.—Acting under the suggestion of the Swedish liquidators, the Federal Court here has decided to adjudicate the Kreuger & Toll Co. bankrupt in the United States.

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FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Adelaide, Aug. 5.—A new flying mail 'plane which completed its flight between Perth and Adelaide in under ten hours flying time. During the flight the 'plane sometimes travelled 160 miles an hour.

* * *

Washington, Aug. 4.—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation to-day rejected Pennsylvania's request for a G.$10,000,000 loan for relief of unemployment on the ground that the state legislature had not done its full duty toward state relief.

* * *

Cairo, Aug. 4.—The commercial representative of the the Soviet Union to Egypt has been ordered to leave the country by August 25, as he had received permission to stay here only on condition that he place orders for Egyptian cotton, which recently he has not done.

* * *

Berlin, Aug. 3.—It is authoritatively stated that in pursuance of the decision taken at Lausanne by the Belgian and German delegates, conversations between the representatives of the two countries have already started here, with the object of further improving the commercial relations between Germany and Belgium.

* * *

London, Aug. 4.—The Colonial Secretary, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, has decided to appoint a commission to examine on the spot the possibilities of a closer union between Trinidad and the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands, or some of them. It is anticipated that the commission will leave England for the West Indies in the autumn.

* * *

Vienna, Aug. 4—The Government of Chancellor Dollfuss once more narrowly escaped defeat on the question of its recent loan agreement with some of the League of Nations Powers when the main committee of the Austrian National Council sanctioned the agreement with 11 against 10 votes. The Christian Socialists, the Landbund and the Heimatblock voted for and the Pan-Germans and Social-Democrats against the agreement.

* * *

Berlin, Aug. 4.—That the German Minister of Economics, Dr. Warmbold, has encountered difficulties with the Cabinet in connection with the question of a reduction of the interest rates on German loans, as featured in the Press, is officially denied to-day. On the contrary, it is stated the Cabinet is united in the opinion that, though the present rate of interest in Germany is by far too high, no general lowering of it by Government decree is contemplated, though individual negotiations may shortly be taken up.

* * *

Paris, Aug. 3—The possibility of raising the French submarine Promethee, which sank about four weeks ago in the English Channel, was discussed again to-day between the French Naval Minister, M. Leygues, and the two German engineers, Ruecker and Mueller, who hold the patent-rights for a special salvage vessel for submarines. The two engineers, however backed the opinion of the other experts to the effect that under prevailing circumstances any attempt to raise the ill-fated submarine would be hopeless.

* * *

London, Aug. 3.—Alleging that he attended a dinner "in a wholly intoxicated condition, that he was quite unable to make a speech or to behave properly at the dinner," the executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union is seeking to remove its president, Mr. William Harold Hutchinson, from office. Whether they will be able to substantiate the charge and succeed in turning him out of his post is still uncertain for, in the meantime, Mr. Justice Goddard, in the Vacation Court, has granted an interim injunction restraining the Union from their contemplated action.

* * *

Amsterdam, Aug. 5.—An unexpected consequence of a terrific storm which swept to-day over the English Channel, is the death of some 10,000 valuable carrier pigeons. English pigeon clubs had organised a big raid over the Channel and to this end had sent off thousands of carrier pigeons, which practically all perished. The value of the pigeons killed is estimated at £200,000. Some 650 carrier pigeons from Berlin also took part in the event and of them so far only 50 have been recovered.

Batavia, Aug. 6.—Twenty-seven per cent. of last year's total tappable area of rubber in the Netherlands East Indies has since ceased production, according to an official statement issued here to-day. It is further stated that 419 estates have entirely ceased tapping while 115 others tap only partly.

* * *

Scheveningen, (Holland), Aug. 4—It is reported to-day that an agreement in principle has been reached at the nitrate conference here between Chilean and European producers. The delegates are now engaged in the task of drafting a formal agreement and settling outstanding problems.

* * *

Stockholm, Aug. 6.—The acceptance of 50,000 kronor from the late Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match king, last February for the People's Party is officially described as the reason for the sudden resignation of the Prime Minister, M. Ekman, leader of the People's Party. The sum has already been returned to the estate of Kreuger.

* * *

Chicago, Aug. 5.—A terrible fire last evening here resulted in no less than 4,500 hogs and cattle being burned alive in Chicago's stock-yard and packing district on the south-west side of the city, in spite of desperate efforts to save the squealing and shrieking livestock. Two blocks were swept and completely gutted by the flames, and a large packing plant was destroyed. The total damage is estimated at G$6,000,000.

* * *

The Geneva correspondent of the "Deutsche Allgemine Zeitung" reports that the Secretariat of the League of Nations is raising objections to Germany's payment of the present instalment of her dues to the League of Nations in German marks and has resolved to refuse the acceptance of this form of payment. Considerable surprise is expressed here at this attitude, especially in view of the fact that the German mark at present stands rather high on the world's chief exchanges and that in the present critical state of world finances, Germany must exercise extraordinary care in the matter of the export of foreign currencies.

By SAPAJOU

MR. WILLIAM "BILL" BURRELL

of the Asia Life Insurance Company, returns to Shanghai to stay after an absence of five years.

Sydney, Aug. 6.—Eighteen thousand railwaymen to-day had their wages reduced by 9/6 a week in accordance with the Federal basic wage. Under the Lang regime these workers were given higher wages and shorter hours than was provided by law.

* * *

The Governor of San Sebastian has dissolved the local uniformed detachment of Nazis which had been formed by German residents. The detachment had existed for some time but when the members adopted the Nazi uniform the authorities decided that it was the time to interfere and immediately took steps to dissolve them. Nazi groups exist in several Spanish towns.

* * *

Bucharest, Aug. 4.—Enormous quantities of gas and oil suddenly burst forth near Moreni, a place where soundings for oil have for some time been going on. The whole countryside was flooded with oil and the immediate evacuation of the place by the local population was ordered. It is computed that about a hundred waggon-loads of oil spouted forth to-day.

Tokyo. Aug. 8.—A Russo-Japanese memoradum concerning the fishing concession in northern Soviet waters will be officially signed shortly, as a result, so Japanese sources say, of compromise on the Soviet side. This compromise was due to the efforts of Mr. Koki Hirota, Ambassador to Moscow, who has been negotiating with M. Karakhan of the Soviet Foreign Office for more than a year.

* * *

The Polish Penal Code, which is to be enforced as from September 1, has now been completed. With the introduction of this code the criminal law of Poland will, for the first time, be unified, as from this date on, the penal codes of Germany, Austria and Russia, being still in force in those parts of Poland which were ceded to her by the above-mentioned countries under the peace treaties, will then be annulled. As Polish Minister of Justice, Michalovski, pointed out in a recent interview, the most outstanding feature of the new Penal Code which comprises 295 articles, is the fact that the criminal and his subjective relation to the crime will be more extensively considered than the chime itself.

Washington, Aug. 6.—President Hoover to-day announced the membership of the board of the Home Loan Bank, provided for under the Relief Bill passed by Congress. Mr. Franklin W. Fort, former congressman from New Jersey and an attorney and financier as well as a former member of the U.S. Food Administration, was named chairman. Other members were Messrs. Nathan Adams of Dallas, Texas, William Best of Pittsburgh, Martin Bodfish of Chicago, and William Gries of Los Angeles.

* * *

The French National Economic Council in a statement issued to-day, pronounced itself in favour of the principle of free trade. However, it is emphasised in the Council's declaration, that present abnormal conditions of trade justify the further maintenance of certain custom tariffs and other measures aiming at a restriction of imports. Of the existing commercial treaties the more important ones, the statement says, will have to be revised, especially France's commercial treaty with Germany.

* * *

New York, Aug. 7.—A project for the banking and cotton mill interests to form a $90,000,000 syndicate to buy 3,000,000 bales of cotton controlled directly or indirectly by the Federal Farm Board, in order to "remove this incubus in prices," is reported in the "New York Times" to-day as under consideration. It is emphasised that this cotton will not be resold, but will be consumed by the mills over a period of years. It is felt that such a move will eliminate the "depressing cloud of undisposed surplus" now hanging over the cotton market and the textile industry.

* * *

Paris, Aug. 7.—Much speculation concerning the probability of a Franco-Russian Non-Aggression Pact being signed in the near future was engendered by the interview between Premier Herriot and the U.S.S.R. Ambassador Comrade Dovgalevsky, which took place to-day and was immediately followed by a lengthy conversation between the French Premier and Rumanian Minister to Paris. It is generally assumed that these conversations had an important bearing on the proposed Pact of Non-Aggression between France and the Soviet Union, a question which has been pending for the last two years.

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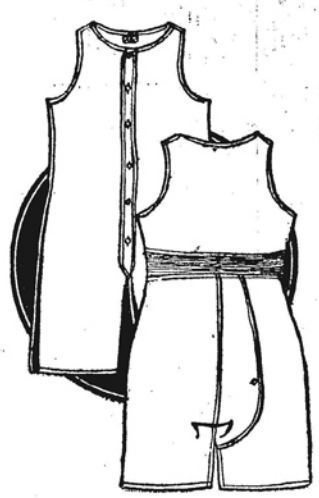

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By Latrator.

The Prince of Wales, sceptical himself on the subject, has attempted to revive the straw hat. So far he appears to have confirmed his own scepticism rather than the notion that the headgear of dashing youth of the Victorian Age can be adopted by the XXth Century. Shanghailanders have perhaps more reason than Londoners to declare that they give good support to the straw-hat industry for the rieshaman must get his straw-hat from someone who once wore it as a deliberate act and not because it could be retrieved cheaply from a dustbin. There really is no need to labour the point for the shop-windows in Shanghai show that straw-hats are purchased. The trouble is that they are seen on the heads of Chinese and non-British foreigners, so even Britons in Shanghai cannot be accused of following a royal lead. Perhaps the failure lies in the clumsy nomenclature provided.

* * *

The fashion of giving the names of great men to common articles of use seems to have died out. It was an admirable way of advertising them but, in these days, with the growth of the advertisement business, it may be regarded as a superfluous device. No longer do we remember generals and statesmen by this method. The Crimean War produced its cardigan from the name of one of the British commanders. Waterloo further back gave bootmakers wellingtons and bluchers. The Great War produced much slang, technical and otherwise: blighty, "going west," camouflage, and so on, but the names of Commanders were left alone.

* * *

Has the process of using proper names for description of common objects fallen into permanent disuse? Leaving out of account such electrical terms as volt, ohm, watt and the rest, Marconi is almost the only modern inventor to be honoured with inclusion in the dictionary. In an earlier age words such as mesmerism, from the pioneer of hypnotism, Mesmer, guillotine from its advocate M. J. I. Guillotin were duly put into commission. And there are many such examples. It may be wondered, however, whether they are all discernible nowadays. Dunces are so recognised a class in the school world that those who employ the term forget that there was once a philosopher called John Duns Scotus, whose deep learning aroused the wrath of the followers of St. Thomas Aquinas in the 14th Century. They contemptuously labelled his disciples Dunsmen. So by a curious freak of fate the contumely cast on wisdom has been used to describe stupidity. Duns Scotus has thus been as scurvily treated as the County of Suffolk, whose epithet "silly" is no reflection on the intelligence of its inhabitants but a tribute to the piety of a county which is said to boast more churches to a square mile than any other in England. And the Anglo-Saxon "soelig" means "holy" or "blessed," the compliment paid to the people of the East Anglian shire.

* * *

When photographers talk of silhouettes do they realise that they are recalling the political controversies of 18th Century France? Silhouette was a Finance Minister who aroused popular anger by his desire for economy. It was alleged to take the form of extreme pettiness. In ridicule the wits of the day applied the financier's name to the new form of portraiture then in vogue—the pioneer of the snapshot and the caricature. The boycott movement provides another example of a different kind, for as is well known to readers of this journal, the first victim of the Irish invention of that form of political pressure was Captain Boycott, a land agent. Less reputable people are remembered in this way. In the 19th Century Scotland was shocked by the crimes of a murderer who smothered his victims in order to sell their bodies for dissecting purposes. He was hanged in Edinburgh in 1829 but his name is still used, when a discussion is burked.

* * *

Present day statesmen in England and even princes have not the good fortune of their predecessors. The Prince Consort of Queen Victoria could recognise that in driving in a victoria he was being reminded of his august wife's name, but he himself is not forgotten by those who cling faithfully to the watch-chain known as the albert and believed to be coming into fashion again. Liberal greatness is remembered by the gladstone into which, before the days of the collapsible suit-case or the wardrobe trunk, was a most popular piece of luggage. London policemen are still called bobbies, although the older word peeler has lost ground. So Sir Robert Peel's responsibility for their existence is doubly celebrated. With them may be associated the hansom and the tram. Both vehicles are derived from surnames: J. A. Hanson the inventor of the cab and Outram, the sponsor of the rail-borne bus.

* * *

Flowers like dahlia and fuchsia have become so familiar to the present generation that the fact of their commemorating a Swedish botanist named Dahl and a German botanist named Fuchs is often overlooked. The army gives many names such as colt, webley, maxim and the rest. It is not so often recognised that when officers are called martinets they are given ancestral connection with a Colonel Martinet, of the army of Louis XIV, who made discipline a thing of tense rigidity. Nor is it much noted that the bayonet was christened at the battle of its first use at Bayonne.

* * *

Literature gives personalities to whom the same process has been applied. Malapropisms come direct from the lady in Sheridan's play, although there it will be recognised that the dramatist helped the process by his deliberate coining of the name. The straw-hat cannot oust the trilby which keeps green the memory of du Maurier's heroine. When a writer is accused of that artificial style known as euphuist he is being taken back to the Elizabethan age and John Lyly's "Euphues." Moneylenders cannot help knowing how they come to be called shylocks.

* * *

When it comes to names of places Shanghai has particular and personal cause for knowing how they can be used to enrich the vocabulary, although the practice of shanghaiing is a thing of the past. To talk bunkum unhappily is not and thus the town of Buncombe in North Carolina has a grievance in that the failings of its politicians of long ago are so pilloried. Happier are other and simpler ways of using place-names, such as come from the habits of sellers of port, madeira, chianti, canary and sherry, none of which need specific explanation, although the modern Jeres de la Frontera, near Cadiz, may with difficulty be recognised as Xeres. Mosul gives muslin just as Calicut gives calico, but when people talk of cashmere they sometimes mean kerseymere and provide a link between East Anglia and Kashmir. For there is also kersey which is a coarse kind of cloth and derives its name from a Suffolk town, Kersey, where once that cloth was made.

* * *

So whether we go back to the unhappy king Tantalus of mythology for the tantalising of our fellow-men, whether we sit on or wear a chesterfield in memory of the witty earl, or eat currants from Corinth or collect kitcats and yet forget the founder of the Kit Cat Club, Christopher Cat, the pieman, or bury our dead in a mausoleum as Queen Artemisia did with the body of her consort, King Mausolos of Caria, or macadamise our roads in the name of a Scottish engineer named Macadam, or shield ourselves from the rain in the mackintoshes of another Scot, or, invoke the grimness of Guido Fawkes to make a guy of anyone, buy wedgwood and add to it china—we tread this special etymological path. It is ever growing in length but, probably, its charm consists in the difficulty of detecting the growth.

The Tenderfoot in America

by Pedigreen

When I left Shanghai last year to spend my well-earned vacation, though, I says it as shouldn't, I spent one month in luxurious travel across the Pacific, an anxious few hours crossing over 1,000 miles of the Rockies by aeroplane, a few miserable days in a train, made still more miserable because of the dust storms encountered, and after walking across the Canadian-U.S.A. border from Portal to North Portal, crossed and recrossed the Mississippi so many times that I became dizzy, I finally arrived at the station nearest to my destination. From there, after failing three times to obtain a conveyance because, so I was assured, I might be the counterpart of a Chinese bandit, I arrived near to a lone farm house, not without misgivings. The driver of the car evidently taking no risks because there had been so many holdups, considerately let me know that he always took with him a revolver—just to shoot crows you know—though why he shot crows, or tried to, with a .45 I am at a loss to know. That revolver never left his hand, or rather as it lacked self volition, he stuck to it; he held it in a position which spelt disaster to my cardiac organ should a jolt of the car cause it to go off. And then, a mile from the lone farm house to which I have referred I saw an equally lone hog cart containing a still lonelier calf just dragged from the comforts of a mother's love, and a far lonelier farmer waiting for the arrival of the truck that was to take that still lonelier calf for its last ride to

....Motherless calf

vealdom. A word of greeting, a smile from the driver of the car, accompanied by a lowering of the revolver and great relief to myself, and I was clambering—is that the right word?—on to the cart, leaving a dear female relative to complete, in care of the tender mercies of the bandit-scared driver, the last stage to the lone farm, where she was greeted with: "We don't want anything to-day!" The truck came along and while Uncle—I suppose I may call him Uncle, well, he is anyway—backed the hog cart to the truck to form a run way. I hopped over and tried to induce the motherless calf to do what it did'nt want to do. Now anyone knows, that is anyone who has had experience, that the only way to reason with a calf is just to seize one ear with one hand and the tail with the other and—no I haven't three hands—well, the argument is sometimes at an end. Not always. The bovine infant took a strong objection to being so treated, and was joined by a bull calf which was making a similar sad excursion. It needs no stretch of imagination to realize what happened. The darned bull calf played leap frog, I lost grip of the ear, was bowled over and while lying on the bottom of the cart gave the calf a kick. I was lucky in my aim, and the two scampered into the tumbril, and my labours and trials were over for a time.

The two black Percherons, Uncle—no, not my Uncle—and Niece ambled home dragging the hog cart

....not before I had learnt.

behind them, where after the usual greetings I immediately shed the last shreds—and after my experience in the hog cart it is literally true—of civilization and donned the only clothing which proclaims one—outwardly at least—a farmer! And oh! what a farmer I made! After my experience I am a perfect gigolo. My first lesson in that difficult art was when I was told I must kill chickens for dinner. Now I had never killed a chicken in my life, though having lived so long in China it is with the utmost difficulty I can look one in the face. The small boy of the farm, age just seven years, had evidently served a long apprenticeship as executioner, for he led me to the block,—a small log with two nails stuck in it, and said: "You put your head between the nails." I nearly said "O yeah," but decided the chicken's head would be better there and would certainly look nicer than mine! And so the chicken's head was neatly fixed between the nails and then the axe fell. I dropped the body, legs and neck, all of which seemed very much alive, and wherever I went they followed me until I looked as if I had rolled through a shambles or just come out of Swifts or Armours. Anyhow the steps I learned were the first that any gigolo learns—a combination tango-waltz-fox trot winding up with an apology to Saint Saens—with an adagio movement, leaving me prostrate.

And next—let me introduce Minnie and Winnie, not of the Shanghai Scottish fame, but the two handsome looking sows of the Duroc breed, each with a fine litter of young ones—boys and girls! Uncle had decided the sons should have two extra rings stuck in their noses, and the young ones one each, 23

Dive for J.....

altogether. Well, the only way to throw a hog is to follow it, dive for its near rear leg, give it a twist, and the whole hog of bacon rolls gracefully, though with a decided "plunk" to the ground. Except—Duroc hogs are not the snub-nosed type. They have a wickedly long snout, ready, it seems, like the wolf of Red Riding Hood fame, to gobble you up, and a scream, or shriek or syren loud enough to waken the dead! Uncle, not the Percheron, showed me how it was done. I tried, but the elusive sow seemed to understand I was either an amateur or did not like nasal ornaments. I followed that hog, jumping over the hurdles formed by her squealing young, tripped over first one and then another, and when the wicked mother decided I was sufficiently helpless, she turned me in turn into a nice light hurdle. Unfortunately she did not understand the game, but stepped on me instead and there I lay while 300 pounds—or was it 200 or 600?—of live pork put most of its weight on me, followed by her squealing kids,—no, not kids, they are of the goat specie are'nt they?—which did the same. Anyhow after I got up, I was infuriated, though why I don't know, for I was going to do a lot worse to the sow if I could. I made one dive at her near rear foot and got her. If there is a God in Heaven he must have been very deaf if he did'nt hear that hog squeal, but I took a fiendish delight in putting two perfectly good rings in that hog's snout. The ornaments suited her. She seemed pleased with them, she squealed her appreciation, and when the operation was over she just raised her snout and then lowered it, showing the rings with pride. And, inhuman and unsporting though it be, I felt no qualms of conscience at similarly adorning her children. Their appearance was certainly improved, but unfortunately mine was'nt. I was filthy and wringing wet with perspiration, and to add to my injured feelings all I was offered in that land of blessed prohibition, was a jar of water! Anyhow I had learned a few new steps.

Now, I wonder, do you know anything about geese? The old gander is a faithful old thing. He keeps guard over the house in which his spouse is attending to her young. He does'nt, like so many of the human species, run after interesting goslings. Indeed, try to talk to his wife and if you are not able, or have not the agility, to put your hand on his sinewy neck, he will certainly, perhaps playfully, perhaps not, seize on a fleshy part of your leg. One of his specie did that to me and I danced round with him—quite a new dance for me which I have christened the "goose step"—with apologies to the ex-Kaiser.

And now just a little about cultivating. Seeds are planted, the planted seeds grow, the ground around the roots becomes hard, that is if the rain has not fallen for some time, and has to be broken. The cultivator is a necessary implement, but in using it one has to know a little about the stuff that is growing—especially in the vegetable garden. The wee lad to whom I have referred watched me with interest one evening when I was using the cultivator, his cherubic face showing his ill-concealed contempt. He could stand it no longer when, after I had decided that a few leaves on the ground were of no use, I attempted to plough them up, and he yelled to his mother, "Say, mom, tell this guy to go away, he don't know a peanut from a weed." Now how was I to know peanuts grew in the ground? I thought they grew on trees. And anyhow the only peanuts I have ever met usually serve as table decorations at boresome dinner parties in Shanghai!

Progressing, there was my episode with the bull which jumped a fence, but seeing a cow, thank heaven, preferred her company to mine but not before I had learned a new step called the "Retreat." And the cows and calves and—but I think I have said enough to convince anyone that even the simplest things on a farm, though milking is not one of them—can teach a gigolo something. And I am no gigolo.

Sixty Years Ago

From the "North-China Daily News," of August 10, 1872

Yesterday was the first day of Autumn, and the copious rain, which required the postponement of the Band performance in the Gardens, is considered among the native community to prognosticate a plentiful harvest. The Chinese have a common saying that "a shower of rain on the first day of the Autumn will cover the whole eath with gold." It is anticipated that the cotton crop around Shanghai will be larger this season than it has been for many years past.

* * *

The English mail of June 28, arrived yesterday by the Aden from Hongkong. The same steamer also brought on the French mail of June 21, transhipped at Suez, the Donnai having from some cause been detained. It is not long since we noticed the exceptional speed with which the English mail was brought forward, but the present one surpasses all predecessors, having taken only 38 days 15 hours from London. Last English mail by the Indus came out in 38 days 21 hours. From a few notes of the voyage of the Hindostan as far as Aden, we find that in one day's steaming she did 336 miles, for 14 knots an hour. If the P. & O.'s boats go on like this, we may count on material shortening of the tedious voyage to and from England.

DIRECTORY

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SHANGHAI'S UNEMPLOYED

How Self Help Can Be Encouraged: Views of Depression Victim

SPECIAL TO THE N.-C. HERALD

The following article has been written for the "North-China Herald" by an unemployed Englishman in Shanghai. It throws a new light on the problem from the point of view of one of the victims of the present depression.

Six months before I had reached my majority I found myself in Melbourne with ten pounds in my pocket plus an unestimable amount of optimism. Had I not in my possession a contract from what was considered a reputable Chinese firm in Hongkong? The terms of the agreement were that I should represent them, under certain terms and conditions, in Australia at a salary of forty pounds per month plus an agreed commission on all business accruing from my efforts.

During my first day in the capital of Victoria I, being unfamiliar with the city, happened to enquire of two young men the exact location of the offices of Gibbs, Bright & Co., to one of whose employees I had a letter of introduction from a relation of his in Hongkong. On hearing that I was from the Far East the aforementioned couple lost no time in informing me that they were unemployed marine engineers desirous of finding employment on the China Coast. Sympathetically, I listened to their expanding tale of woe, which had only got really under way by the time we found ourselves at the offices of Gibbs, Bright & Co. They would like to hear more from me regarding the prospects of finding employment in China, they informed me, and hastened to assure me that they would await the termination of my interview. As it happened I met the gentleman for whom I was seeking, with whom I ultimately left the premises of Gibbs, Bright & Co. by a side door, thereby failing to meet up again with my chance acquaintances.

The following day, whilst walking along Flinders St., I heard someone hail me. On looking around I observed a young man, who was accompanied by a charming and well-dressed young lady. At first, as he hurried towards me, I was frankly puzzled; but, as I automatically grasped his outstretched hand, my memory jogged me into recognition of one of my wishing-to-be-informed friends of the previous day.

It seemed that he was in terrible trouble. His brutal father, seemingly, had decided that as he was not earning anything the household might as well be rid of him. It transpired that the young lady, who kept herself removed at a discreet distance, was his fiancée, and that he feared to tell her the worst lest she should be unduly worried about his welfare. It also seemed that for her sake he had been putting on a bold front for some time. At last it appeared that if I could separate myself from a "couple of quid" (". . . until to-morrow; you meet me at Flinders St. station at three o'clock and I'll pay you back.") the situation would be saved, as he had seemingly promised to take his fiancée out that day for the afternoon and evening.

The result of this (to me) rather painful recital was that my slender resources were speedily reduced by parting with two of the best. I must say that, upon my return home, I was rather disgusted with my landlady who, upon hearing of the facts, burst into such laughter as to cause me grave misgivings as to her state of "all-thereness." On the morrow, when I had informed her of my fruitless wait for my "friend" she laughed less—but talked to me a lot more seriously from which I learned quite a lot. It was my first, but by no means my last, experience of being made a "sucker."

I experienced no great concern when I was down to my last shilling which happened to coincide with the anticipated arrival of my first month's salary from my Principals in Hongkong. The mail arrived all right, but it carried no letter for me. Another mail arrived, and yet another—and still no news. At last I heard from my father in Hongkong that the Chinese firm had gone 'phut' shortly after my departure from Hongkong!

To say that at first I was 'windy' is putting the thing rather mildly. Here I was (so it seemed to me then; to-day it would be different) stranded in a strange country, broke, and owing a board bill. But the resourcefulness of a man or woman quickly ripens under the heat of experience. I went into conference with myself, and at last an idea struck me.

Just prior to leaving Hongkong I had been employed by a solid firm of importers and exporters. Despite my tender years I was in charge of the Export Dept. the conduct of which, I must confess, was rather beyond my immature powers. However, I recollected a certain connection we had had in New Zealand to whom I promptly wrote offering my services on the stipulation that they (as a matter of fact it was a one-man concern—Indent business) would defray my expenses to Dunedin. The reply was prompt and in the form of a telegraphic remittance fully covering my Melbourne-Dunedin passage as well as leaving sufficient to square my board bill, which by this time was sadly in arrears.

I make no excuses for what may have been a tedious preamble. I purposely began this article in the way I have done because it paints the picture of a young man hitherto care-free and innocent of the hardships of life, who was forced by the pressure of circumstances to think out ways and means of evading the dread clutches of unemployment.

Coming now to the unfortunate position of many Britons in Shanghai at the present moment I would like to say first of all that it is my considered opinion that there is nobody in Shanghai (or elsewhere) who can help the unemployed more than they themselves can do. In its recent leader the "North-China Daily News" sounded the warning that things might become considerably worse before there is any improvement. Hardly cheery reading, I must admit, but then the truth is too often unpalatable. The question is what are we "unemployees" going to do about it?

I have said at the beginning of the previous paragraph that nobody can help us more than we can help ourselves. I would like to explain that further. There are in Shanghai just now heaven only knows how many of us seeking the self-same thing—work. We are each of us functioning more or less ineffectively in this direction—with consequent disappointment. Things are, as our American cousins put it, "tough", but we have got to face the fact with courage and optimism for the future as have millions, not hundreds, done at Home under considerably more deplorable conditions than are obtaining in the Far East, where it is practically impossible for any decent white man or woman to know the agony of starvation.

I put forward the suggestion that we get together and from out of our ranks appoint a working committee of, say, five persons, three gentlemen and two ladies. It would then be the first duty of this committee to compile a *complete* list of unemployed Britons in Shanghai with full details of their qualifications and circumstances, as well as a note of any type of work outside of their usual occupation in which they might be profitably occupied. I believe there are among our ranks men from Australia and New Zealand. It is not without the realms of possibility that a few of these gentlemen are possessed of a more than passing knowledge of, let us say, poultry raising although pursuing more decorous callings which at the moment are crowded to overflowing. It may happen that there is in Shanghai some person of means who might be successfully approached with a view to financing an up-to-date poultry farm on a large scale. Through an organised bureau of our own it is more likely that the parties with a common interest would be brought together more speedily than would be the case through haphazard individual seeking. Whilst the example I have given is purely hypothetical I, personally, am of the opinion that there is money in a poultry farm run on modern lines.

Of course, to organise ourselves properly it would be necessary to have the support of British employers in Shanghai, and I feel confident we need have no fear of lack of support in this direction. I am certain that many of the larger firms would be only too willing to provide us with the modest office space which we would require as well as defraying the cost of necessary stationery etc.

Through organisation there is no doubt in my mind that we can in some measure reduce our numbers not only to our own satisfaction, but to the satisfaction of those who are keenly solicitous of our welfare. None of us wants charity, I know, but let us not misunderstand *real* charity. Some months ago I came across the following quotation: "He gives no charity who gives without sacrifice. He gives no sympathy without feeling the sorrow or wound he wishes to heal." As things are at present in Shanghai it seems to me that charity is given in the spirit of the above quotation, and as so proffered should be accepted by the recipient without any inner qualms of conscience.

Organisation amongst ourselves has too many other benefits for me to mention here. The chief thing for all of us to remember is: We shall be the more helped the more we help ourselves.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE LOCAL FOREIGN POUPULATION

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

The people of Shanghai, intelligently realizing that the economic condition of the rest of the world must react on immigration as well as the general trend of business, are trying to find some method of coping with the problems of unemployment before they become overwhelming. The first difficulties of this type arose with the influx of White Russians who came here seeking safety and a means of livelihood. This, of course, affected the scale of wages and now there is added danger of a further reduction as people from other countries are beginning to arrive because of the impossibility of finding work at home.

So far, the men form the largest group of the unemployed among those with training and experience. Many of these have utilized the last of a shrinking capital for the journey in the hope of making a new start in China, still less disturbed by depression than almost any other country. This additional weight on business cannot be absorbed, even here, and the various consulates, chambers of commerce, and other organizations are attempting to discourage such pioneering for jobs through their home offices.

But the man can manage in some way. Obviously, the serious point to be considered is unemployment among women. Although the figures are minute in comparison to those of other cities, there has been an unprecedented number looking for work in the last few months. Most of these cases, however, in regard to the British and Americans, are not desperate as they concern women who have some employment, but with such small salaries they find mere existence difficult.

Various organisations interested in this subject state that no remarkable increase has been brought to their attention recently. As one woman said, "The problem of the Russian is always with us, but I know of no American, who was willing and really wanted work, who was unable to obtain it. Recently, I have heard of some British women who have lost their positions; however, as things stand, I do not consider that we have a serious situation to meet in that line".

Her statement has been borne out by other sources of information. Investigation of the files of the employment bureaux show the registration of few British or American women, although there are more of the former, but an increase in the number of Russians.

Up to date, there have not been many English or American women who have come here to work without something definite in view, merely because of lack of opportunity at home. There are a few, though, and it is feared that this class of immigration may grow.

One woman, who recently came to Shanghai in search of a position, tells the following story: "I arrived with just enough money to last a few weeks, at the most, and a great hope. The first thing I did, of course, was to look through the newspapers. That was not too cheerful as I could not find more than one or two advertisements for office help. The next step was registration at my Consulate, the Chamber of Commerce and the Y.W.C.A. Everyone expressed disapproval of my coming out with nothing more than a deep trust in luck. As one man said, 'The best thing you can do, young woman, is go home where you have friends'. That was an impossibility as steamship companies charge for transportation, and I refused to be discouraged. That very first day I uncovered three jobs. Not good ones, it is true, but they gave me the confident feeling that there was no need to starve. The moneyless cannot be too particular. However, I decided to try for something better while my small capital lasted.

"In the process of job-hunting, I discovered there were not many women among the unemployed, but some of them made so little they could hardly manage to live. That worried me, although most of them were doing some kind of sales or clerical work and lacked real training. Within a short time I secured a temporary position, made possible through the fact that I had arrived in vacation season. Since then I have learned that there is always a place for the competent stenographer and that it was not luck entirely. But I hate to think of what might have happened if I had been one of the army of 'general office workers' without anything definite to offer. Anyone of that type who comes here is going to find herself in the same position—or lack of one—that she would at home and is a fool to try it."

There is another side of the question that is brought out by the case of an older woman who has lived in Shanghai for some years. She lost her place as a clerk in a local firm when they decided to reduce expenses and has been without work ever since. She has applied to all the agencies and even canvassed the individual companies, but, where there is a vacancy, a younger person is chosen. While that is pathetic, such a condition is not new.

Then there are many instances of other women who have lost their positions and been forced into taking anything they could get. It is possible to live on very little in Shanghai, but some of the salaries are so infinitesimal that the standard of living must be reduced to a degree affecting the health. And the building of a reserve fund to cover necessities in case of illness is impossible.

The city has been most generous in response to charity cases, but there is no provision, at present, for the semi-self-supporting woman who will not apply to any of the existing groups for help as long as she can eke out any kind of an existence. The situation is not yet desparate, but far-seeing people believe that it may have to be met in the not too far distant future. Some sort of a Girls' Residential Club, such as can be found in other large cities, where the working woman with a small salary may live in clean and decent surroundings, is one solution.

One business man said that the effects of the depression in the rest of the world were only beginning to be felt here as it always took about two years for Shanghai to reflect general conditions to any great extent. He agreed with others in the belief that there was no very decided unemployment problem among women just now, but that it was not to arise and must be considered.

JAPAN'S SECOND MIND

Symposium of Views on the Japanese Adventure in China

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

"The militarists will never give up Manchuria!" That is the keynote of the mind at present dominant in Japan. This realistic statement came from one of four well-informed Japanese with whom a China missionary recently conversed at length—a journalist, an attorney, a Christian educationalist and a professor of international law. From their unveiling of opinion in Japan, as they know it, he gained insight into Japanese thinking that is worth sharing with others. Those holding the same view of the economic benefits the militarists expect (or expected?) to win in Manchuria are still numerous and have the advantage of the public ear. These economic benefits, when seen by themselves, are undoubtedly alluring. Among them are timber, coal, iron and food.

Then through the acquisition of the economic resources of Manchuria and Mongolia—460,400 square miles—and their direct or indirect control the militarists and their supporters hope also to protect themselves against Russia and be economically able to fight the United States if necessary. This latter possibility is much talked about.

When the missionary queried as to what might be termed a *casus belli* for such a conflict he was informed that interference with Japan's present policy would fall under that head. Further elucidation showed that for the United States to assist China with money or munition or in any other way help the latter to prepare to fight Japan would be considered political interference justifying war. These representative Japanese felt, however, that this war talk is somewhat in the nature of a propagandist effort on the part of the militarists to set up a "hypothetical enemy" in order to enhance their own indispensibility. Nevertheless Manchuria looms as a source of war strength for Japan. Then, too, there is hope that as an increased number of Japanese share in the development of the land and resources of Manchuria there will be a bigger volume of trade between that country and Japan.

This last expectation hinges to some extent on the expectation that Manchuria will furnish an outlet for Japan's excess population. This does not assume necessarily any mass migration of Japanese. These informants stated that Japanese are expected to take up farming in Manchuria as well as to add to the number of traders already resident there. This hope of a limited migration of Japanese to Manchuria for agricultural purposes fits in with a report in the Osaka "Mainichi" (special issue on Manchuria, June 25, 1932) that "the Manchurian state (is to) deliver the right of possession of about 6,227,500 acres of land . . . in Kirin province to Japan, together with a district for Japanese immigrants." A query as to whether Japanese farmers would farm the land themselves (become colonists, elicited the reply! "No! They could not compete with the Chinese and Korean standard of living!" In consequence it is hoped that Japan will acquire large farm holdings for the cultivation of which they would "use Chinese and Koreans."

Such use of Manchuria as an outlet for Japan's excess population was justified on the ground that geographically China has more territory for this purpose than Japan. Discussion of this point made it evident, however, that when comparing the population pressure of Japan and China, Manchuria was excluded in the first case and included in the second. This, it was pointed out, was hardly fair. When to this demurrer is added the fact that Thibet offers China very little in the way of colonisation possibilities and that in this respect Mongolia also is an uncertain quantity the population pressures of both Japan and China become more nearly comparable as regards Manchuria. As a matter of fact Manchuria has for something like a generation been utilised by China as an outlet for excess population. This discussion gave rise to another suggestion that too little attention has been given to China's economic needs in relation to Manchuria both before and since its virtual seizure by force of arms on September 18, 1931.

The above paragraphs briefly summarise what Japan hopes to get out of Manchuria as the fruit of the policy of the militarists. It is, so to speak, one mind of Japan. In this mind the Shanghai "war" made somewhat of a dent. It left the prestige of the militarists smudged. For all these well-informed Japanese agreed that this "war" was a "blunder, a "mistake" a "failure", initiated and ended by the militarists alone. "No one can tell the militarists anything!" It was due largely, so these Japanese also agreed, to excessive agitation on the part of Japanese residents in Shanghai. The unexpected rapidity of the withdrawal of Japanese troops was due to the militarists alone. This "war" had not helped forward the Manchurian situation and hence the avoidance of further questions in addition thereto had become highly desirable. This dent in military prestige has not lessened the militarists' estimation of their own policy. It has, however, helped to make the Japanese think furiously! In answer to the query as to what the missionary thought Japan might do in the way of a generous gesture to ease off the situation, he suggested two possibilities. First, inasmuch as the Shanghai "war" was generally deemed a failure, Japan might offer to pay part of the huge cost of rehabilitation of the devastated areas. "Impossible! The militarists would never agree to that!" came the quick retort. A Japanese hint that the suddenness of the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shanghai might count as such a gesture evoked only a smile! Then, second, the missionary asked, "Could Japan not offer to scrap those 1915 treaties—a crucial problem—and agree to make new ones in accord with the present situation and prevailing ideas?" "But that was just what Shidehara was doing when the militaristic policy knocked out his efforts!", he was told. At the moment there is not much public expectation of the resumption of Shidehara's conciliatory policy.

Near the close of a long session of this frank discussion the missionary detected a note of pessimism as to the possibility of Japanese and Chinese agreeing and working together. "A generous act on our part" it was avered, "would be deemed a weakness. The Chinese are unable to appreciate such gestures." Furthermore it was asked, "Is China strong enough politically to meet us satisfactorily?" It was suggested by

(Continued on Page 238.)

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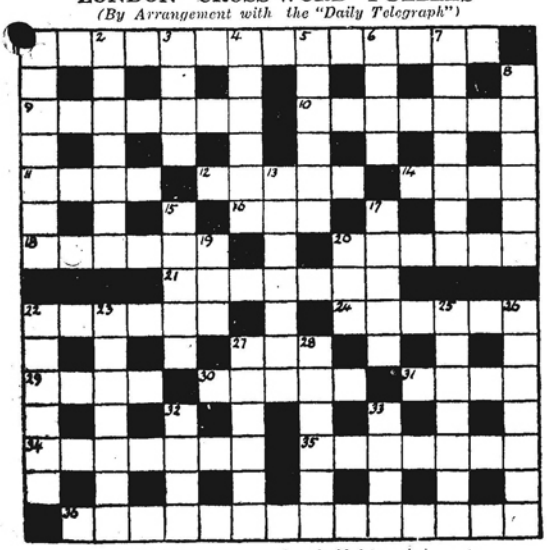
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

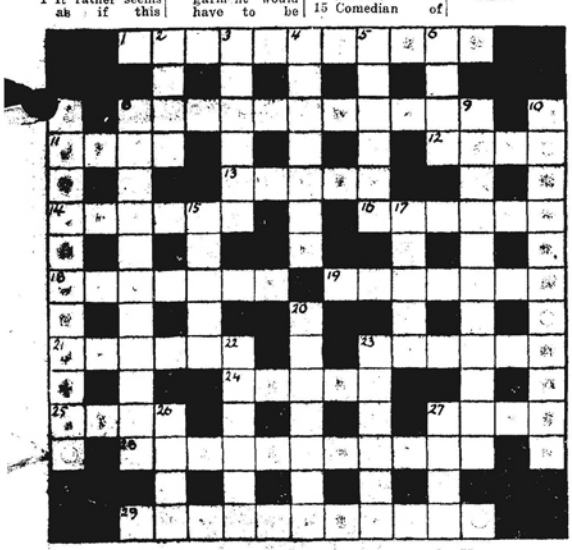


ACROSS

1 Excess
9 One of the planets
10 This sweet seems to be intended as a dainty for an old god.
11 Flower or feminine name
12 If I were in this chemical there would be an alternative
14 Mohammedan priest
16 A hedge berry
18 Fish
20 Sea bird that apparently can swallow a girl
21 What Tommy calls sleeping
22 This bit of wood suggests that one of the cricket team is absent
24 A small bed
27 One of the farmer's flock
29 Made of snow
30 This kind of raid sounds rather likely to be a lengthy affair
31 Foreign coin
34 Sounds odd, but is not up to its job
35 Hypnotic drug
36 A lot comes here (three words)

DOWN

1 It rather seems as if this garment would have to be doubled to make a doublet
2 Someone has put a letter in a tree to make it generally admired
3 Rake
4 A product of the bar
5 Relative
6 The lady of the haunted castle
7 This cricketer would have been a tradesman of old
8 Piece of armour made partly of wood
13 Put one letter in this continental town to make it a highwayman's remark
15 Comedian of note
17 The origin of chocolate
19 The beginning of 23 down
20 Opening
22 Suitable footwear for Pat
23 British ruins suggestive of a metal bird
25 An exponent of billiards
26 Vessel that would have little use for the tool that is amidships
27 There's trouble in the beginning of this dressing
28 Tactless
32 Title
33 Mediterranean island



ACROSS

1 Without any modest backwardness
8 A leading character
11 Vivacity
12 Swiss patriot
13 Foreign coin
14 Fruit
16 One might be let in by this dish
18 "Stay, men" (anag.)
19 Scarcely regular
21 A physician's work seems to urge vocal effort
23 Women are supposed to be [illegible] to keep this
24 One of a ship's decks seems to suggest pruning as an alternative
25 Scottish river
27 This bit of Ireland might be called by a hawker selling early summer blossom
28 With practical ingenuity
29 Cambridge college or part of one

DOWN

2 "I am native here and to the manner ——" ("Hamlet")
3 Confirm
4 Work of one branch of the Army
5 Town of Italy
6 This bit of cloth may be a roll
7 The goods of commerce
8 Prayer often used by the fisherman
9 One branch of the Army
10 Change round a century leads to a dispute
15 A changed siren
17 European language
20 Broken tear in worship makes the guilty person
22 Indian warehouse made of two English words
23 Mixed notes of the nestlings form language
26 "Shatter your leaves before the mellowing —" ("Lycidas")
27 Scottish island that suggests making a pleasant drink

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

B	L	O	S	S	O	M		B	O	T	T	L	E	D
U		V		O		O		R		O		E		E
T	E	A	C	H	E	R		A	C	T	R	E	S	S
C		T		O		S		C		E		W		P
H	A	I	L		F	E	V	E	R		P	A	R	A
E		O				E				E		R		I
R	I	N	G	L	E	T		S	L	E	N	D	E	R
			U		D				E		I			
C	U	R	T	A	I	N		B	A	L	L	O	O	N
U		U		N				S			M		E	
L	I	M	E		C	A	B	L	E		K	I	S	S
T		M		I		U		O		F		T		T
U	N	A	I	D	E	D		C	H	O	R	T	L	E
R		C		L		I		A		R		E		G
E	V	E	R	E	S	T		L	A	M	E	D	O	G

G	O	L	D	F	I	S	H		B	A	M	B	O	O
L		I		R		C				M		E		V
I	D	O	L	A	T	E	R		H	E	A	R	S	E
D		N		M		P				N		G		R
E	L	E	V	E	N	T	H		B	A	S	A	L	T
R		L		D		I		M		B		M		I
					S	C	H	O	O	L	R	O	O	M
A		C		T		I		N		E		T		E
P	R	O	P	U	L	S	I	O	N					
P		R		R		M		T		B		G		T
R	O	D	E	N	T		C	O	M	A	T	O	S	E
O		U		P				N		N		D		S
A	F	R	A	I	D		G	O	R	G	E	O	U	S
C		O		K				U		O		W		I
H	O	Y	D	E	N		E	S	T	R	A	N	G	E

THE BOOK PAGE

A NOVELIST'S LOVE STORY

CANDID REMINISCENCES.—My First Thirty Years. By Upton Sinclair. Laurie, London. 10/6

To open a book with this title by the author of "The Jungle" and of the long parade of Mr. Upton Sinclair's novels is to expect to be antagonised. The stormy petrel of journalistic novel writing in the act of giving out candid reminiscences, would hardly be a restful companion it would seem. Yet this book has attractions which keep the reader not only interested but extraordinarily sympathetically inclined to its author. Mr. Sinclair is certainly candid, but yet in discussing his own intimate affairs displays a delicacy and modesty which disarm criticism. He is frank, of course, in his revelations of those phases in his life which developed his emotional capacity. But he never steps over the border of decent reticence. He has necessarily to touch on domestic felicity and its ultimate catastrophe. Yet he does not attempt to apologise or to blame either side. He remembers indeed that there are two sides to the question and the reader is thankful to him that he manages to combine chivalry with plain speaking. To be married to Mr. Sinclair obviously was more than an experience, it was a positive riot of emotions. He makes no secret of the discomfort which his electrical adventures in exposing American abuses must have shed in the cramped atmosphere of the home of a young and not too prosperous married couple. The first Mrs. Sinclair evidently tried hard to find satisfaction in being yoked to a comet but in the end the effort became impossible and both parties seem to have recognised the fact with philosophical generosity. This vivid passage shows the difficulties arising from early marriage:

Corydon and Thyrsis were now fast in the "trap" of marriage; living in one crowded room, opening on an airshaft, in a "flat" belonging to the mother and father of Thyrsis. The would-be creative artist was writing pot-boilers which he hated, in order to pay the board of his wife and himself; incidentally, he was learning the grim reality behind those "mother-in-law jokes" which he had written so blithely a few years back! The mother of Thyrsis did not like Corydon; she would not have liked a female angel who had come down to earth and taken away her darling son, until recently destined to become an admiral, or else a bishop, or else a supreme court judge. Neither did the mother of Corydon like Thyrsis; she would not have liked a male angel who had taken her daughter without having money to take proper care of her.

When the time came, long after this, for divorce to be considered, it must seem surprising to a non-American reader to learn that the couple experienced the greatest difficulty in attaining the object of their desire. In fact it was not until Mr. Sinclair went to Holland that he was able to induce a judge to give him the freedom which both he and his wife wanted and even the court explicitly declared that it was making an exception in favour of a very distinguished American. But in America all efforts to obtain divorce failed. Again, contrary to popular impression, this termination of the marriage handicapped Mr. Sinclair and the lady with whom he decided to cast his lot. Family objections had to be overcome. The lady's father, a Mississipi judge, was adamant, and finally the novelist and his poet-fiancée were married at Fredericksburg:

Fredericksburg, scene of the slaughter of some fifteen thousand Yankees. The old maid cousins knew Craig, because she had been sent to them to recuperate after dancing seasons; they now welcomed this romantic expedition with open arms. There was a tremendous scurrying about, and the respectable mother set out to persuade the pastor of her respectable kind of church to officiate. But, alas, that dread stigma of a divorce! Thyrsis had to seek out an Episcopal clergyman and persuade him. Having been brought up in that Church, he knew how to talk to such a clergyman; having been the innocent party in the divorce, he had, under the Church law, the right to be remarried.

But the clergyman required evidence that Thyrsis had been the innocent party; so the would-be bridegroom came back to the hotel to get the divorce certificate. As it happened, in the hurry of packing, the proper document had been overlooked; instead, there was another and subsequent document, giving Thyrsis the custody of his son. It was in the Dutch language, and the author, who was no Dutchman, took it and translated it, with the elderly clergyman looking over his shoulder. Somehow the legal formulas became confused, and a certificate of custody underwent a mysterious transmogrification, and became a certificate of divorce upon the basis of the wife's admitted infidelity.

The Episcopal proprieties having been thus satisfied, the clergyman put on his glad robes, and there was a ceremony in an ancient family garden by the banks of the swiftly-flowing Rappahannock, with the odour of violets and crocuses in the air, and a mother and a great-aunt and several old maid cousins standing by in a state of uncertain romance. As for the the bride and groom—the world had battered them too much, and they could hardly squeeze out a tear or a smile. Thyrsis had even forgotten the ring, and with sudden tears his mother-in-law slipped her own wedding ring from her finger into his hand. Apart from this lapse, and the single "damn," he played his part perfectly. He promised to love, honour, and obey—and has done so now these nineteen years.

So the story has ended happily, although no secret is made of the fact that the quiet poet-wife has still to wrestle with the dynamic fury of a restless Don Quixote, and this is her lot:

Suffice it for the present to say that in the course of nineteen years Craig has shepherded the production of fourteen novels, seven plays, an anthology, a guide to the problems of life, and six volumes of muck raking, containing —so the lawyers said—fifty criminal libels and a thousand civil suits per volume. She has taken part in half a dozen crusades, including three arrests of her husband; a monthly magazine in war-time; the financing of a motion picture, and the publishing and marketing of half a million books, at an average net loss of ten cents per copy. Also there have been various undertakings of her own: writing sonnets in a vain attempt to stop a war; buying five old houses and making them into one house for an author and his books; the planting of gardens; and the remodelling of several other old houses, and buying and selling of lots, to make money to pay debts.

Three years ago nature ordered a sudden halt, and Craig went into retirement, and joined Dr. Faustus and Mother Eddy in a search for God. If she hasn't found Him, she has discovered powers of her own mind that she didn't know about, and has demonstrated telepathy and clairvoyance in such a way as to convince her husband, and make him into one more kind of a "crank."

The thread of this marriage experience is drawn out of this rich narrative of contacts with men and women of all classes and all temperaments; because it in no sense typifies the whole. It provides with that narrative a picture of an accomplished artist who is also a most lovable personality for all his upheavals and modern asperities.

To the book Mrs. Sinclair adds a sonnet as her contribution to the end of the story. The sonnet begins:

You are so good, so bountiful, and kind;
You are the throb and sweep of music's wings;
The heart of charity you are, and blind
To all my weaknesses.....

No more revealing note could be given of the understanding between the two joined in a very happy union of soothing contrasts.—E.H.

WORTH STUDY

JOURNAL of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Volume LXIII—1932.

The records of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society are always worth study. They are refreshing. They demolish to build up, or they take relish in reinforcing the conclusions of some thinker of the past. Who will not sympathise with that note of regret which is discernible when cherished and picturesque theories relating to the early days of the Chinese nation are blasted, or shown in the searching light of scientific inquiry to be built on a shifting foundation? But expression of that regret should be tempered with hope. It is too early yet to know whether to lament the coming of a new philosophy of life and politics, or to rejoice that the fantastic and impractical are giving way to something which may, in time, be more suitable to the changed condition of the nation to-day. The standards of the ancient thinkers were excellent so long as they were living standards: as soon as they became academic they became so much interesting lumber. Standards have never been of any use unless applied.

Pride of place in this volume is given to an account of the progress made towards the new home for the society, and the laying of its foundation stone by Mr. (now Sir John) Brenan, H. M. Consul-General. It is interesting to note that subscriptions to the building fund amounted to $92,874.25 during the year ended May 31, 1932.

A lecture delivered by Mr. E. R. Hughes during the year is reproduced and is of particular value in view of the the lecturer's application of the problems which confronted the political savants of the fourth and third centuries B.C. to the present day. The weakness of the legalist philosophy is nothing new. But the analogy between the problem this weakness presents now and that which it presented to the apostle of neo-Confucianism, Hsun Tze, may form the basis of plenty of speculation.

Dr. Evan Morgan contributes an few interesting extracts from the *Tung Lai Po I*, under the title "Studies in Conduct and Character." In introducing his subject Dr. Morgan deplores the passing of the old civilisation. "The present age is digging up its roots from the past: for the first time the vivifying springs of humanity, as cultivated in the past, are in danger of running dry." In view of this, the selections he presents are perhaps a little unfortunate. They are typical speciments of that involved thinking favoured by certain scholars of the old régime, and one is surprised that to-day they are "much in favour and widely read."

Other contributions to the volume include an article on porcelains of successive dynasties by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, who also continues his series on the stories in Chinese paintings; "The Poet-Monk of Modern China" by Sir Reginald Johnston; and a translation into English by Professor P. Y. Saeki of the oldest of the documents relating to Nestorian Christianity found at Tun-Huang in 1908. A study of the aridity of north China by Raymond T. Moyer leads the author to the conclusion that there is no satisfactory evidence, either theoretical or practical, that there is a trend of climate towards increasing aridity in that area.—D.H.

WORLD RECOVERY

RECOVERY.—By Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B. Bell, London. 10/6

At the present time, when the economic world is so sick and wracked with grievous pain, there is no lack of discussion of means to revive the patient's health, but it is only now that the disease has proceeded to a point where life itself is threatened that there seems a prospect of agreement among the physicians as to the remedies to be applied. In the earlier stages of the disease there has been noticeable a tendency, on the one hand to let the fever take its course, and, on the other, to treat rather the symptoms than the root causes of the malady. Clearly without agreement among the physicians the patient's chances of recovery are necessarily slender. For this reason everyone will welcome the professional opinion of a specialist in economic and financial derangements so experienced as Sir Arthur Salter.

"Recovery," which presents both a diagnosis and a remedy, is remarkable for its lucidity and its balance. Within the space of 300 pages the writer has succeeded in giving an admirable summary of the chief economical and political problems with which the world has at present to deal. It was obviously impossible in such a short space to support the argument with statistical and other data, but even so one finds it difficult to disagree with the writer's diagnosis, even if one is inclined to question the practicability, in present political circumstances, of some of the remedies he proposes. In general the scheme of analysis follows the lines of the League of Nations' report on "The Course and Phases of the World Economic Depression," but, as the writer was until recently Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League, the resemblance is not remarkable.

While there still exists everywhere a feeling of deep depression regarding the commercial and financial outlook, it is remarkable that relatively few people appear to take a really serious interest in the causes that have produced the present condition of world economic stagnation. Yet the question is of direct interest to us all, and it is only insofar as these causes are removed that we can expect the advent of better times. No one should be deterred by the subject matter of Sir Arthur Salter's book from sampling its contents, which, since the book was obviously not written for the professional economist, make easy and pleasant reading. The writer shows that he possesses a keen insight into national psychology, and has the rare ability to appreciate differing opinions and attitudes. The subject matter is critical and even controversial, but the manner of the criticism is such that the reader can scarcely take offence. It is a book from which there is a great temptation to quote, but the temptation must be resisted, since it might wrongly suggest either a partial appreciation of present-day difficulties or possibly an over-emphasis which at least the reviewer failed to detect. Finally, this is a book to be bought, not borrowed.—F.W.G.

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A BIOGRAPHY

MONSIEUR THIERS.—By John M. S. Allison. Allen & Unwin, London. 10/6.

This biography meets a great need and will help the English-speaking races to a better understanding of modern France, in the building of which Thiers played such a great part. The author, Professor of History at Yale University, has produced from many authorities, mostly French, a book which moves swiftly and easily and deserves a large public. His only fault is that he has summarized too much; the life story of such a man suffers by being condensed to the length of a short novel, and, towards the end the man fades gradually into the background which is France.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was born in 1797, out of wedlock, but was subsequently legitimized. A nervous, unimposing little man, with a shrill voice and spectacles, he started his career in Paris in 1821 with many handicaps but with abounding energy, great ability, a prodigious memory, unconquerable stubborness, and a capacity for friendship. The radical ideas acquired at his birth place, Marseilles, that nursery of Republicanism, were modified into liberal tendencies by his law training at Aix-en-Provence, a conservative town of the old aristocracy.

It is surprising how many parallels there are between this man and Disraeli, so closely his contemporary. Both were disappointing at school, were trained as lawyers and then attempted journalism; literature remained in both their affections a close second to politics. Helped by the publication of his "History of the French Revolution" just as reaction was triumphing, Thiers came to the front as a leading opposition newspaper editor and an admirer of the English type of constitutional monarchy. As such he took a prominent part in the opposition to the reactionary decrees of July 1830 and in the invitation to Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, to take the throne vacated by his cousin, Charles X. Thiers thus arrived in politics a protegé of Talleyrand, and was elected to the Assembly at the same age, 32, that Disraeli entered Parliament. Like the latter the young Frenchman tried to avoid the normal party grouping and became an independent Conservative, obtaining a following from either or both wings. While Disraeli was handicapped by the English party system, Thiers was assisted by the development of the French groups and rapidly rose to office and became Prime Minister in 1836 and again in 1840; on both occasions however, he promptly disagreed with the King, and was dismissed. He controlled a whole "orchestra" of newspapers and by his moderate liberal position he might have saved the monarchy in 1848 had not Louis Philippe been too obstinate to give him a free hand until too late.

Thiers considered the second Republic premature and carried by a minority. He therefore refused to consider the Presidency and remained at heart a Monarchist. Consequently in spite of the assistance he gave Louis Napoleon, the latter exiled him a week after the *coup d'etat*. The resultant holiday from politics made him wiser and more popular, less impulsive and more detached. He spent the next twelve years in completing, under the inspiration of Macaulay and with the help of Metternich, the twenty volumes of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," and in scientific pursuits. By 1863 he had become almost a necessity in politics, but he was driven by the Emperor's supporters into opposition and occupied there an unassailable position until the rebirth of Republicanism and the arrival of Gambetta after the elections of 1869. His magnificent pacifist speech on July 15th 1870 was shouted down but it was soon realised that he had been right. After Sedan the Government sent him to London, Vienna and St. Petersburg to appeal to the Powers for intervention; he returned unsuccessful but with his own reputation enhanced. After the Armistice he was elected Chief of the Executive Power with a vast majority behind him, and the conclusion of peace and the acceptance of the terms by France could probably not have been achieved by any other man in that sad hour of defeat.

Almost as a matter of course he became the first President of the third Republic, but largely owing to his refusal to countenance party politics, his popularity suffered. Realizing that Monarchism was at last dead, he spent his last years working for a "Republique conservatrice," and feeling in 1873 that this was ensured, he resigned, dying four years later at the age of eighty. In his last year he received a tribute from all parties—such as it is impossible to imagine Disraeli receiving in England—when Gambetta pointed to him and said "There is the real Liberator of our territory."

Disraeli once wrote "A statesman is the creature of his age, the child of circumstance, the creation of his times." He himself may have been the finer orator and possessed the greater vision of the two men, but he was an alien. France's need was so much greater and Thiers was essentially French; this may explain why he rose to such an outstanding position among his countrymen.—ALVA.

A NEW LEGAL WORK

LE DROIT CHINOIS MODERNE No. 15 CODE DE PROCEDURE CIVILE (26 décembre 1930 et 3 février 1931) et Loi sur la conciliation en matière civile (20 janvier 1930) Texte chinois et traduction française par Francois Théry, S.J. Docteur en Sciences commerciales (Louvain), Professeur aux "Hautes Etudes" de Tientsin. Librairie d'Extreme-Orient, 2 Route Vallon & 68 Route Voyron, Shanghai

The object of this collection is to group into one series of brochures, in uniform style, works or translations relating to the legislation or jurisprudence of China proper or to the different questions of financial and commercial administration etc., considered principally from the juridical point of view.

In view of the intense activity displayed by the Legislative Yuans ever since 1928 in order to endow China with a collection of codes adapted to the conditions of modern life, translations of the texts of the laws will for the time being take a predominant place in the publications of this series. The translators have adopted the general principle of printing the Chinese text side by side with the French translation. To begin with, the very desire for faithfulness may expose the translator, however scrupulous may be the care which he brings to his work, to a charge of failure to produce the spirit of the original. To have the original text close at hand permits readers having sufficient knowledge of the Chinese language to rectify at need such inaccuracies as may have inadvertently slipped into the translation. It will enable them also to elucidate a certain looseness of expression which is rendered inevitable in all translations by the differences in juridical vocabularies, and in addition will permit those interested to have ready reference to the determinating version in a Chinese court of law—the Chinese text.

It is hoped that this publication will be of great interest to Chinese jurists and to all foreigners who are familiar with the French language.

SOME NOVELS

THE DARK CASTLE—By Kenneth Champion Thomas. Jarrolds, London. 7/6.

Even publishers must realise that the public is tiring of "sex" novels such as this appears, and is almost compelled by its plot, to be. A "wronged wife" commits suicide after shooting the "guilty couple;" the orphaned daughter of the "other woman" flies from the New York newspaper headlines to the Bohemian home of two middle-aged men cousins. Finding in this house, which gives the book its title, temporary peace and security, she in the egotism and ignorance of eighteen deliberately marries the elder of the two brothers, more than thirty years her senior. Ten years pass apparently without incident and then the "other men" begin. The first is killed pursuing her; with the second she tastes happiness and then, when she is thirty-five her husband dies. She wisely decides that she cannot marry a lover of twenty-three and they part; and there the book unsatisfactorily ends.

There is more in it however than one might expect. Mr. Thomas' style is ungrammatical but he possesses the sympathy and imagination to make a weak-charactered heroine attractive and a gloomy setting dramatic. He has created real live people and placed them on a striking stage; he should have given them something better to do there.

Over fifty pages of publishers' announcements do not make the book more attractive.—ALVA.

* * *

A VIRGIN IN MAYFAIR—By Barbara Cartland, Hutchinson, London 7/6

Written as a series of reflections by a debutante from the time she leaves a convent school to enter London society until she becomes engaged to the most eligible bachelor of the season. Once or twice an air of unreality is noticeable, as, for instance, when the heroine appears to be writing her impressions in a hot bath, or during a most hectic party in Chelsea. However, these little blemishes can be forgiven for some otherwise entertaining reading.—G.M.G.

FIVE DEAD MEN—By Anthony Skene. Stanley Paul, London. 7s. 6d.

This is described as a "thrilling mystery story." It possesses all the qualifications of the thriller—an incredibly bold and hardy detective, a beauteous maiden in peril of her life, a master mind of crime, gunmen, receivers, and powerful underworld organisations. Its mystery is, however, somewhat modified by the statement by the publishers on the inside of the cover of the book, giving the whole show away. The reader thus starts with the mystery solved for him. As it happens, this is not a great drawback, since the author has been at little pains to hide his principal villain. Hence the chief interest lies in the method in which he is brought to book. The author scorns all finesse in this. His hero, Sutro, goes at his problems with a bald-headed vigour that causes him innumerable hair-breadth escapes. These make good reading. Somehow, in this type of fiction, the improbabilities do not matter: one is absorbed in their vivid description, and as a result a tale which would otherwise claim no merit whatever becomes quite a passable couple of hours' entertainment.—J.M.D.H.

* * *

DEATH FLIES HIGH.—By Darwin L. Teilhet. John Long, London. 7/6

The idea of laying the scene of his murders in an Atlantic flying boat during a voyage from Marseilles to New York is by no means a bad one of Mr. Teilhet's, and it is therefore so much the greater pity that he has failed so badly in constructing his plot and working out his story. There is hardly a word in the book from first to the last which is conceivably within the bounds of possibility. The circumstances are grotesque, and the whole of the characters act like a lot of demented beings. It is said that truth is stranger than fiction; this book goes a long way towards making one doubt this statement. I cannot square it with my conscience to say anything favourable in a review of "Death flies high."—R.F.C.M.

* * *

FIFTEEN KEYS.—By Carlton Dawe. Ward Lock, London. 5/-

This volume, published in 1932, has just reached the reviewer. Therefore it seems likely that the author has seized upon the kidnapping of the Lindbergh child as the basis for his novel. Fiction is more kind, the author returns a badly emaciated child, who was only kidnapped, it is revealed, so that Leo Jask, who had plotted to ruin the British Empire, could get "Leathermouth," detective and Jask's arch enemy, into his clutches. "Fifteen Keys" is the signature to the first letter regarding the kidnapped child, and inasmuch as there are 15 keys to an oboe, the trail is picked up of the gang. Thereafter "Leathermouth" falls twice into the clutches of the gang, but manages to escape, eventually to mete to Jask and his confederates their just dues—Jask is killed, the others are sent to the penitentiary. Written in a light vein, the book carries the reader along nicely, without strain on his brain.—F.L.T.

* * *

LAUGHING CAVALIER.—By Maysie Grieg. Long, London. 7s. 6d.

The hero is a "speed king" whose grim, begoggled face is often seen peering over the wheel of a racing car at Brooklands. The heroine is a chauffeur-companion. She has red hair and admires "speed kings" until she learns that one of their habits is to pick up shop-girls and treat them to suppers in their luxuriously appointed flats—of course, with the purest of motives. This synopsis may do an injustice to the tale which "Laughing Cavalier" unfolds. But it cannot do any injustice to the hero, who is quite insufferable. He calls girls to whom he has never been introduced "beautiful" and "sweetheart" and "lovely" and they do not appear to mind. He behaves like an arrant cad, and women eat out of his hand. He is supposed to be a product of England's most exclusive social set, yet sports manners which would be a disgrace down East Commercial Road. He does many wonderful things in demonstrating his perfections, but nothing appealed to this critic half so strongly as when he suffered a punch on the nose from a poor, blundering motor mechanic for taking liberties with his (the mechanic's) lady friend. It is such a pity the story did not stop there. The women of the story are quite well drawn, and even the other men. But the hero—well really! And in spite of it all, he comes out on top.—J.M.D.H.

BOOK RECEIVED

SINO-JAPANESE ENTANGLEMENTS 1931-1932. M. Zumoto. Herald Press, Tokyo.

JAPAN'S SECOND MIND

(Continued from Page 236.)

the missionary that one fundamental difficulty tangled in Sino-Japanese relationships is that neither people understands the other. That misunderstanding increases, of course, Japan's distrust of China's attitude towards her and tends to strengthen Japan's conviction that force alone can cut the Gordian knot in to which their relationships have been twisted.

Such is Japan's militaristic realism. There is little new in it. Were there nothing to add in contrast this article would lack meaning. These conversations, however, revealed that Japan is getting a second mind. Its keynote is uncertainty as to whether the policy of force will win the economic benefits set forth in the rosy promises of its advocates.

"Suppose Japanese farmers in Manchuria produce a lot of cheap food for export to Japan" said one, "would not that undermine the economic position of farmers within Japan?" Though this speaker had analysed clearly the economic benefits expected from the acquisition of Manchuria he followed up his analysis by stating that he was pessimistic about the realisation. For him and others they had passed out of the class of tangible possibilities into that of vague probabilities. On this point all these Japanese agreed. "Japanese merchants, professors and pressmen share this uncertainty." they declared.

The journalist of the party felt too that a considerable body of public opinion is also back of this uncertainty. On this latter point, however, the Japanese did not agree. It was evident, therefore, that these doubts and criticisms of the rosy promises of the militarists are not publicly articulated to the point where they can affect much the status quo. Free public expression is denied them. Yet in them we glimpse the sub-conscious mind of Japan. Some liberal idealism has found expression, it is true. But these Japanese who were giving insight into this undercurrent of public feeling and doubt did not talk in terms of liberal idealism. Neither were they questioned on these lines. They were facing the economic realities of the situation. They know that up to date the Manchurian adventure has not paid and they begin to doubt that it will. This doubt gave rise to the significant statements given below.

The Shanghai "war" was, of course, a total loss for Japan. What are some of the other economic realities these Japanese informants brought forward? The boycott has destroyed an enormous amount of Japanese trade. The cost of military operations up to date and the probable cost of their continuance begins to appal them. All these Japanese felt, furthermore, that those with whose minds they are familiar are convinced that Japan could not by herself adequately finance the development of the resources of Manchuria, and they did not expect to secure the money elsewhere. The special issue of the "Mainichi" referred to above, did, it is true, suggest that inasmuch as Manchukuo will not need to put money into maintaining an army for its own defence its government might use the funds thus saved to develop the resources within its boundaries. This is a thin hope! For while Manchuria is announced in the "Mainichi" as already lost to China, the Japanese are developing doubts with regards to that "Independent state" that are turning economic optimism into economic pessimism. They can no longer blink at the economic realities of the situation. They cannot pay the bill for their adventure! The adventure shows signs of crumbling at the very point where they expected most of it. Further querying did not discover, however, whether this would result in anything more advanced than "state socialism".

These economic forebodings were probably not lightened when, in answer to a query as to what had been the effect upon China of the Shanghai "war", two such effects were mentioned by the missionary. "First, the Chinese learned that they can fight a foreign foe. Of that they have not been sure since Westerners made their initial impact upon China. Second, the Chinese are beginning to feel that national militarisation is a necessity for China." "What then will China do?" queried a Japanese. "China will not accept the present situation", the missionary felt it necessary to reply. "What about China and Russia?" asked another. To this it was only possible to reply that some months ago a Minister of the Chinese Government had stated that rather than submit to Japan's present tactics China would call on Russia. That has not yet been done. "Yet it is true," it was stated, "that China fears Japan more than Russia and that Japan's militaristic policy has caused China to move toward Russia."

Such frank expression of opinion happily engendered no heat. In all probability a few months previously a China missionary could not have talked thus freely in Japan. This feat indicates that Japan is beginning to face economic and political realities with a more cool and calculating mind than was formerly the case. The Japanese are feeling the consequences of their own acts. They are less sure of themselves. They are getting their second mind.

In order to drive his friendly probe in deeper, the missionary asked, "What would Japan do if 'Manchukuo' fails?" "Why then Japan would fail!" was the unanticipated reply. "But," the missionary persisted, "would Japan in that event set up her own government in Manchuria?" The answer to this query was startling! "Many of us are convinced that the annexation of Manchuria would fail as we now see that the annexation of Korea has failed. For instead of bringing economic help into Japan, the government of Korea annually costs us an enormous sum. Furthermore, Korean immigration into Japan—300,000,—about equals the number at present unemployed in Japan." "To such ideas," it was stated, "some months since the militarists would not even listen. Now some of them do stop and listen." Their hearts are still too set on their hopes to be troubled by the doubts disturbing these representative Japanese and their friends.

Another important admission came hard on the heels of that in the preceding paragraph. As set forth for public consumption the attitude of Japan is against interference by the League of Nations. That attitude is now suspect! The economic realities of the situation are turning a less lurid light upon the League. "Many professors and pressmen", said the professor of international law, "are beginning to feel that it would be better for Japan to recognise the sovereignty of China over Manchuria and try to conserve her rights in some other way." This naturally led to a query as to the real strength of the Manchukuo government. "What would happen to that independent government if Japanese armed forces in Manchuria were reduced to the strength obtaining in September, 1931?" The only reply was a laugh! "We are beginning to recognise", the informant however went on "that China will not deal directly with Japan about China. In consequence we are beginning to feel that some form of intervention by the League may be necesary for the discovery of a solution to the situation". "What would Japan do", was then asked, "if some sort of temporary international control of Manchuria were proposed?" "China," the opinion was expressed by the missionary," might accept this if it were plainly temporary." "It would depend somewhat," was the Japanese reply, "on the composition of such an international commission." On this point, however, no conclusive reply was received.

Not one of the Japanese participating suggested in their conversation that Japan is in the wrong in this Manchurian adventure, though such an interpretation might be put on their comments on the Shanghai "war." Nevertheless, seen in the light of these economic realities they evidently feel that a miscalculation has been made about it. "Manchuria does not appear to be", said one, the vital line of the Empire, the "militarists announced it to be". Add to all the above Japan's share in the general world depression—some feel that unless a change soon takes place there will be an earthquake in Japan's economic life—and it becomes evident why these Japanese are fearful of the outcome of their adventure along present lines.

The above will not satisfy the idealist. He would like to see Japan in a mood of repentance. Instead of that we have noted a mood of economic reconsideration. These conversations give ground for the hope that a better way will be found to solve the Sino-Japanese snarl. These economic realists are seeing through the policy of the militarists. If their mood gains sufficient momentum Japanese militarists will find themselves in trouble. They have bitten off more than Japan finds itself able economically to chew.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

American Lecturer on Various Phases of World Problems: Women in Business

SPECIAL TO THE N.-C. HERALD

Last night the American Women's Club had the opportunity of hearing their distinguished compatroit, Mrs. Laura Maples McMullen, discuss the problems of international relations. Mrs. McMullen, who is Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States and a well known lecturer on world affairs, is in Shanghai for a short visit. As the attention of the world is centered on the East, she felt that the trip was a necessity for a comprehensive picture of present conditions.

Her speech primarily dealt with the tense economic situation of the day. A trained psychologist, she brings a welcome breath of human understanding and sympathy to the subject. She believes that alleviation of world depression is the keynote of peace and sounds a call to every nation to take stock of the life that is being moulded for the future. Some method of guaranteeing progress and safety must be discovered as war has been outmoded by science.

Interviews with prominent members of the various legislative bodies in Europe have served to confirm her opinion that another conflict would be disastrous beyond the bounds of imagination. The modern technique would ignore the battle front and the real drama would be played behind the scenes. Whispers of poison gasses and phosphorous bombs which would defy all efforts for protection of the non-combatant are not mere attempts at terrorism, but actual fact. It is now possible to destroy a great city in a single evening if but a few aeroplanes manage to penetrate the lines.

On her last visit to Europe she was convinced that public opinion in the necessity of avoiding another war has advanced further in England than in any other country, although this refers to the layman and has not been reflected entirely in political circles. The United States is not far behind in this matter and the women, all over the world, are awakening to the responsibility of continued peace.

One important problem, she believes, is the fact that political leadership is, in part, uninstructed on the changes in the economic situation. Isolation has become a myth and it is known that one nation cannot starve without affecting all the others. Tariff walls must be torn down before there can be a sound basis for financial reconstruction. Naturally, the war debt entanglement is the most immediate factor in the problem, but Mrs. McMullen thinks that the influence is largely psychological—fertile ground for breeding mistrust and dissension.

It is her opinion that the United States will not consider cancellation of the debt without proportionate disarmament. Although a nation-wide vote on the subject at this time undoubtedly would be for eventual payment, there is a growing realisation among the people that such a course is impossible and would not furnish a solution. But the money cannot be used for preparation for war and the one method of getting the question is a definite move towards an international agreement on the reduction of arms. Education is of the utmost consequence in the fight for peace and the people themselves are beginning to understand that war only serves the few selfishly interested bussiness men. It alone can overcome the great handicap of apathy and the danger that comes from the fact that the man in the street knows very little about world problems and is too prone to follow slogans. She insists that there must be a redefinition and reassessment of values.

Mrs. McMullen also said that the widespread depression has affected vitally the position of woman in business. She has observed the increasing tendency towards the elimination of married women and thinks that such sex discrimination is as false and dangerous as national discrimination. The enforced lowering of the family earning capacity eventually must reduce standards in education and intelligence. The number of women who work for love of career is small and the vast majority have dependants. The attack upon her right to work and the idea that the family must be supported by the man, regardless of his earning capacity or opportunities, is not compatible with intellectual advance. This policy, she terms, but a thinly disguised Communism, a more amazing form of class distinction than capital levy.

In Germany to-day there is a law stating that women must be allowed to draw the same salaries as men in equal positions. This is a decided step in the right direction, Mrs. McMullen says, but it has been circumvented by giving them one hour less work each day and results in their receiving less than seven-eighths of the pay. The Hitler movement particularly attacks the position of women with its "back to the home" slogans which, if carried out, would reduce the income of families below the level demanded by progress.

In an interview she cited a law in effect in Belgium in 1930 which stated that no woman should earn as much as a man doing the same type of work. This forced them to study their vocational needs and increased efficiency, thus defeating its own purpose as business firms employed them in positions formerly occupied by men.

She considers the position of the Russian woman more fair, in theory at least. In practice, it often causes hardship as she not only has a chance for outside activity, but is almost forced into it in order to obtain a better bread card. The greatest difficulty, however, is caused by the fact that, as yet, there are not sufficient means of caring for the children and, after toiling all day in the factory, many of the mothers must stand in line for hours to get their food before returning to an overcrowded room to assume the duties of family life.

Mrs. McMullen is returning to the United States on August 5. When interviewed she said that she was afraid to express her enthusiasm for Shanghai as it would sound too gushing, but she could not resist the statement that it is the most "alluring" place she has been and that, if she could do as she wished, she would remain here for the winter.

She has been particularly impressed by the religious fervor to which love of country has risen and the intelligent understanding of world problems that she has found among the educated young Chinese men and women. "The Western nations share the responsibility with them of preserving peace in the East. A militarised China would be a menace to her own development as well as world civilisation."

The Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States is planning good-will tours in the near future. The first will take place next summer when parties will attend the sessions of the League of Nations in Geneva and, sometime later on, Mrs. McMullen hopes that the idea can be extended to the Orient.

WINDS OF CHINWANGTAO

Storms and Aquatic Golf in the North

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

July 24.

However the weather may have been behaving in Shanghai this summer, it is quite according to expectations up here in the North, and July in Chinwangtao, Peitaiho and Shanhaikwan has been much as in other years. In the main it is fine—and, of course, gloriously cool—but storms and showers seem literally to spring upon one every now and then.

Typical storm

Early this morning in Chinwangtao a typical storm took place, starting at 5 a.m. with loud crashes of thunder and followed by torrents of rain which soon set the beach bungalows' backyards awash. Three hours later the sun came out and now at 10.30 one would hardly know there had been a storm. By noon there will probably be a cloudless sky.

Those who know predict that these storms will continue until about August 8 or 12 and then the coast will settle down to peace—undisturbed sunshine—and jellyfish will begin to appear in the sea! Already there are a few of these unpleasant little monsters floating around—in sufficient number to make us keep open a wary eye while bathing. So far, however, there have been few signs of the smaller species. Later they will surely appear in their hundreds, though beyond loud complaints as a bather comes in contact with one, little notice is taken of them.

Peitaiho this year has not apparently proved so attractive for summer visitors and many bungalows are still standing empty, while of those which are taken many, it is said, have been let at a considerably reduced rental. Chinwangtao, of course, being under the care of the Kailan Mining Administration, is on a different footing and every bungalow is occupied.

There are three families of Shanghai folk in Chinwangtao this summer—Mrs. W. S. King at No. 46, Mrs. R. E. Cameron at No. 39 and Mrs. Wells, who is staying at No. 49, the bungalow built by Mr. F. C. Millington a few years ago. Staying with Mrs. King at the moment are Mrs. E. W. Hancock, and her two children, while little David Macgregor, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Macgregor is a house guest at No. 39.

With the cholera scare in full swing all over China this season, most of Chinwangtao's population have decided upon innoculation and are taking their three doses stoically. So far, however, there have been no cases here and Chinwangtao is one of the three ports which have not been declared infected. The others are Antung and Dairen.

The summer being the gay season for the Chinwangtao residents big evening parties are taking place here quite frequently. Last Saturday Dr. and Mrs. J. B. G. Muir of Tongshan, (Mrs. Muir has a bungalow here for the summer) had 32 guests to dinner while M. and Mme. Emil Hermann also gave a large party. Last night Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chilton had 35 guests to dinner while the biggest event of the season will take place next Saturday, on July 30, when the annual fancy dress dance will be held at the Chinwangtao Club.

Bathing is as delightful as ever here in Chinwangtao and mornings flash by pleasantly with most of the time spent dabbling in and out of the water. The bathing raft this year is a grand affair, being a good sized Chinese junk which is kept anchored a little way out to sea. Rope and wood ladders are provided for those who wish to climb on board and although there is no diving from the deck, the new raft is a great improvement over the old

Decided upon!

flat type which used to be provided and which invariably got broken up in every storm.

Golf on the charming 12-hole course and tennis on the Club's four hard courts are features of the regular afternoon activities here. This season, as in other years, there are some good tennis players present and these include Mr. Chao of the K-M-A, Major Ryder from the American camp, and Lieut. Zampari of R.M. Libia.

The Libia came into port about July 7 and will stay a month. H.M.S. Keppel was in recently for 10 days but last Sunday returned to Weihaiwei. The next naval ship due in is the French flagship, Primauguet, which should arrive some time to-day. She will only stay a few days.

From August 2 to 8 H.M.S. Cornwall will be at Chinwangtao, and after she has left for Weihaiwei again H.M.S. Kent will arrive to anchor two miles out from Peitaiho. The Kent will only remain from August 9 to 12.

Early yesterday morning an even more violent storm took place and the rain fell faster than many of the summer visitors had ever seen. In three hours the little canoes lying on the beach or outside the various bungalows were full to the brim with rain water—and many were the resolutions made as to how to use this unexpected gift.

The water gates of the bridge over the creek have been opened wide and a veritable torrent of thicky muddy water is swinging down the creek to the sea, making a

Determined players....

hard line of brown discoloured water in the sulky grey of the rest of the sea. This last rain has completely submerged parts of the golf course and the first and second holes have almost entirely disappeared from view under several inches of water, while those that are still moderately spongy only are unapproachable. But the soil here is so sandy and the water running away so swiftly that in a day or two, with the aid of the brilliant sun which is shining this morning, the course will be as dry as ever, though it is to be feared that several of the greens and tees will be out of commission for some time further.

Some determined players amused themselves yesterday, driving off old balls as far as they could into the water and made some quite successful long drives. The caddies will have a fine time when the water drains away, and even yesterday one was wading around in the water hoping to step on one of the "lost" balls, which by the way, none of them were floaters!

The Primauguet arrived yesterday, presumably having been delayed on her way here. She looked a fine sight looming over the horizon and making her way slowly towards the harbour. At present she is anchored just outside and made a wonderful picture in the early sunlight this morning. None of the officers was seen in the Club last night—the sea being too choppy to make coming and going to and fro the ship anything but a penance.

Miss Soumi Cheng, the Chinese lady jurist, who was formerly president of the Shanghai Provisional Court and the Shanghai District Court, is understood to be contemplating the organisation of a newspaper locally. Miss Cheng, who returned from Europe several days ago, formerly took a keen interest in journalism and acted as correspondent for a number of Chinese papers during the Varsailles Conference, when she was still a law student in the University of Paris.

BIRTHS

GOWAN.—On August 6, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gowan, a son.

READ.—On August 7, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. READ, a daughter.

SHORT.—On August 7, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. DAVID SHORT, a daughter.

ENGAGEMENT

WATT-BUCK.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. JOYCE HARRISON BUCK, of Goldthwaite, Texas, U.S.A., and JOHN DESBOROUGH WATT of the Public Works Department, Shanghai Municipal Council.

DEATHS

COLLINGWOOD.—On Aug. 6, 1932, in Shanghai, EVERARD LAUNCELOT COLLINGWOOD, aged 69 years.

CURATOS.—On August 6, 1932, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, MILTIADES CURATOS, of the British Cigarette Co., Ltd., aged 56 years.

DIGMANESE. — On Thursday, August 4, 1932, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, C. DIGMANESE, age 52 years. (Tientsin and Hankow papers please copy.)

HAAS.—On Wednesday, August 3, 1932, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, A. HAAS, after a lingering illness.

PATTON.—On August 3, 1932, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, LULU R. PATTON, for twenty-four years a missionary in Canton under the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. and a sister of Charles E. Patton of Shanghai.

ROSS.—On August 1, 1932, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, KATHERINE ROSS, beloved mother of Grace, Edward and Arthur Ross, aged 39 years.

SORENSEN.—On August 7, 1932, accidentally drowned at Shanghai, OLAF SORENSEN, of the Norwegian steamer "Beljeanne", aged 22 years.

IN MEMORIAM

FULLER.—In memory of CAPTAIN DUNSTAN FULLER, M.C., 11th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action near Ypres, on August 10, 1917. Born in Shanghai November 24, 1896.

McKINLAY.—In everlasting memory of my dear husband, SIDNEY EDGAR MCKINLAY, who was lost at sea in the disaster which befell the s.s. "Kwongsang" during a typhoon on August 10, 1931. Deeply mourned. "Anchored in love, death cannot sever."

PEPPERCORN.—In loving memory of BARBARA, who passed away on August 8, 1930.

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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

		Due Shai
Malwa	July 8	Aug. 14
Benalder	—	Aug. 18
Novara	July 9	Aug. 21
Suwa M.	July 15	Aug. 23
Benrinnes	July 9	Aug. 25
Pem'shire	July 16	Aug. 28
Ranchi	July 22	Aug. 28
Fushimi	July 28	Sept. 6
Benledi	July 23	Sept. 8
Somali	July 30	Sept. 9
Glenliffer	July 33	Sept. 9
Carthage	Aug. 5	Sept. 11
Benavon	Aug. 6	Sept. 20

From LIVERPOOL

Calchas	July 9	Aug. 19
Antenor	July 16	Aug. 23
Dardanus	July 23	Sept. 3
Ajax	July 30	Sept. 8

From HAMBURG

Munsterland	—	Aug. 15
Arendsker	June 27	Aug. 15
C. Melbourne	June 25	Aug. 17
Leverland	—	Aug. 22
Shantung	July 13	Aug. 30
C. Cambridge	Aug. 5	Sept. 28

From ROTTERDAM

Havel	July 1	Aug. 10
Pyrrhus	July 20	Aug. 31
Saarbrucken	July 14	Sept. 5
Ouderkerk	—	Sept. 12
Isar	July 28	Sept. 12

From MARSEILLES

		Due Shai
C'ceaux	July 15	Aug. 19
Athos	July 29	Sept. 2
Dartagnan	Aug. 12	Sept. 16

From PORT SAID

		Due Shai
Malwa	—	Aug. 14
Arendsker	July 14	Aug. 15
Munsterland	—	Aug. 15
C. Melbourne	—	Aug. 17
Cnichas	—	Aug. 19
C'ceaux	—	Aug. 19
Novara	—	Aug. 21
Leverland	—	Aug. 22
Suwa M.	—	Aug. 23

From PORT SAID

		Due Shai
Antenor	—	Aug. 23
Pem'shire	—	Aug. 28
Ranchi	—	Aug. 28
Shantung	July 23	Aug. 30
Pyrrhus	—	Aug. 31
Saarbrucken	July 31	Sept. 5

From GENOA

Ouderkerk	Aug. 6	Aug. 12

From MELBOURNE

Nankin	Aug. 1	Sept. 6

From CALCUTTA

Santhia	July 23	Aug. 14
Takada	Aug. 5	Aug. 28

From COLOMBO

		Due Shai
Havel	July 25	Aug. 10

From PENANG

		Due Shai
Benalder	July 31	Aug. 18

From MACASSAR

		Due Shai
Tjisaroea	Aug. 6	Aug. 23

From SOERABAIA

		Due Shai
Tjikembang	July 21	Aug. 10
Tjisaroea	Aug. 4	Aug. 23

From BALIKPAPAN

		Due Shai
Tjikembang	July 25	Aug. 10

From BATAVIA

		Due Shai
Tjibadak	Aug. 3	Aug. 13
Tjsadano	Aug. 17	Aug. 27
Tjinegara	Aug. 31	Sept. 10

From SINGAPORE

		Due Shai
Havel	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Malum	Aug. 6	Aug. 14

From MANILA

Arendskerk	Aug. 7	Aug. 15

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due Shai
Glaucus	June 25	Aug. 10
P. Pierce	June 30	Aug. 15
P. Grant	July 7	Aug. 19
Siam P.	—	Aug. 20
P. Monroe	July 14	Aug. 29
S. Walnut	—	Sept. 1
P. Lincoln	July 21	Sept. 2
Adrastus	July 23	Sept. 7
P. Van Buren	July 2	Sept. 12
P. Coolidge	Aug. 4	Sept. 16

From SAN FRANCISCO

		Due Shai
P. Pierce	July 22	Aug. 15
Talyo M.	July 26	Aug. 17
P. Grant	July 29	Aug. 19
G. Peak	—	Aug. 26
P. Monroe	Aug. 4	Aug. 29

From PORTLAND

		Due Shai
California	—	Aug. 14

From VANCOUVER

		Due Shai
Ixion	July 18	Aug. 12
E. Japan	July 30	Aug. 16

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per P. & O. S. Ranpura, July 31. From Marseilles and etc. Lt. Sgr. A. Brent, Mrs. H. Hogarty, Mr. and Mrs. C. Syms, Mr. H. Gild, Dr. C. Hua, Mr. H. Healey, Lt. Col. Leggart, Mr. D. Keys, Mr. Bankonsky, Mr. D. Wetherby, Mrs. H. Coltman, Mr. D. White, Miss G. Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Holford, Mr. A. Preston, Mr. G. Holmes, Mr. A. Thômas, Miss I. Briones, Miss E. Lucas, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. D. Brozier, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. J. Ferguson, Lt. Cdr. Lawrence.

Per R.D.S. President Hayes, Aug. 1. From Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. E. Halleland, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Meyer, Mrs. M. Schumacher, Mr. E. M. Totten, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Vincent, Miss C. E. Vincent.

Per str. Paowo, Aug. 1. From River Ports. Mr. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Miss Hayes.

Per str. Tingsang, Aug. 1. From Northern Ports. Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, Mr. H. Kohler, Mr. Max Thuh, Lieut. Black, Mr. E. M. Lamlace, Mr. H. Hoefs, Mstr. F. and H. Lerine, Mrs. A. G. Toone, Miss E. Toone, Miss I. Toone, Miss D. Toone, Miss E. Toone, Mr. F. Dubois, Mrs. H. R. Mcquinness.

Per str. Suiwo, Aug. 3. From River Ports. Mr. W. F. Golden, Miss Strelchuff, Miss Kolorits, Mr. and Mrs. Koyabur, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. W. R. Johnson.

Per str. Kungwo, Aug. 4. From River Ports. Rev. Mother A. Monzoni, Srs. Constantine and Therdse, Rev. Mother O Conceicao, Mr. F. A. Cleveland, Mrs. Guterriez, Miss E. Kreuger, Mr. Phinn, Mr. and Mrs. Thereson, Mr. Portella.

Per R.D.S. President McKinley, Aug. 5. From Los Angeles, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Lasala, Mr. Paul Kamenz, Mr. Hideyoshi Kimura, Mr. George Lacks, Mr. Hubert MacGowan, Mr. H. Bentley MacKenzie, Mr. Robert V. Swearingen, Mr. Barclay H. Warburton, Mr. W. Yongeneel.

Per M.M.S. Porthos, Aug. 5. From Marseilles, etc. Capitaine de Fregate Lemaire, Capitaine Girard, S/Lieutenant pochard, Kergaravat, de Vesinne Larue, M. Browet, Nne Zal Anoff, Nne Rubenfield, N. and Nne Obakevyich, Adjudants Nella, Le bu, Bustafre, Filhol, Nne Paolini, E. F. G. Hoffnan, C. E. Glick.

Per str. Fausang, Aug. 6. From Northern Ports. Lt. Com. R. O. Glover, Mrs. F. C. Haberker, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Judd, Mrs. R. E. Myers, Mr. K. M. Cumming, Mr. C. K. Pressen.

Per str. Isabel Moller, Aug. 6. From Chinwangtao. Mr. C. L. Williams.

Per str. Kaiping, Aug. 6. From Chinwangtao. Mr. Eulitz, Miss Monteith, Miss Lambourwe, Master Macgregor.

Per str. Kutwo, Aug. 6. From River Ports. -Rev. Kerilla, Rev. Negrete, Miss Schlesses, Mr. Schlesses.

Per str. Tuckwo, Aug. 7. From River Ports. Mrs. W. C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, British Naval Rating, Mr. and Mrs. Priest, Miss B. Batnen, Mr. B. L. Lanphear, Mr. Leam.

Per R.D.S. President Cleveland, Aug. 8. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. E. H. Burrell, Mr. B. C. Cheung, Mr. J. V. Crowe, Mr. C. J. Doughty, Mrs. O. N. Forster, Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler, Mr. W. N. Gray, Mrs. W. L. Gaddum, Mr. J. S. Gubbay, Mr. O. R. Hegness, Mr. W. J. Kelly, Mrs. R. E. Roseveare, Miss Carmen Aenlle, Miss Myrintha Burningham, Miss Maud May Babcock, Mrs. Evelyn G. Crockett, Mr. J. B. de Fenna, Mrs. M. B. Hewitt, Mrs. Georgia B. Johnson, Mr. P. Lokoomal, Mrs. M. M. Lopez, Mr. Joseph Molino, Miss Jeanne Morris, Mr. H. R. Pinna, Mrs. J. Rhelms, Mrs. M. Rodwell, Miss Irene Ross, Miss Loretta Stevens, Mrs. Florence Thunquest.

Per R.D.S. President Taft, Aug. 9. From Kobe. Mr. P. Belande, Mr. Ira N. Blackwell, Mr. R. T. Down, Mr. William H. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball, Mstr. S. O. Kimball, Miss A. J. Kimball, Mrs. Mabel Shengle, Mr. James B. Thomas, Miss Blanche Apple, Rev. G. Andrew, Mr. Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Glittenberg, Miss Ruth M. Glittenberg, Miss Lois Glittenberg, Mstr. C. Kenyon Glittenberg, Mstr. Milton C. Glittenberg, Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Graham, Miss Jean Graham, Miss Dorothy Graham, Mr. M. L. de la Manzanara, Miss Ruth Worth.

OUTWARD

Per R.D.S. President Hayes, Aug. 3. —For Hongkong.—Mr. Wm. H. Barcus, Mr. Harro Boyson, Mr. Care Foss, Mr. A. G. Davidson.—**For Manila.**—Lt. H. B. Margeson, Sgt. Klein, Sgt. G. Coonnan, Sgt. Benj. John, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, III, Mr. C. Roosevelt, Major Frank Brezina, Mr. G. M. Buchhof.—**For Colombo.**—Mr. S. L. M. Jamaldeen. —**For Naples.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Doolan, Mr. Joseph C. Rintelen.—**For** J. T. J. Jrvine.—**For New York.**—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ellenberger, Mstr. C. S. Ellenberger, Miss Patrecja Ellenberger.

Per str. Chusan, Aug. 4.—For Antung.—Mrs. J. A. Young, Captain Gifford.

Per str. Wilfred, Aug. 4.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. E. V. Ferrer, Misses Ferrer, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Glauschkoff, and Miss Wood.

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, Aug. 5.—For Kobe.—Mr. J. A. Steiner, Mrs. I. Lewis, Mr. F. Sykora, Mr. A. Magnani.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Page, Mrs. W. R. Devin, Miss E. Radomski, Mr. Davin.—**For Honolulu.**—Mrs. V. A. Loud, Mrs. M. A. Wallace.—**For San Francisco.**—Miss Gladys Hight, Mrs. E. C. Stocker, Sister Theresa Hines, Mr. Herman Geschwind, Mr. W. F. Golden, Sister Constantine Ryan, Mr. J. Awad.—**For New York.**—Mr. Spencer Stocker, Mr. William Tyng.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mr. Frederick Erickson.

Per str. Kungwo, Aug. 5.—For River Ports.—Mr. Sistanian, Mr. M. Estkarsky, General Wetzell, Mr. Richards, Mr. Kimpara, Miss Yates, Mrs. Yates, Mr. V. Hansar, Mr. and Miss D. Ozeuville, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke, Mr. C. D. Meses, Mr. L. Meses, Mr. Funnel, Mr. M. A. Chellet, Mrs. A. C. Callins, Miss T. Remedie, Mrs. C. R. Webb, Mr. D. C. Reib, Mr. Grese, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Leach, Mr. Meakin, Mr. W. Reigly, Mr. Williams.

Per L.T.S. Conte Rosso, Aug. 5.—For Trieste, etc.—Ten A. Gonella, Captain E. G. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hagan, Mrs. V. M. d'Oliveira, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. G. Harris, Mr. Hughes, Mr. W. J. Simpson, Mr. B. M. Harris, Mrs. Maud Sorensen, Dott Cav. A. Carbone, Mr. R. E. Francis, Mrs. Kaminer, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Mehra, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. F. P. Case, Ing. A. Esposito, Mr. F. Focken, Mme. Mikoun, Rev. Mother A. Monzoni, Mr. H. G. Marciniak, Mr. Donald Carrol, Mrs. M. Balleraud, Mr. and Mrs. Sharminss, Mrs. Renee Villas, Miss G. Villas, Mr. R. Hassfuerther, Mrs. E. Lenz, Mr. E. Vaupel, Mrs. Schwarz, Mr. Moule Fazallurahman Sayed, Mr. George Walter, Mr. Melluso Francesco, Mr. G. Rittstieg, Mr. A. I. B. Meerovitch, Mrs. Ansel, Mr. R. M. O. Hawkin, Mr. and Mrs. Vandenberg, Rev. Father F. Loy, H. Schoppelrey, F. Rosenbaum, J. Dahlenkamp, J. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. Yakovleff, Miss Sieglinde Bierwagen, Mr. Bernhard Hormann, Miss Lucie Getag, Mr. and Mrs. Baboo.

Per str. Changsha, Aug. 6.—For River Ports.—Rev. W. Tyng, Mr. C. H. Duff, Miss Lajns, Messrs. J. L. Bowe, Misses Lubeck, Mr. Hanson, Miss E. Mitchell, Mr. T. Mitchell.

Per R.D.S. President McKinley, Aug. 6.—For Manila.—Mrs. E. J. Duckett, Master Du V. Duckett, Master Phil. Duckett, Mrs. Delbert Goodman.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. Delbert Goodman.

Per str. Fengtien, Aug. 6.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. Elliot, Mr. D. T. Keogh, Miss R. Murray Kidd, Miss Pogachova, Mr. C. J. Chancellor, Mr. J. Robertson, Mrs. Hatherly, Mr. Dyer, Lieut. Pouchard, Miss Peach, Miss Smith, Mr. Neckleman, Mr. Westnidge, Miss Broughton, Miss Bakewell.

Per str. Szechuen, Aug. 7.—For Tsingtao.—Captain de Freitas R.

Per str. Antung, Aug. 7.—For Canton.—Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Stewart.

Per str. Woosung, Aug. 7.—For River Ports.—Mr. H. George, Mr. G. Gambling, Miss Diehr, Mr. M. Diehr.

Per str. Chaksang, Aug. 7.—For Tsingtau.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Bauld, Miss Weigall, Mr. Pennett, Mr. L. V. Hart, Mr. Pisarevsky, Mr. Gillseth.

Per str. Fausang, Aug. 7.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. H. Maitland, Mr. W. R. McBain, Mr. Bloomberz, Mr. R. W. Davis, Mr. R. Kent, Mr. J. Crompton, Mr. G. R. Coutts, Miss Greenfield, Miss D. Greenland.

Per str. Sinkiang, Aug. 8.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. N. R. Bell, Mr. Kauffmann, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Stokkink.

Per str. Kutwo, Aug. 8.—For River Ports.—Dr. Kusnator, Bishop Naster, Bishop Naster, Miss Kusnatav, Mrs. Kusnatav, Mr. Beichmann, Mrs. Ransome, Mr. Backker, Mr. Weffring, Father Nathaniel.

Per str. Shantung, Aug. 9.—For Southern.—Mrs. F. H. Habecker, Mrs. Issiaeff, Miss Krovitz, Mr. Murray, Mr. Y. Hunt.

Per P. & O. S. Tanda, Aug. 9.—For Melbourne.—Miss V. F. Harvey, Miss J. M. Cox, Mr. A. W. McMurrey, Mr. A. J. Dower, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Marsh.

Per P. & O. S. Rawalpindi, Aug. 9. —For London, etc.—Mr. V. Augarde, Miss E. M. Broomhall, Mr. A. Button, Lt. J. H. G. Black, Mrs. W. A. Balch, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chalkley, Mr. S. A. Collaco, Miss T. Crighton, Mr. L. Devine, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. S. Farmer, Miss G. M. Harding, Mrs. H. Hardman, Mr. J. K. Ireland, Mr. G. R. Jameson, Mr. W. E. Jones, Lt. B. W. King, Miss Z. Kaffka, Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, Mr. V. E. Levy, Mr. N. P. Long, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. McFarlane, Mr. W. T. D. Murphy, Miss E. Preedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pridmore, Miss Presslie, Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Capt. Smith, Mr. H. Seagrim, Engr. Room Artif W. J. Tucker, Mstr. V. Vorontzoff, Mrs. H. R. Williamson, Miss C. Williamson, Miss E. Williamson, Mr. R. L. Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wilson, Mr. B. H. Warburton (Jr.)

Per R.D.S. President Cleveland, Aug. 9.—For Kobe.—Mrs. Della Turner, Miss Marie Rosario, Mrs. R. Joergensen, Mr. Ed. Egle, Mrs. R. E. Charlet.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartzenbush, Mr. J. C. Fishman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Van de Veere, Mrs. H. A. Lynn, Mr. T. O. C. Freeman.—**For Seattle.**—Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lewis, Miss Josephine Scrippat, Miss Otolia B. Clement, Dean Henry Landes, Lt. and Mrs. H. C. McGinnis, Father Peter Lejay, Mr. Wilmer C. Hansen, Mr. James Johnson, Mr. W. B. Boone, Mrs. R. Boone, Miss Bolt, Mr. William Ballis, Miss Mary O'Brien, Miss [illegible] Lillsve, Mr. Allen Ecach, Mrs. B. Landes, Miss Shiela M. Lambert, [illegible] M. Winifred Schlosser, Mr. Jack [illegible] Lenn, Mrs. L. Bradford, Mr. O. W. [illegible] Holder, Miss G. Printz, Miss [illegible] Alice Bryant, Mrs. Ethel B. Myer[illegible]

Per str. Tuckwo, Aug. 9.—For River Ports.—Dr. F. Baur, Capt. Lundberg.

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI

FROM EUROPE, VIA SUEZ:—
Per P. & O. S. Malwa .....Aug. 14

FROM U.S.A.:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce .....Aug. 15

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE, VIA SUEZ:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Kashima Maru ....Aug. 16

FOR EUROPE, VIA PACIFIC:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Tatsuta Maru .....Aug. 12
Per C.P.S. Emp. of Asia .....Aug. 13

FOR AUSTRALIA AND N.Z.:—
Per H.E.A.S. Meerkerk .....Aug. 11
Per M.M.S. Angkor .....Aug. 12

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 0 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
July 29	29.84	84.4	E S E	4	86.4	79.9	92.8	78.8	C.
,, 30	29.89	81.2	E S E	4	87.1	79.4	93.9	78.8	P. C.
,, 31	29.83	81.8	E N E	4	85.6	80.2	92.3	78.6	C.
Aug. 1	29.70	84.2	E N E	4	84.6	79.5	91.4	79.0	C.
,, 2	29.59	84.0	N E by N	3	85.8	79.4	90.7	79.2	C.
,, 3	29.56	83.5	W N W	4	82.8	77.7	86.7	77.9	C.
,, 4	29.79	83.3	S by W	1	88.5	79.9	98.6	75.2	P. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

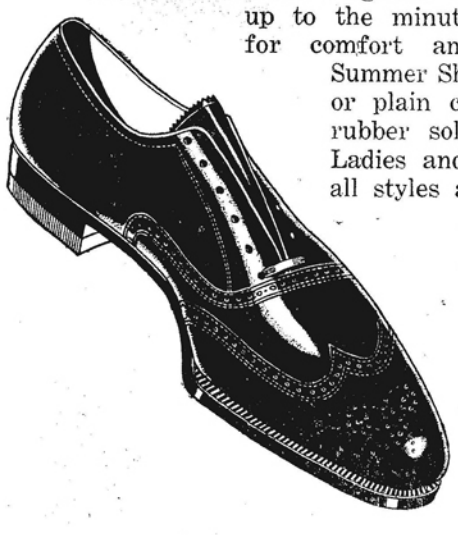
In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1932	Minimum Temperature 1931	Maximum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1931	Rainfall 1932	Rainfall 1931
July 29	81.0 F.	76.0 F.	90.0 F.	86.5 F.	Nil	0.11-in.
,, 30	81.0	78.5	91.0	90.0	Nil	Nil
,, 31	80.5	79.0	89.0	90.5	Nil	Nil
Aug. 1	81.0	79.5	88.0	92.0	0.01-in.	Nil
,, 2	81.0	80.5	88.5	93.0	0.15	Nil
,, 3	80.0	80.0	86.5	94.5	0.01	Nil
,, 4	79.0	81.5	90.0	91.0	Nil	Nil

SHOES

FOR EVERY OCCASION

Here are Shoes of the highest quality for business and informal wear. Made of the finest leathers in the very latest models from England and America, they are up to the minute in style, unsurpassed for comfort and gluttons for wear. Summer Shoes in tans and buckskin or plain canvas with leather and rubber soles stocked in all sizes. Ladies and Children's footwear in all styles at moderate prices.



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